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Harvard College Library

FROM THE

BRIGHT LEGACY

One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,

who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

VIEW DOWN BROADWAY.

SOMERVILLE,

PAST AND PRESENT.

An Illustrated Historical Souvenir

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

EDITED BY

EDWARD A. SAMUELS,

AUTHOR OF "ORNITHOLOGY AND OOLOGY OF NEW ENGLAND," "MAMMALIA OF NEW ENGLAND," "AMONG THE BIRDS," "WITH FLY-ROD AND CAMERA," EDITOR OF "A THOUSAND MILES' WALK," "THE LIVING WORLD," ETC.

AND

HENRY H. KIMBALL, A. M.

BOSTON:

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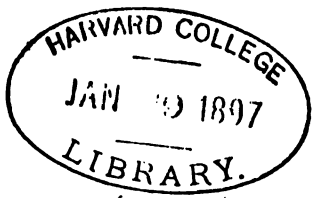

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INTRODUCTION.

IN placing this volume before the public, the editors desire to express their gratitude for the kindly encouragement, the more than liberal support they have received from the people of Somerville. A work of such magnitude as this, one involving such a great amount of detail labor, could not well be prepared without the generous assistance, the hearty co-operation of a large portion of the community; and that such aid has been given us, together with a generally expressed approval of our undertaking, we gladly put upon record.

In addition to much other valuable assistance that has been received, many important papers have been prepared for us, and they present a fairly complete *résumé* of the history of the city's various institutions.

The scholarly contributions of Charles D. Elliot, George I. Vincent, Joshua H. Davis, Frank E. Merrill, John S. Hayes, Albert E. Winship, William E. Brigham, J. O. Hayden, and many others will receive the approval of all who are interested in Somerville's history, and they will serve as an invaluable basis for the work of the future historian.

To the "Somerville Journal," the "Somerville Citizen" and John K. Whiting we are indebted for several of the illustrations we have used, also to Mr. Gordon A. Southworth for the portraits of "Citizens for whom Somerville Schools were named," and for reports containing their biographies. The typographical and artistic features of the volume speak for themselves: it has been our constant aim to secure the best available work, and we hope that our efforts will receive the approbation of the public.

Somerville is a municipality of diversified interests, and of many social centers. Hence, he who is prominent in one section may, perhaps, be almost unknown in others. It would seem desirable, therefore, that the various interests, business, official and social, should have ample representation, and, acting somewhat on the principle outlined by City Librarian John S. Hayes in one of his admirable reports (1893), that we should "Reject nothing that relates to Somerville, or her children, and should gladly preserve everything that comes to us which will aid the future student in

obtaining a correct idea of how the present generation employed its time," a generous number of portraits of citizens who have become prominent in some walk in life is presented. It is a collection of which any city may well be proud, and it will be treasured not only by the present but by generations to come.

Greatly to our regret, historical sketches of some of the organizations were not received in time to obtain a place in this volume, but a reasonably full showing is made of the almost numberless associations for which this city is distinguished.

EDWARD A. SAMUELS.
HENRY H. KIMBALL.

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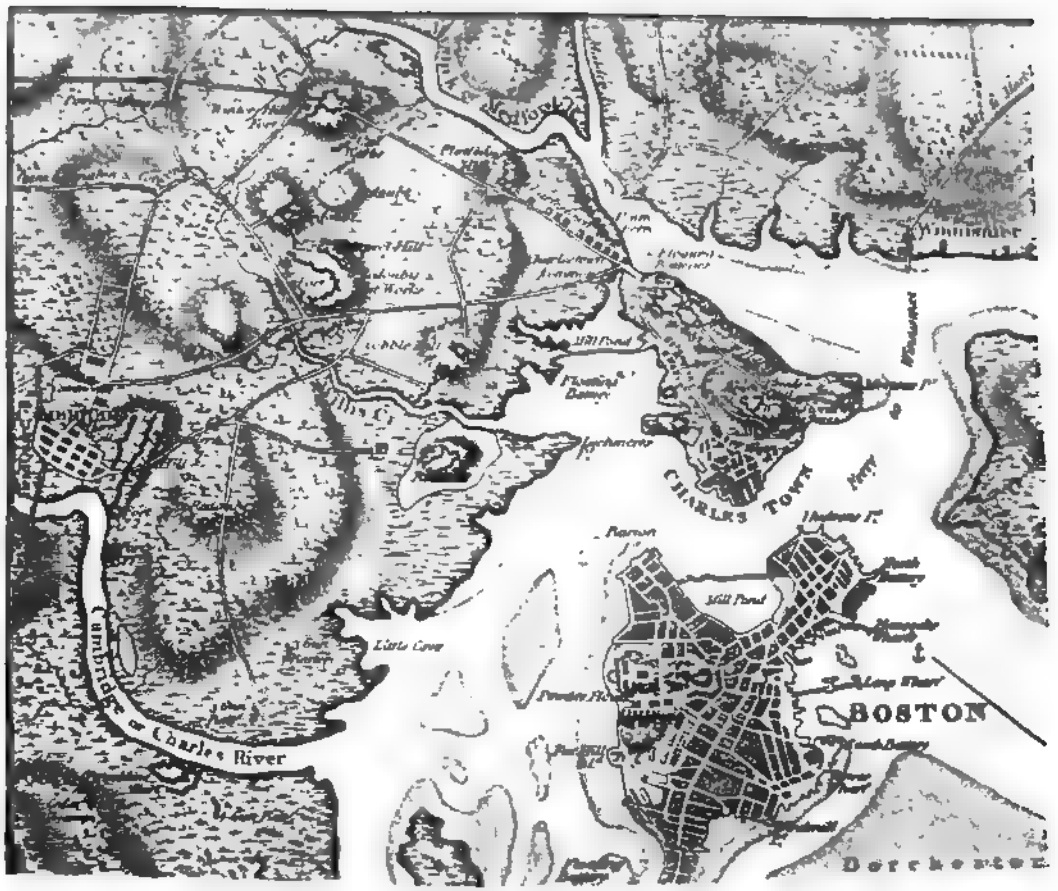


FORTIFICATIONS AROUND BOSTON IN 1775. From an old English plan.

CHARLES D. ELLIOT.

SOMERVILLE'S HISTORY.

By CHARLES D. ELLIOT.

CHAPTER I.

Origin and Settlement. — Grants, Etc. — Deed from Web-Cowet and Squaw-Sachem. — Early Topography. — First Settlers. — Governor Winthrop's Ten Hills Farm.

Somerville was formerly a part of Charlestown, that honored ancestor of the towns of the Mystic valley, — and whose bounds originally ran "eight miles into the country from their meeting house," and included Woburn, Stoneham, Winchester, Burlington, a part of Arlington and Medford, Somerville, Malden, Everett and the Bunker Hill peninsula, and whose early history is the heritage of each.

New towns one after another were broken off from the old, the last being Somerville in 1842, and in this account the name Somerville is used in narrating the events which have occurred within its limits, since its first settlement.

The title of the white man, whether Spanish, French, Dutch, or English, to the home of the Indian, rested usually in a royal grant; "by turf and by twig," and in the name of their king and religion they took possession, seldom consulting the aboriginal owner.

The title to the territory of Somerville has this royal authority and more. First, in the grant of James I to the Plymouth Council of all lands between 40° and 48° N. latitude from sea to sea.

Second, by grant of the Plymouth Council, March 19, 1628, to the Massachusetts Bay Company.

Third, by royal charter, March 4, 1629, to the Massachusetts Bay Company, which confirmed the grant of 1628; and fourth, a title not every colony can claim, a deed from an Indian sovereign, "Squa-Sachem."

Other grants covered the territory and caused much trouble.

The Plymouth people had already, in 1622, granted ten miles along the shore and thirty miles inland, to Robert Gorges; he dying, his brother John, in 1624, leased to John Oldham and John Dorrill all land between the Charles and Saugus Rivers, for five miles up the Charles, and three up the Saugus. And again John Gorges, in 1628, deeded to Sir William Brereton all the land between Charles River and Nahant, for twenty miles inland.

But little came of these later grants, unless possibly Blackstone, the first settler of Boston, and Thomas Walford, the first settler of Charlestown (on the peninsula), claimed under them.

These conflicting grants caused the Bay Company to strengthen their claim by actual occupation, and they accordingly sent settlers to several localities within the disputed territory, Charlestown being one.

Among the instructions from the Company, written from England in 1629, to Mr. Endicott, is the following: —

"If any of the Salvages pretend right of inheritance to all or any part of the lands granted in our patent, we pray you to endeavour to purchase their title, that we may avoid the least scruple of intrusion." Under these instructions several deeds from the Indians were secured, the one covering Somerville land being from Squa-Sachem, who on the recent death of her husband became chief of her tribe.

The deed begins as follows: —

"The 15th of the 2d Mo. 1639.

"Wee, Web-Cowet, and Squaw Sachem do sell vnto the Inhabitants of the Towne of Charlestown all the land within the lines granted them by the court," and closes with "wee acknowledge to have received in full satisfaction, twenty and one coates, ninten fathoms of wampum, and three bushels of corne."

"In witness whereof we have here vnto sett our hands the day and yeare above named."

Early Descriptions and Topography.

Descriptions of this part of the country sent to England by the early comers, often read like advertisements of modern Eldorados. They were generally directed to intending settlers, and usually with the desired effect: after reading they emigrated; for health and plenty stood on the shore, and with open arms welcomed each new arrival. The sea, the rivers, the woods, and the fields were great natural store-houses, stocked abundantly with fish and fowl, furs and fuel, fruits and flowers; the air and water were the purest; "New England's air was better than old England's ale," and as one writer said, "We are all freeholders, the rent day doth not trouble us."

If all that was written were true, this must have been a paradise to the sportsman, farmer, and lover of nature.

Yet there was much that was true in their high-colored, curious descriptions.

Mr. Graves, the earliest civil engineer in Charlestown, writing in 1629 or 1630, thus describes the topography of this section: "It is very beautiful in open lands, mixed with goodly woods, and again open plains, in some places five hundred acres, some places more, some less, not much troublesome for to clear for the plough to go in; no place barren but on the tops of the hills. The grass and weeds grow up to a man's face in the lowlands, and by fresh rivers abundance of grass and large meadows, without any tree or shrub to hinder the scythe."

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

ASA DURGIN.

The peninsulas of Charlestown and Boston, when settled, were much alike in shape. From the mainlands on either side they reached out toward each other and shut in the great basin of Back Bay. They were attached to the mainland by low, narrow necks, which being overflowed, made each an island at highest tides.

From Charlestown neck, the marshes extended to the shores of Miller's and Mystic Rivers, and from the foot of Prospect Hill round to the foot of Convent and Winter Hills; Asylum Hill was a peninsula at high tide.

Several creeks and brooks now mostly extinct, meandered from the higher land, across these marshes to the adjacent rivers. Chief of these was Miller's, first known as Gibones' River from Captain Edward Gibones who lived on its shores, probably near Cobble Hill. A later name for this was Willis' Creek, or Wills' Creek; and one French translation makes it "Crique de Vills." It was probably called Miller's River, and Cobble Hill, Miller's Hill after Thomas Miller, who owned land in that locality.

This rivulet had its source in old Cambridge, South of Kirkland Street; thence in earlier days it flowed, a pellucid stream through sandy upland, and sedgy meadow, to its mouth near the Charles.

A branch of Miller's River began its course not far from the Old Folks' Home on Highland Avenue, crossing Central Street near Cambria, and School Street near Summer, joining the main stream not far from Union Square.

East of Miller's River, and flowing into the same great Charles River or Back Bay basin, was Crasswell Brook, named after one of the early owners; its outlet still exists, and forms part of the city boundary; a ditch through the McLean Asylum grounds marks approximately a part of its old course. Washington Street bridged it, and its source was probably not far from the junction of Cross and Oliver Streets. Passing over "the Neck" we come to Mystic River, into which five streams poured their constant tribute. The first, opposite Convent Hill, was perhaps never named, and was possibly of no great length or importance. The next was probably the "Winthrop Creek" of the old records, named for the Governor and more recently known as Bachellor's Creek. It marked the easterly boundary of the grant of Ten Hills Farm to him. Its source was not far from Gilman Square; it wound its way easterly, crossing Broadway near Walnut Street, and thence across the Park and through the marshes to the river; all west of Middlesex Avenue is now filled. Following up the shore to where the new Trotting Park now is, we come to Winter Brook; like the hill, called so, no man now knows why; its source was in Polly Swamp, not far from the junction of Lowell and Albion Streets; thence it flowed northeasterly, crossing Broadway near the railroad bridge, and Medford Street (in Medford) just northwest of its junction with Main Street, probably where the present watercourse, its successor, is bridged.

Further on was Two-Penny Brook; I might have said is, if a sedgy ditch cut to straight lines, can be called a brook; it rose near the old school on Broadway, opposite the Simpson estate, flowing through the College and

Robinson estates, under the Lowell Railroad, along the easterly border of the brickyards, to the river; forks of each of these brooks started near the foot of Powder House Hill. The fifth stream was Alewife Brook, our western boundary, then called by its Indian name, "Menotomy" River. This name has many spellings in ye ancient record, one or two of which commenced with a "W." It has also been known as "Little" River. This is the outlet of Fresh Pond, and there is much of interest connected with it. Into Alewife Brook ran another, from near Davis Square, westerly into Cambridge, entering Alewife Brook near the former tanneries on North Avenue, whence in later times it has been called Tannery Brook; the Somerville part of it is now a covered drain.

The hills of those old days are fast disappearing as well as the rivers, both in name and substance. Within a year or two the "high fielde" of the original settlers, the "ploughed hill" of the Revolution, better known in our day as "Nunnery" or "Convent Hill" or "Mount Benedict," will be a memory only. Asylum Hill, which was the Miller's Hill, or Cobble Hill of a hundred years or more ago, has the seal of destruction set upon it. The historic heights of Prospect Hill, the Mount Pisgah of the Revolution, have long since gone to bury the less historic shores of Miller's River.

Winthrop Hill, on the Ten Hills Farm, and the other eminences near it, are but scarred relics of their former picturesque beauty. Winter Hill, strange to say, so far as is known, has suffered no change since "long ago," either in height, contour or name; like Winter Brook, the origin of its name is in obscurity; whether named for a person, or a season, is an enigma.

Walnut Tree Hill, now College Hill, has probably seen little change in shape since the Indian roamed over it. Wild Cat Hill, on the borders of Alewife Brook, from the remotest day until recently, has remained to thrill the mind with the possible cause for its name; but now it is degraded to a city gravel-bank, and will soon be gone.

Quarry Hill, smooth and polished, with little left of its antique charm, yet remains crowned by its old tower, which, though architecturally modernized with cut stone archway and window, is still a historic inspiration.

Strawberry Hill, where is and where was it? Possibly and probably, if old records are correct, in which there is but one mention of it, east of Beacon Street and north of Washington Street, a part of it still remaining on the Norton's Grove estate in Cambridge. Spring Hill in name is recent, probably, and in shape much as of yore, as is Central Hill, which on some old Revolutionary maps is styled "Middle Hill."

In the foregoing, the endeavor has been made to retrace the natural features of the town, and the old naming with which the earlier residents were familiar, as well as that of more recent times.

First Settlers.

Probably the first white men who wandered over Somerville soil were Standish and his exploring party from Plymouth in 1621.

Seven years later came a party of settlers from Salem, prospecting for

JOHN F. NICKERSON.

CROMWELL G. ROWELL.

a place to locate in. These were "Ralph Sprague with his bretheren Richard and William, who with three or four more" . . . "did in the summer of anno 1628, undertake a journey from Salem, and travelled the woods above twelve miles to the westward, and lighted of a place situated and lying on the north side of Charles river, full of Indians called Aberginians," . . . "and upon surveying, they found it was a neck of land, generally full of stately timber, as was the main, and the land lying on the east side of the river, called Mystick river." Here on the peninsula they settled and built, and others came soon after. In 1629, "it was jointly agreed and concluded, that this place on the north side of Charles river, by the natives called Mishawum, shall henceforth, from the name of the river, be called Charlestown"; and in this connection it may be of interest to recall that the river was named by Captain John Smith, in 1614, after H. R. H. Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I, who, Smith says, "did change the barbarous names of their principall Harbours and habitations, for such English, that posterity may say King Charles was their Godfather." Among the first of the Charlestown settlers to locate on Somerville territory were John Woolrich, Captain ——— Norton, Edward Gibones, Mr. William Jennings and John Wignall; followed a little later by Richard Palsgrave, Edward Jones and others, and by the Governor, John Winthrop, in 1631.

It may be proper here to give a sketch of these pioneers of our town.

John Woolrich or Wolrich was an Indian trader; he "built and fenced a mile and a half without ye necke of land in ye maine, on ye right hand of ye way to Newe Towne," which would be somewhere on the northerly side of Washington Street, beyond the Fitchburg Railroad bridge; perhaps not far from Dane Street. He was prominent in affairs, and was a representative to the General Court in 1634.

Of Captain Norton, accounts are somewhat conflicting: in one reference he is called John, in another Francis; one record is that he was killed by the Indians in 1633, another makes him join the church in 1642, marry in 1649, and die in 1667. There may have been two Captain Nortons.

Major-General Edward Gibones, the most distinguished of our early citizens, excepting Governor Winthrop, was a young man recently converted and admitted to the church; he ultimately rose to the rank of Major-General in the militia, being "a man of resolute spirit" and "bold as a lion." He represented Charlestown in the General Court, in 1635 and 1636, and died in 1654.

Of William Jennings and John Wignall but little is recorded.

Richard Palsgrave was the first physician of Charlestown, living in the town several years, and died about 1656.

Edward Jones was an inhabitant in 1630, and removed to Long Island in 1644.

Palsgrave and Jones each built three-quarters of a mile beyond the neck, on the northerly side of Washington Street, "right before the marsh," probably opposite the Asylum grounds.

John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts company that

came over here (Craddock never came), was granted the Ten Hills Farm of six hundred acres in 1631; it extended from the Craddock Bridge, near Medford Centre, along the Mystic River to near Convent Hill, and embraced all the land between Broadway, Medford Street and the River. This was the Governor's farm where he built, lived, planted, raised cattle, and launched the first ship in Massachusetts, the "Blessing of the Bay," July 4, 1631. Governor Winthrop was the ancestor of the late Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. He was a man of liberal education and sterling worth, a devout Christian and an honor to the Colony; he died in 1649.

CHAPTER II.

From Settlement to the Revolution.

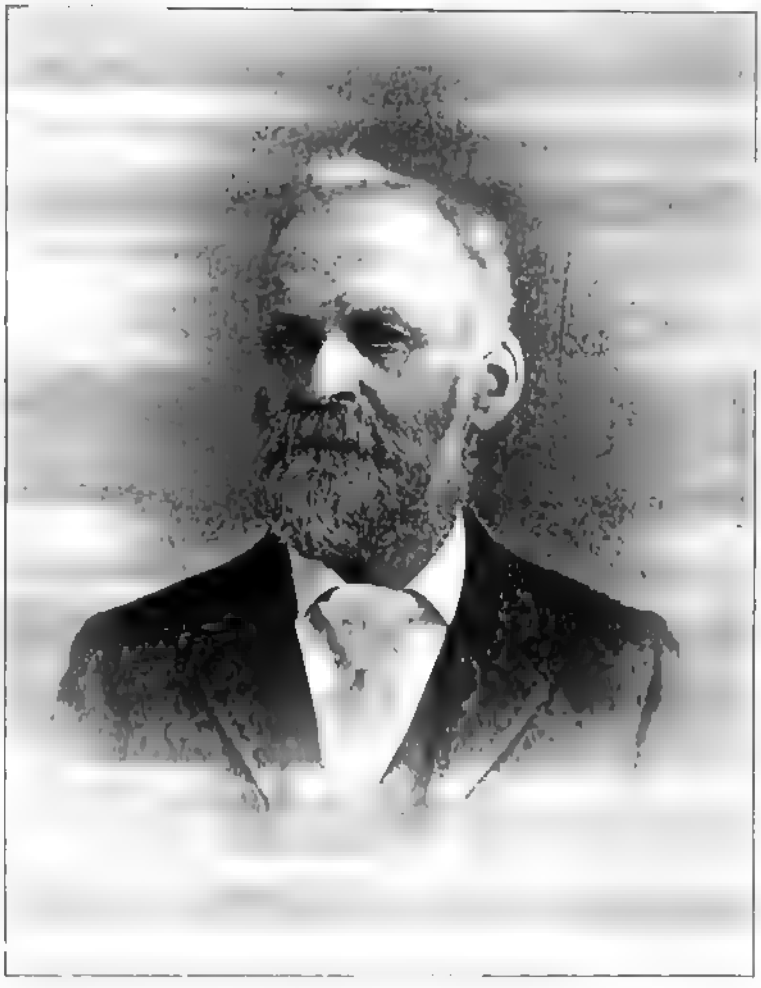
Early Events. — Pasturing and Herding. — Characteristics of Early Immigrants. — Machinery of Primitive Industries Set in Motion. — Establishment of Town Government of Charlestown. — Municipal Regulations. — Personæ non Gratæ. — First Highways. — The Stinted Common. — Churches and Schools. — Petition of Ezekiel Cheever. — The First Town School. — Military Organizations and Fortifications. — King Philip's War. — Indian Allies.

Charlestown's settlers in 1629 were in all ten families, not including Thomas Walford and wife, whom they found already there living in "his pallisadoed and thatched house," and not including servants of the Bay Company.

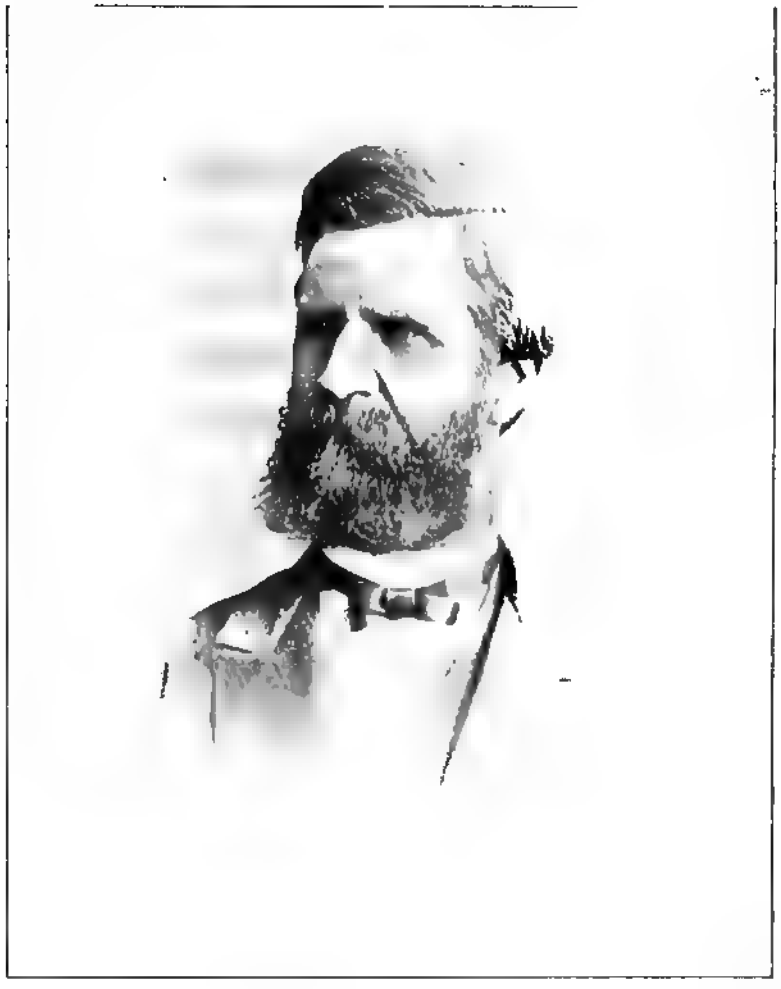
Their first winter was full of discouragement; provisions were gone and disease so prevalent that "almost in every family lamentation, mourning and woe were heard"; "many perished and died." Added to this, the water became bad and brackish, and Indians threatening; many left Charlestown and removed to Boston, where the water was better. The arrival of Capt. Pearce with a shipload of provisions, however, inspirited them anew, and was hailed with rejoicing and thanksgiving.

The first inhabitants built around Town Hill, now Bow Street, near Charlestown City Square. They were allotted grounds for planting on other parts of the peninsula, which they were required to fence; but the grazing ground for their cattle was here in Somerville, or "without the neck," and Somerville was in those early times known as the "Cow Commons," and later, as the "Stinted Pasture." The rights of pasturage were apportioned among the citizens in 1656, and perhaps before.

A herdsman, as early as 1632, was appointed to "Keepe the Milch Cattle of this Towne, in a herd without the necke of land upon ye maine till the end of Harvest, and hee is to drive them forth every morning and bring them into Towne every evening." The herdsman sounded his horn from Town Hill each morning, to call the cattle together, in readiness for



ALVANO T. NICKERSON.



SAMUEL W. HOLT.

pasture. In 1633, the salary for this official was "fifty bushels of Indian corne."

A fence with a gate was early ordered and built across the Neck, from Mystic River to Charles River basin, to keep these cattle, and perhaps wild beasts, from straying into the town; for wolves were common then, and bounties given for their destruction.

In the course of time, about the whole of Somerville was enclosed with fencing; fencing or "paling," as it was called, extending all along the Cambridge line, and between the common pasture and the Ten Hills Farm, with gates at the highways.

In speaking of highways it is but natural again to recall the first engineer in these parts, Mr. Thomas Graves, who came in 1629, and who, it is supposed, laid out all earlier streets, and other works of improvement in Charlestown. It is claimed that he was the (afterwards) noted Admiral Thomas Graves of the English Navy.

It is quite fair to presume that he traced the routes for our infant thoroughfares, Washington Street and Broadway.

Those early emigrants were a sturdy, tireless race; their energy knew no obstacle. Roads were laid out, watering places located, landings built, bridges thrown over streams, and, where too wide for bridges, ferries established.

Those to Boston and to Malden (the latter called "Two penny ferry") remained until after the Revolution, the only direct means of communication between those places.

All kinds of business and trades were soon started, mills built, one at Charlestown Neck opposite Miller's River as early as 1645, lime kilns set up, fish-weirs established, ledges opened, and all the primitive machinery of industry set in motion.

Among the various trades and callings found here in Charlestown between 1630 and 1650 were the following: cutting of posts, clapboards and shingles; raising of horses for export; farming; fishing of various kinds, especially for alewives, oysters, and lobsters, which were abundant in these waters — lobsters of twenty-five pounds weight being mentioned; rope and anchor making; coopering; tile making; brewing; salt manufacturing; carpentering; ship building; wheelwright work; pottery; charcoal burning; and various kinds of mill work, there being in 1645 in Charlestown wind, stream, and tide mills.

A town government was very early organized, and local laws enacted, controlling church, school, and military matters, as well as civil and criminal. The town officers were the "Seven men" or Selectmen, Constables, Highway Surveyors, Town Clerk, Herdsman, Overseers of the fields, and Chimney Sweepers, and later on, Town Treasurer, Town Messenger, Inspector of youth, Tythingmen, Surveyors of damnified goods, Clerks of the market, Packer of fish and flesh, Corder of wood, Culler of staves, Sealers of hides and leather, Measurers of lumber, Cullers of fish, and Measurers of salt and coal.

The freemen of the town could vote for Governor and Deputy, and for Major-General, Representatives, Grand Jury, and also for Assistants or Magistrates; in electing the latter, corn and beans were used, corn for "yes," beans for "no." The penalty for fraud in voting was £10.

Among the wholesome regulations were those guarding against fires: they required every house to be provided with ladders, and to be statedly inspected, and every chimney to be swept once a month in winter, and once every two months in summer. A blazing chimney brought a fine on the tenant.

All children must be educated and "catechised," for neglect of which their parents answered in court.

Sabbath-breakers, tipplers, and gamblers were sharply watched, and severely punished. One woman, for instance, was heavily fined for washing clothes on Sunday.

Strangers in town were "personae non gratae," and had speedily to account for themselves. A committee was appointed to "marke such trees for shade by the Highwa[ies] and watering places as in theire discretion shall bee thought mete;" fine for cutting these, five shillings, and a special order was also made that no tree "under any pretence whatsoever" should be cut outside the Neck without the knowledge of the Selectmen.

As already stated, several of the settlers had, as early as 1629 or 1630, located, built, and planted, here in Somerville, and in the year 1633 the town gave liberty to any of its inhabitants to build outside the Neck, provided, etc., that it "bee not a shortening of the privileges of the Towne," and in 1634 ten persons were granted "planting ground" on the "South side of New Towne highway," forty-one acres in all. From this time on, settlements on Somerville land increased, and the records show many transfers of property in this part of Charlestown.

Highways.

The first road in Somerville was Washington Street, from the Neck to Cambridge, described in 1630 as the "Way to New Towne" (Cambridge), and in one place spoken of as narrow and crooked. The next was probably the easterly part of Broadway, called "the way to Mystick," connecting, perhaps, as early as 1637, by trail, or bye road around or over the Ten Hills Farm, with the ford and bridge then built at Medford Centre over the Mystic River. It was probably many years afterwards that Broadway was extended over Winter Hill to Menotomy (now Arlington).

The Stinted Common was apportioned in 1656 among the citizens of the town, and remained a cow pasture until 1681 and 1685, when it was cut into strips one-fourth of a mile wide, with numbered rangeways between them, and granted in stated lots to the inhabitants entitled to them.

The territory thus laid out extended from Washington Street, Bow Street and Somerville Avenue, to Broadway, and from the present Charlestown line to Elm Street. The first Rangeway is now Franklin Street; the second, Cross Street; third, Walnut; fourth, School; fifth, Central; sixth,

MARSHALL H. LOCKE.

FRANKLIN N. POOR.

Lowell; seventh, Cedar; and eighth, Willow Avenue. There were three others, running from Broadway beyond Elm Street, into Medford. The first has been entirely obliterated; the second is now Curtis Street, and the third, North Street.

Churches and Schools.

Until 1632 the good people of Charlestown sought religious consolation in the church at Boston, but in this year they separated and organized the "First Church of Charlestown"; their early meetings were held "under the shade of a great oak," celebrated as the "Charlestown oak"; it stood in or not far from the square; they soon purchased the "great house," no longer used by the town, and fitted it up for a meeting house. People from the remote parts of the town, as well as from Somerville, attended this church, among the number, our earliest settlers, Woolrich and Jones, who are on its membership roll. The services lasted all day, beginning at nine o'clock or before; and for the benefit of those living at a distance, the town built small houses with chimneys, called "Sabbaday houses," as the record says, "of a convenient largeness to give entertainment on the Lord's day to such as live remote," etc. In November, 1882, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this church was celebrated.

It is probable that, in earlier days, all the young people of these parts received their first teaching in the schools of the peninsula, going and returning over the Neck, a long and tedious walk in winter; all the branches were taught, from a, b, c's to Latin grammar. There seems to have been some rivalry then, among the educators of the town, which is generously hinted at in the petition of Ezekiel Cheever, schoolmaster of the town school, in 1666, to the Selectmen; he had evidently been promised that no other schoolmaster should set up in the town, but says that "now Mr. Mansfield is suffered to teach and take away his scholars." The town schoolhouse of that day can well be pictured from the records, which speak of it (1686) as twelve feet square, and eight feet high, with flattish roof, turret for bell, and "mantle-tree" twelve feet long; ceiled with brick and clay, and built at a cost of £90.00. Yet in it ancient and modern lore were for years successfully dispensed.

Military.

The military prowess of the pioneers stands out boldly in their history; they were men of intelligence, education and piety, and the defense of home, religion and rights was first in their thoughts. They at once began their military organizations and their fortifications, protections against foreign foes as well as Indians. The "Castle" in the harbor, the Fort on "Town Hill" and the "Half moon" at the Neck, all gave a greater feeling of security to people on the peninsula. Companies were organized, officered, and drilled, and in the various struggles with the savage and the Frenchman, Charlestown soldiers bore well their part. Among them and pre-eminently prominent was a resident of Somerville, Major-General Edward Gibbones.

King Philip's war in particular caused much suffering and alarm among the inhabitants; it became necessary to impress men for the service. As a protection from Indian attack in 1676, it was proposed, but afterwards abandoned, to build a stockade across the country from Charles River to the Merrimac. A company of praying Indians was also organized here in Charlestown for this war, and did good service.

It would be pleasant to trace the part Somerville settlers bore in these various conflicts if there were space and the records complete, which they are not.

CHAPTER III.

ADVENT OF ANDROS AND CONSEQUENCES TO THE COLONISTS. TITLES TO ESTATES IMPERILED. — TEN HILLS FARM AND ITS OWNERS. — A FAVORITE HOME FOR GOVERNORS. — "THE BLESSING OF THE BAY" BUILT AND LAUNCHED. — CAPTAIN ROBERT TEMPLE. — SLAVE HOLDERS IN SOMERVILLE. — THE FIRST PRIVATEER IN AMERICA. — COLONEL SAMUEL JAQUES. — THE OLD POWDER HOUSE. — JEAN MALLET. — A TRAGIC LEGEND.

IN 1686 the happiness of the people was rudely shattered by a royal edict, appointing Sir Edmund Andros "Capt. Generall and Govr. in Chief" over New England: it gave him royal powers to choose Councillors, make laws, and assess taxes; it constituted Andros and Councillors a court of justice for trial of all cases, civil, criminal, and of property rights, as well as petty cases; also unlimited authority over matters military and naval, thus annulling the charter of the Bay Company. A struggle ensued which, lasting three years, ended in the revolution of 1689, the seizure and imprisonment of Andros and others, and capture of the Castle in Boston Harbor; and in 1692, the restoration of their old rights to the colonists.

One of the first acts of Andros was to declare all previous property titles valueless; the charter had not been complied with, "and, therefore, all the lands of New England have returned to the King"; and further, it was declared that "wherever an Englishman sets his foot, all that he hath is the King's." Andros angrily asserted that "there was no such a thing as a town in the country," and that the ancient town records of titles were "not worth a rush." In Somerville, by this action, many estates were imperiled; one or two of these had been in the same family half a century.

Some of the owners submitted to these cruel exactions, while others rebelled. The greatest of these outrages was the granting of the Stinted Pasture to Lieutenant Colonel Charles Lidgett, a follower of Andros, and already one of the owners of Ten Hills Farm: of which, however, he also received Andros' title of confirmation. Lidgett immediately began the prosecution of the rightful owners of the pasture, for cutting wood and for other alleged trespasses. They were caused much annoyance and distress; and in some cases were fined and imprisoned.

But Lidgett's chickens flew home to repose: in 1689, with Andros and others he was seized and thrown into prison, with which just retribution ended the fraudulent title speculation.

AMOS KEYES.

SEWARD DODGE.

Ten Hills Farm.

It is especially notable that this old estate, called Ten Hills after the ten knolls on it, should have kept for two hundred and sixty-five years the name given it by its first owner; though that name at present applies to only one hundred acres or so of the original grant.

This property is one of the few in the city whose title can be clearly traced in the records, through each conveyance, from aboriginal and royal grants to the present time.

Besides being included in the deed from Squa-Sachem, already quoted, it is, of course, within the limits of the royal grant to Plymouth Colony in 1620, and in the Plymouth grant and Royal Confirmation to the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1628 and 1629.

By the Massachusetts Bay Company's Governor and Council it was granted direct to John Winthrop.

The record reads: —

"6 Sept., 1631 - Granted to Mr. Governor, six hundred acres of land, to be set forth by metes and bounds, near his house at Mistick, to enjoy to him and his heirs forever."

The claim of the Andros government, that none of the settlers held any title whatever to their lands, did not hold good regarding this estate. It was the only one in this city, however, that was granted by the Bay Company.

On the death of the Governor, in 1649, the property fell to his son John, Jr., Governor of Connecticut, by whose executors it was deeded, in 1677, to Elizabeth Lidgett, widow of Peter Lidgett, a merchant of Boston. She deeded one-half of it to her son Charles, the same year. The Lidgetts and their heirs, among them the wife and children of Lieutenant-Governor Usher of New Hampshire, deeded a portion of it, in 1731, to Sir Isaac Royal, the most of which is in Medford, five hundred and four acres.

The remainder, or Somerville portion, two hundred and fifty-one acres, they sold to Captain Robert Temple, in 1740; on his death, it fell to his son Robert, Jr., the "Royalist," who retained it until after the Revolution, selling, in 1780, to Nathaniel Tracy of Newburyport, and he, in 1785, to Honorable Thomas Russell, who again sold it, in 1791, to Captain George Lane. Later it was owned by Theodore Lyman; and then by Elias Hasket Derby of Salem; afterwards it became the property of Colonel Samuel Jaques, then of Samuel Oakman, and finally of the present owners, the heirs of Fred Ames and F. O. Reed and others.

It is noticeable that Ten Hills, if not continuously a gubernatorial demesne, has in all times been held in some favor by governors and their relatives and associates: first, Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts; then his son, Governor of Connecticut; then the wife of Lieutenant-Governor Usher; then by Robert Temple, son of the Governor of Nova Scotia; then by Robert, Jr., whose wife was the daughter of Governor Shirley; then by Royal and Russell, each a governor's councillor; and now by the heirs of the brother of Governor Ames.

There is much of interest akin to romance in the annals of this old property; and in the lives and doings of its various owners.

Its first proprietor settled on it when it was in all its original wildness, built his house and barns, planted his gardens and orchards, raised his cattle, and hunted and fished through its woods and along its shores. In the record he kept, he gives one picture of his life here, under date of October 11, 1631: "The Governor being at his farmhouse in Mistick, walked out after supper and took a piece in his hand, supposing he might see a wolf (for they came daily about the house and killed swine and calves, etc.) and, being about half a mile off, it grew suddenly dark, so as in coming home he mistook his path, and went till he came to a little house of Sagamore John, which stood empty. There he stayed, and having a piece of match in his pocket (for he always carried about him match and compass and in the summertime snake weed), he made a good fire near the house, and lay down upon some old mats, which he found there, and so spent the night, sometimes walking by the fire, sometimes singing psalms and sometimes getting wood, but could not sleep. It was (through God's mercy) a warm night; but a little before day it began to rain, and having no cloak, he made shift by a long pole to climb up into the house. "In the morning" . . . "he returned safe home, his servants having walked about, and shot off pieces, and halloed in the night, but he heard them not."

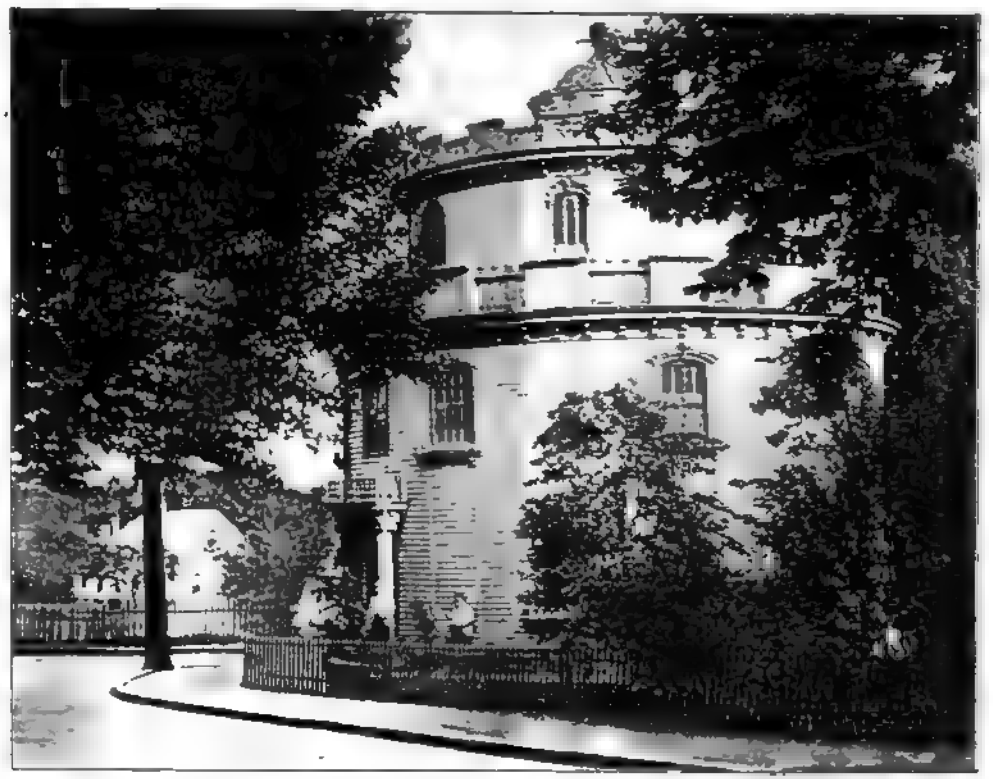
It was here, at Ten Hills, that he built and launched the first ship built in this Colony, which records mention as follows: "July 4, [1631]. The Governor built a bark at Mistick, which was launched this day, and called 'The Blessing of the Bay.'"

In November, 1631, his wife with some of their children arrived from England in the ship Lyon; the event caused great rejoicing. "The ship gave them six or seven pieces," "the captains with their companies in arms entertained them with a guard and divers volleys of shot, and three drakes" (cannon); people from the near plantations welcomed them and brought in great store of provisions, "fat hogs, kids, venison, poultry, geese, partridges" and other contributions. "The like joy and manifestations of love had never been seen in New England."

Meanwhile the Governor had established himself in Boston, probably his winter home at first, but afterwards his permanent abode; this was on Washington Street between Spring Lane and Milk Street, his house, which was framed in Charlestown, being at the corner of Spring Lane. The Old South Church occupies his front yard, or "green."

Colonel Charles Lidgett has already been noticed in the account of the Andros trouble.

Captain Robert Temple was the son of Thomas Temple, once Governor of Nova Scotia. Robert Temple, Jr., the "Royalist," as he has been called, was brother of Sir John, first Consul-General from England to the United States, and uncle of Sir Grenville Temple, both baronets in England; Sir John married the daughter of Governor Bowdoin; and Robert, Jr., the daughter of Governor Shirley. Thus connected with Royalists and perhaps,



The Round House. Residence of the late ENOCH ROBINSON.

Residence of HENRY E. WRIGHT, 31 Pearl Street.

very naturally, not showing intense enthusiasm in the patriot cause, Temple was looked on as a tory, and when, in May, 1775, he started on a journey to England, he was seized by the Committee of Safety of Cohasset, and sent to Boston, where, after inspecting his letters and questioning him personally, it was recommended that he be treated as "a friend to the interests of this country, and the rights of all America."

The Temples were slave-holders, though probably not the only ones in Somerville.

It was during the occupancy by Temple that the British landed at his wharf on their raid to the Powder House and Cambridge.

Nathaniel Tracy, the next owner, was said to be "generous and patriotic." He fitted out the first privateer in America during the Revolution, and his firm did a large business in that line, losing many, yet reaping, finally, a rich harvest.

Thomas Russell, who bought of Tracy, was a "merchant prince," a representative to the General Assembly, and an executive councillor. He sold to George Lane, a sea captain.

Elias Hasket Derby, merchant, of Salem, who owned the place and lived here for some time, was a man of note; he was wealthy and entertained sumptuously. His son died here in 1801.

Colonel Samuel Jaques, who made the "Ten Hills" famous in the earlier days of this century, had his title from a long service in the militia and in the war of 1812. His farm was stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and deer; he had his pack of hounds, and that he was the famed Nimrod of these parts, many a wily fox could testify.

The destruction of the mansion and slave-quarters in 1877, and digging down of Winthrop Hill, is too recent to require further mention. It is now a dismal wreck, let it be hoped that the construction of the elaborate parkway proposed across it, and a more liberal policy in the improvement of its surroundings, will restore the locality at no distant day to something of its former importance and beauty.

OLD POWDER HOUSE.

Where a long-abandoned ledge
  Breaks the brow of a grass-grown hill,
Near its crumbled and mossy edge
  Stands the old deserted mill.

Like a sentinel keeping watch and ward over neighboring fields and highways, the old round tower on the ancient quarry's brink has stood for nearly two centuries. Around it cluster obscurity, legend and history, those charms of antiquity, and they have hung over it a mantle so attractive as to render it one of the most interesting of relics. It stands on Quarry Hill, called also in the quaint nomenclature of old, "Two penny brooke quarry," which winding meadow stream it overlooked.

The knoll, with its adjacent lands, was at the extreme of the Stinted

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THE OLD POWDER HOUSE.

Pasture, at the division of which in 1685 it was allotted to Sergeant Richard Lowden, some nine or ten acres in all, long before which it had been worked as a quarry. After Richard's death, his son and executor sold the estate to Jonathan Foskett, and Foskett, in February, 1703-4, to "Jean Mallet," a shipwright, afterwards a miller, and who very likely built the curious old mill, though no record tells us so. Jean Mallett was a Huguenot, and probably came from France with many others, to these more congenial shores, shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, settling unwisely, to say the least, in Worcester County, in what is now the town of Oxford, then a border wilderness, but which these Huguenots soon turned into blossoming fields and fruitful gardens; here they lived in contentment and security for many years, but in 1696 the Indians descended on their settlement and a dreadful massacre ensued. The survivors abandoned their plantations, and most of them came to Boston; among these was Mallet, who, a while after, we find here in Somerville. Little more is known of him except that he died about 1720, leaving the old stone windmill to his son Michael, who in 1747 sold it to the State for a powder-magazine; probably long before this its millstones had ceased to grind, though undoubtedly for many long years the old miller took his lawful toll of "one to sixteen" from the farmers for miles around.

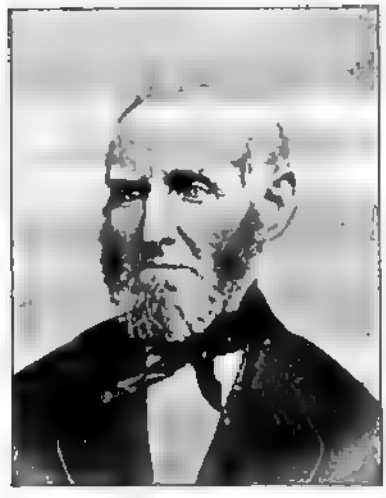
A tragic legend shrouds the old mill, told of a captive Acadian maiden who, disguised as a youth, flees from her cruel master and seeks refuge in the family of the old miller; his rooms are few and accommodations scanty; so the maid is given lodging in the old mill-loft, dusty and dismal. In the night comes her master; he has traced her here, and with smooth speech and specious story induces the miller to unlock the mill; the master clambers clumsily up the ladder, reaches the loft and tries to seize his victim; in the unfamiliar darkness he loses his foothold, plunges to the mill floor, clutching the rope as he falls. The great fans move, the millstone rolls hoarsely around, and soon all is over. The exile maiden is once more free.

It is a curious, grewsome story; let us trust that it is only a legend.

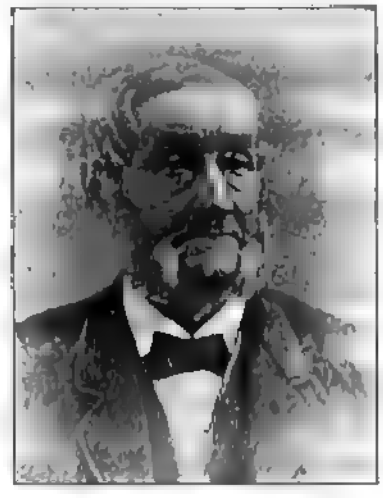
THE OLD POWDER HOUSE.

JOHN C. MAGOUN.

CHESTER GUILD.



JOSEPH CLARK.



CHARLES E. GILMAN.

CHAPTER IV.

The Revolution.

Friction Between the Colonies and Home Government. — Preparations for the Great Struggle. — Seizure of Powder. — First Hostile Demonstration of the Revolution. — The Whole Country in Arms. — Resignation of Lieut.-Governor Thomas Oliver. — Arbitrary Measures of the British Government. — Secretion of Arms and Distribution of Military Supplies by the Colonists. — Hostile Steps taken by the British. — The Patriots Warned. — Paul Revere's Ride. — Battle of Lexington. — Roads in Somerville Traversed by British Troops. — Battle of Bunker Hill. — Vivid Scenes.

The Boston Port Bill, enacted March 31, 1774, was the punishment inflicted on the Americans for the destruction of the East India Company's tea; it prohibited all commerce, export or import, with Boston and Charles town, and brought disaster and distress upon both cities, the ferries even being included in the embargo. All business was suspended, and the sufferings of both rich and poor were great. Neighboring towns came to their relief with food and fuel; committees were appointed to devise remedies, and arrangements made to quarter the most needy families upon other towns of the State.

The friction between the colonies and the home government had grown steadily for ten years, and a frowning fleet and formidable army, sent to enforce various odious enactments, increased to the utmost the spirit of resistance.

The Americans for a long time had been actively preparing for a struggle they believed imminent, and quietly collecting arms, accoutrements, ammunition and stores.

In this way it occurred that the powder of several towns was stored in the powder house on Quarry Hill; fearing for its safety, in the summer of 1774, some of the towns began removing it. This powder and also that belonging to the Province, as well as other military stores, were in the custody of Maj. Gen. William Brattle, of Cambridge, and to him General Gage wrote, in August, asking a return or schedule of "the different sorts of each." Brattle in his reply of August 29, speaking of powder, says that that in the arsenal at Quarry Hill, was "the King's powder only." Medford had just taken the last belonging to any of the towns.

On August 31, Sheriff Phipps called upon Brattle, with orders for the remaining powder and for two cannon at Cambridge; in compliance Brattle

delivered up the key of the powder house, and ordered Mr. Mason, who was in charge of the cannon, to deliver them also.

On the next day, September 1, 1774, occurred the first hostile demonstration of the Revolution; by a miracle, almost, it ended without bloodshed. It is described in the news of the day as follows: —

"On Thursday Morning [Sept. 1], half after four, about 260 Troops embarked on board 13 Boats at the Long Wharf, and proceeded up Mystic River to Temple's Farm, where they landed, and went to the Powder-House on Quarry Hill, in Charlestown Bounds, whence they took 212 Half Barrels of Powder, the whole store there, and conveyed it to Castle William." . . . "A detachment from this corps went to Cambridge and brought off two field pieces, which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment."

Another account says that "250" half-barrels of powder were taken.

These troops were under the command of Lt. Col. Madison, and in Boston it was believed that they had gone out to capture the Committee of Conference at Salem, who were promptly notified; but when their actual destination was discovered, the alarm spread like wild-fire throughout the country, to the north, west and south, even to Pennsylvania.

Before night there was a general uprising of the militia of the State, and the next day, along the roads in all directions, were squads of men marching towards Cambridge, ready to repel the invaders.

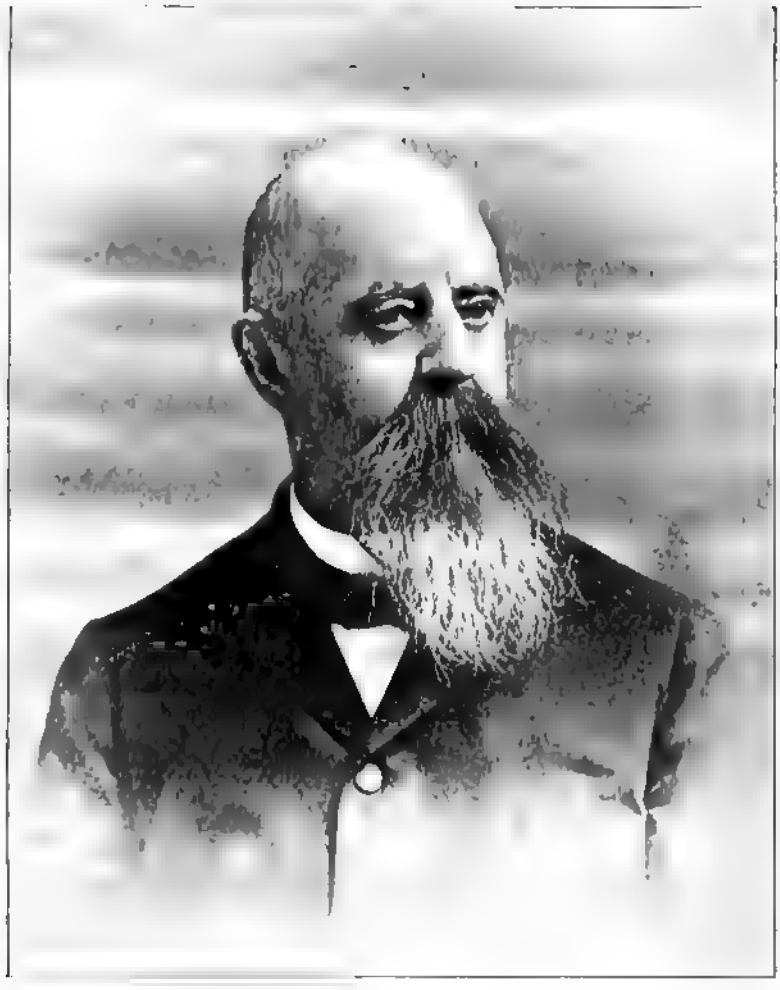
As was natural, the news of the raid was heightened by sensational accounts of fighting and bloodshed. Boston had been bombarded by the fleet, and Americans killed and wounded.

It was estimated that fifty thousand "well armed" men had responded to this alarm: "the whole country was in arms"; they came not only from Middlesex and the adjacent counties, but from the western parts of the State, and even from Connecticut.

They poured into Cambridge, and assembled by thousands on the Common. It was an orderly throng, but determined. The Crown officers were alarmed; Judge Danforth and Judge Lee addressed the assemblage, and both expressing regret at having accepted appointments under acts so obnoxious to their fellow citizens, then and there resigned their offices, and promised never again to accept any position in conflict with the charter rights of the people.

Phipps, the high sheriff, appeared also; he was aggrieved at the feelings of the people towards him for his action in delivering up their powder, but in view of the fact that he acted under orders from his commander in chief, his offense was condoned.

Lieut.-Governor Thomas Oliver lived then in the mansion which since was the home of the poet Lowell. Several thousand people, militia and "lookers on," appeared before his house. Previously he had parleyed and hesitated, fearing His Majesty's displeasure if he should resign, as requested to do, but intimating that he might do so if the whole province desired it; but now, seeing the determined spirit of the people, and the uselessness of



FRANCIS TUFTS.

NATHAN A. FITCH.

further refusal, he signed his resignation as Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Council.

Meanwhile Brattle, who by his prominence in this affair had brought upon himself the indignation of the inhabitants, fled to Boston, and sought refuge in the fold of General Gage, whence he wrote a woeful story of his wrongs and banishment, claiming to be a friend of his country, acting for its true interest, yet expressing himself sorry for what had occurred.

Meantime the wild rumors afloat had been contradicted, and the people returned again to their homes and employments, and all seemed as tranquil as before.

This great uprising was the rumble of the approaching storm, and warning of the coming tempest.

Paul Revere's Ride.

The English Parliament and press during the winter of 1774-5 discussed vigorously the dispute with the Colonists; among each were friends to America; but the Ministerial party were in the majority, and, urged on by the King and Lords, endeavored to enforce the most arbitrary measures, among which were further restrictions on trade and the act forbidding importation into the colonies of arms and munitions of war.

This last act caused much alarm, and the Americans took immediate steps to secrete and protect the military supplies already accumulated.

These were distributed among various towns, one of which was Concord. Gage learned this, and determined on their capture, divining which, the patriots took precautions to prevent. A company of thirty men arranged with each other to watch "two and two" the movements of the British; among these were William Dawes and Paul Revere. Several days previous to April 19, the unusual activity of the troops and fleet announced to the Americans that some important movement by the enemy was contemplated.

John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were in Lexington, were cautioned that Gage intended their capture. About this time the wife of a British soldier carelessly divulged the order for the expedition to a lady who employed her, who promptly gave the patriots warning. William Dawes was immediately sent by way of Roxbury and Paul Revere by way of Charlestown, to alarm the inhabitants. Revere crossed Charles River past the frigate Somerset just before orders were received to stop all boats, and taking horse on the Charlestown shore, rode with all speed over the Neck and up Washington Street, to near the present Cresent Street; here he saw two horsemen standing in the road a short distance away; perceiving that they were British officers, he wheeled and galloped back to the Neck, and around into Broadway, pursued by one of the horsemen; the other endeavored to head him off by crossing the fields, but fell into a clay pit, thus enabling Revere to escape. He rode over Winter Hill and Main Street, to and through Medford and Arlington, to Lexington and

beyond, where he was captured; not, however, until he had thoroughly alarmed the country. At the junction of Broadway and Main Street stands a granite tablet commemorating this historic ride.

Battle of Lexington.

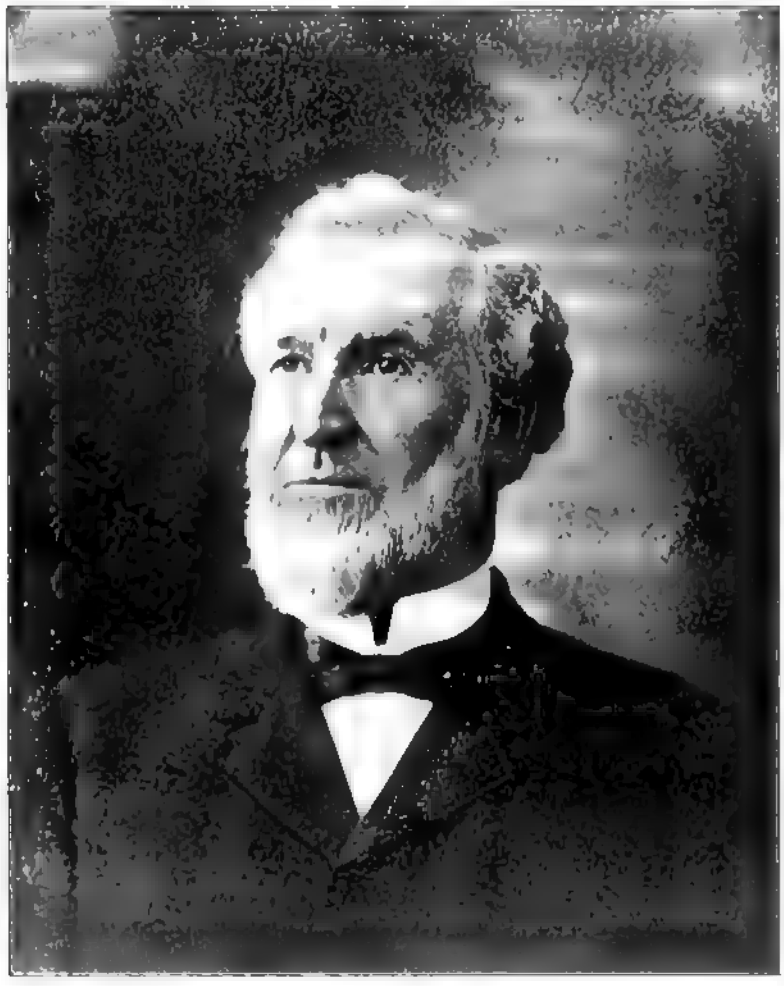
At about ten o'clock on the night of April 18, 1775, Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the Tenth British, with eight hundred men, marched quietly to the foot of Boston Common, and crossed Back Bay in boats to Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, landing not very far east of the present Court House; the troops, avoiding the roads and highlands for fear of discovery, skirted the marshes; and the tide being up, or rising, and East Cambridge then an island at high water, they were obliged to wade "thigh deep" in crossing to Somerville, where, striking a byway, they emerged upon Washington Street, probably at or near Prospect Street; thence their march was through Washington Street, Union Square, Bow Street, Somerville Avenue and Elm Street, and thence to Concord.

In those days, an old house, owned or occupied by a widow Smith, stood on the east side of the present Wesley Park; here the troops halted and quenched their thirst at the well, and were seen by the frightened occupants of the house.

Next they passed the residence of Samuel Tufts (now Mr. Blaisdell's), who was in the kitchen at the time, moulding bullets; thence on past Thomas Rand's house; Mrs. Rand, who had not yet retired, saw the threatening platoons, and after they had gone by sent her son to alarm the neighbors. Then they came to Timothy Tufts' house on Elm Street, near Beach, stopping there again for water. Mr. Tufts' dog woke the echoes of the night, and also the family with his vehement protests. Peering out, they saw the hostile columns and flash of the bayonets in the moonlight, and then saw the soldiers turn into Beach Street and disappear, as they continued their silent march.

Their encounters at Lexington Common and at Concord Bridge, and their disastrous retreat, reinforced and perhaps saved from capture by Lord Percy, yet still flying, harassed and relentlessly pursued by the Americans, have become notable events in the world's history. Like a rabble rout they came down Arlington Avenue into Cambridge and Somerville. The Americans supposed they would retreat as Percy came, through old Cambridge, Brighton, and Roxbury; but a confused throng, they turned through Beach Street into Elm. At the westerly corner of these streets was a grove, where minute men were secreted, who gave the troops a galling fire. The British who fell here were buried in Mr. Tufts' land, just inside the wall.

Percy, who at every available point had endeavored to check the pursuit with his artillery, again opened fire with his cannon, from the northerly slope of Spring Hill, on the pursuing minute men, but with little avail; his troops continued their retreat down Elm Street and Somerville Avenue, one man being killed near Central Street, at which point a volley was fired into Mr. Rand's house, and near Walnut Street another soldier fell. Down



ALBERT L. DODGE.

DAVID CUMMINGS.

Washington Street they went, skirting the foot of Prospect Hill, where occurred some of the hottest fighting of the day.

It was now evening, and the flashes of musketry, which were plainly seen in Boston, told vividly the story of their retreat and disaster.

Throughout the retreat, wherever possible, flanking parties of British had been sent out to drive off the minute men.

The only Somerville citizen who fell on this day was shot by the flank guards. He was James Miller, an old man and patriot.

He with others were on the slope of Prospect Hill, firing on the British in the street below, when the flankers surprised them; the rest fled, but Miller, still firing, stood at his post, and when called upon to fly made the memorable answer, "I am too old to run."

On the north side of Washington Street, nearly opposite Mystic Street, is the house then owned by Samuel Shed; a British soldier entered it, and while rummaging a bureau, was shot, falling dead over the drawer; this bureau, or "high boy," as it was called, with its bullet holes, is now in possession of the descendants of Nathan Tufts.

The British flight and pursuit continued until they had crossed the Neck into Charlestown, which they did just as Colonel Pickering, with seven hundred Essex minute men, came hurrying over Winter Hill, to intercept them. Had he arrived a little earlier the entire force would have been captured.

During the battle, General William Heath assumed command; after the Americans had ceased further pursuit, he "assembled the officers around him, at the foot of Prospect Hill, and ordered a guard to be formed and posted near that place." This was the first guard mounting of the Revolution. Sentinels and patrols were also posted near the Neck, to give warning of the enemy's movements. The minute men were ordered to Cambridge, where all night they lay on their arms.

The battle of the nineteenth of April began at Lexington, and ended in Somerville, and in its glory Somerville is entitled to share.

Battle of Bunker Hill.

On April 20, General Artemas Ward, the senior in date of commission, took command of the American forces, with headquarters at Cambridge, whence, under the resolve of the Provincial Congress for the enlistment of thirty thousand men, the militia from all directions began to march.

Within a short time there were fifteen thousand troops, or more, in the American camp, among them many from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Early in May, a report was made to the Committee of Safety, recommending the immediate fortifying of Prospect Hill and vicinity, and of Bunker Hill; and probably not long after, earthworks were thrown up near Union Square, commanding the Charlestown road (Washington Street). Troops meanwhile were posted both in Roxbury and Somerville, to repel any attempt that might be made by the enemy to march out of Boston.

Roxbury Neck had been fortified the previous winter by the British, and now bristled with thirty cannon or more, but Charlestown was still neutral ground, Gage probably fearing to divide his forces by its occupation.

The measure suggested in May for fortifying Bunker Hill was not finally decided on until June 15, when rumors became prevalent that the British were again planning to march out into the country.

On the 16th, General Ward ordered Col. William Prescott, with three Massachusetts regiments, and a batallion of Connecticut troops, about a thousand or twelve hundred in all, to proceed that night to Charlestown and seize and fortify Bunker Hill. The troops were paraded on Cambridge Common, and after a prayer by Dr. Langdon, President of Harvard College, at about nine o'clock in the evening, commenced their march towards Bunker Hill, passing through Somerville, by way of Washington Street and Union Square, down to and across the Neck. Colonel Prescott, with two sergeants carrying dark lanterns, led the way.

General Israel Putnam and Colonel Richard Gridley, the engineer of the army, accompanied the expedition, and following after were wagons with intrenching tools. Their destination was kept a profound secret from the troops until after crossing the Neck.

Prescott had been ordered to fortify Bunker Hill, but it was soon discovered that Breed's Hill was a superior military position, and after consultation, and some loss of time, it was determined to fortify that in place of Bunker.

Col. Gridley immediately laid out the works, which, rising as if by magic, confronted and challenged the British fleet and army at sunrise.

The details of the battle on Bunker Hill are familiar to all, and only such events connected with it as occurred in Somerville need be related.

For some time previous to the 17th, Colonel John Patterson's regiment of Berkshire men had been stationed at the redoubt near the foot of Prospect Hill, where they probably remained throughout the day, having been, with Ward's regiment and part of Bridge's, held back as a reserve. All other Massachusetts troops, and those of New Hampshire and Connecticut, were ordered to the front. A great part of them never arrived there, the furious cannonading from the fleet across the Neck, and into East Somerville, rendering any attempt to reach the peninsula perilous. Yet it was over this Neck, and through this storm of shot and shell, that the terror-stricken people fled into Somerville from their burning homes in Charlestown.

Early in the fight, Major Gridley, son of the engineer, was ordered with his company of artillery to reinforce Prescott; he was a young man with but little military experience, and instead of obeying orders, he took a position, with a portion of his force, on Cobble, now Asylum Hill; the rest of his company marched on to the scene of action. Col. Mansfield's regiment passing forward at this time with orders to the front, was directed by Gridley to support his battery, which disobeyed previous instructions. Mansfield did so, and also took a position on Cobble Hill. From this hill

FREDERICK G. SMITH, M. D.

DANIEL D. DUNKLEE.

Gridley opened a feeble and ineffectual fire from his light guns upon the British ships which lay in the bay east of the hill.

Disobedience, or misunderstanding of orders, seemed to be a common occurrence. Colonel Scammon's regiment had also been ordered to the field of battle, which he curiously interpreted to mean Lechmere Point, now East Cambridge, and thither went. From there, however, he soon crossed to Cobble Hill and reinforced Gridley, and later on marched as far as Bunker Hill, but too late to be of service. Colonel Gerrish's regiment, also under orders to reinforce Prescott, found lodgment on Ploughed, now Convent Hill; part of the regiment later were led into action by a brave officer, named Febiger, and did valiant service.

Gridley, Mansfield, Scammons, and Gerrish, were each court-martialed. Gridley, Mansfield and Gerrish were cashiered, and Scammons acquitted; Gridley on account of his youth not being deprived of the right to hold future commission in the Continental Army.

Somerville beheld vivid scenes of war that day: incessant marching of troops towards the front, over Washington Street to Broadway; citizens fleeing here from their burning town; officers galloping to and fro between the battlefield and Cambridge; artillery bombarding the fleet from Asylum Hill; shot and shell from the frigates mercilessly raking the easterly part of the town; fugitives and wounded soldiers, on litters or the shoulders of their comrades, hurrying to places of safety; and finally the retreating army, who, victorous in defeat, planted themselves on Prospect and Winter Hills, expecting and ready for a renewal of the battle.

CHAPTER V.

THE SIEGE OF BOSTON. — INTRENCHMENTS MADE. — EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. — BATTLE OF HOG ISLAND. — GAGE'S PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY. — FORTIFICATIONS ON PROSPECT AND WINTER HILLS. — ARRIVAL OF GENERALS WASHINGTON, PUTNAM AND LEE. — DECLARATION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. — DESCRIPTION OF THE PATRIOTS' CAMPS. — SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE AND TROOPS. — FIRST UNFURLING OF THE NEW FLAG OF THE UNITED COLONIES. — SEIZURE OF DORCHESTER HEIGHTS. — EVACUATION OF BOSTON BY THE BRITISH.

THE investment of Boston began on the night of the battle of Lexington, when General Heath posted the guard at the foot of Prospect Hill.

Speaking of that battle a British officer says, "About seven o'clock in the evening we arrived at Charlestown." . . . "The rebels shut up the Neck and placed sentinels there." . . . "So that in the course of two days we were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of living on salt provisions, and fairly blocked up in Boston."

The posting of troops in Somerville and Roxbury shortly afterwards, to check any attempt of the enemy to again leave Boston, and the building of fortifications near Union Square and the Cambridge line, the first works

thrown up by the Americans in this war, convinced the British that a siege was actually begun.

In the latter part of May General Burgoyne arrived in Boston, and writing to a friend in England, says, speaking of the town, that it is "invested by a rabble in arms, who, flushed with success and insolence, had advanced their sentries to pistol shot of our outguards; the ships in the harbor exposed to, and expecting a cannonade or bombardment."

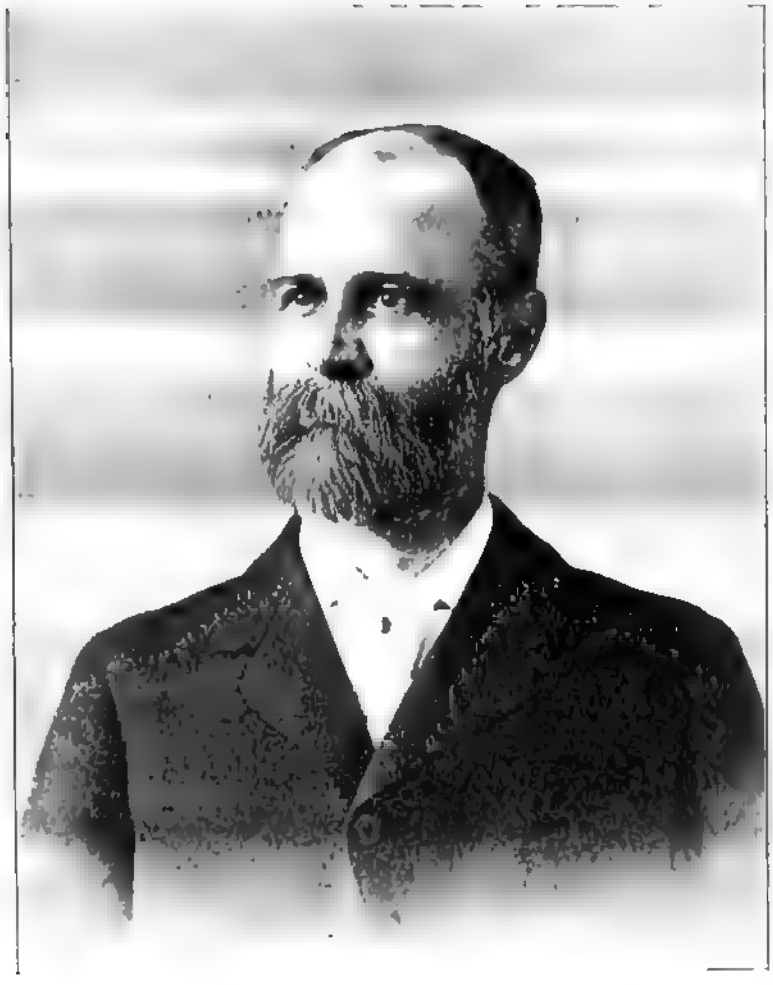
The incidents of this siege crowded one upon another in quick succession, and we can more readily chronicle them by noting each in the order of its occurrence. The earlier operations of the siege were probably desultory, and dictated by circumstances.

In the interim between the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, many events of interest took place.

On April 20 the Americans held their first council of war, at which were Generals Ward, Heath and Whitcomb, with many other Massachusetts officers, some of whom figured prominently in the battle of June 17, notably Colonel William Prescott. Communication between the people of Boston and those outside was immediately cut off by Gage, who expressed fears to the Selectmen that the Americans would attack the town, and might be aided by its citizens, which would cause serious results; accordingly, on April 22, a town meeting was held, resulting in an agreement allowing all women and children who desired, to leave "with all their effects"; and "their men also," by solemnly engaging not to "take up arms against the King's troops," "should an attack be made"; a further condition being that all firearms and ammunition be delivered up. This was reciprocated by the Provincial Congress, who gave to all outsiders who might wish, permission to enter Boston on similar terms; and officers were stationed at the "Sun Tavern" at Charlestown Neck, and also in Roxbury, to issue passes therefor. Under this arrangement nearly thirty-five hundred weapons were taken by the British, and never returned. For a while Gage kept the agreement in good faith, but later, at the instance of Tory advisers, he threw many obstacles in the way of those leaving, such as searching goods, separating families, etc., and finally forbade their leaving the town.

The battle of Lexington was fought by men from Eastern Massachusetts, but immediately thereafter troops from other sections and States began to arrive, notably from New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and later on from Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In May fatigue parties were sent out and intrenchments were commenced in Cambridge and Somerville. On the 27th and 28th the battle of Hog Island occurred, brought on by a detachment sent from this camp to capture live stock on Hog and Noddle's islands (the latter now East Boston); while doing this they were attacked by the King's troops and ships, but escaped to the main land during the night; re-inforced by infantry and artillery, they resumed the conflict the next day, and succeeded in blowing up one of the British schooners and disabling a sloop; the trophies of this engagement were twelve cannon, more than three hundred head of horses,



WILLIAM E. WELD.

FRANCIS M. HOWES.

cows and sheep, and a large quantity of hay; with the re-inforcements came Generals Putnam and Warren, the latter serving as volunteer; our loss was light in this engagement, but the enemy's was said to be heavy.

On June 6 the first exchange of prisoners took place, through Somerville the procession passed, Generals Putnam and Warren riding in a phaeton, accompanied by three captive English officers in a chaise, and by wounded prisoners in carts, all under military escort. At the ferry they met Gage's officers, with whom came the American captives. The exchange was soon over, the whole affair being "conducted with the utmost decency and good humor."

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On June 12 Gage issued his notorious proclamation of amnesty to all except Hancock and Adams, which offer the Americans answered five days later at Breed's Hill.

This engagement was the one great battle of the noted siege, and the only one where the two armies met in force. For nine months thereafter it was one continuous artillery duel, accompanied with sharpshooting and skirmishing.

A curious rumor was circulated after this battle, that the British pursuit had been continued to Winter Hill, where the Americans had again repulsed the British with great slaughter. It was only a rumor, however.

After falling back to Winter and Prospect Hills, on June 17, the provincial troops immediately commenced fortifying those eminences; the

works on Prospect Hill were built under the direction of that wolf-renowned hero, Putnam. On this hill the men were subjected to a heavy artillery fire from the British, who thus attempted to dislodge them; with no result, however, except to inure the provincials to the howling of shot and shell.

Meanwhile the New Hampshire men under General Folsom were fortifying Winter Hill.

During the month of June smallpox broke out and became epidemic, causing great distress to the besiegers, and the people of the towns where they were quartered.

On July 2, there arrived in camp General Washington, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Charles Lee, second in command, and Horatio Gates, Adjutant General of the Army. Both Gates and Lee had been officers in the British service, but had now espoused the cause of the Americans.

Lee was an eccentric military genius; he was looked upon by many of the wisest patriots as scarcely inferior to Washington in loyalty or capacity; he had a great reputation as a soldier, having been in service since boyhood. He was an officer at the age of eleven, and had served in the British, Portuguese, and Polish armies, in the latter acting as aid-de-camp to the king; and now he had placed his sword at the service of America, and for a long time seemed its most devoted champion, but later his inordinate ambition brought disagreement with Washington; and, after several unpleasant episodes, he was court-martialed and suspended for one year. Within a few years, documents have come to light tending to show that Lee, toward the last of his service, played a double part; but while here, he was a "tower of strength" to the army, and, as commander of the most of that portion of it in Somerville, his career has more than usual interest to us.

All the State organizations on July 4 were taken into the service and pay of the United Colonies, and re-organized, and on July 22 were formed into three divisions, viz:—

The left wing was composed of two brigades, one at Winter Hill under General Sullivan, the other at Prospect Hill under General Greene. The center, two brigades, one commanded by Heath, the other by its senior officer; and the right also two, one under Thomas, the other under Spencer.

The left held the line from Mystic River to Prospect Hill; the center, from Prospect Hill to Charles River; the right, from Charles River to Roxbury Neck. The entire left wing, and perhaps half of the center, were within Somerville limits, and her hills were crowned with the strongest and most elaborate works of the whole line: the redoubt on Ten Hills Farm; the "Winter Hill Fort"; the "French Redoubt," on Central Hill; the "Citadel," on Prospect Hill; the strong intrenchments on Ploughed Hill, which commanded the Neck, and defied the British on Bunker Hill; "Fort Number Three," near Union Square; and "Putnam's Impregnable Fortress," on Cobble Hill; each must have reminded Gage of the similar work he had captured at so great a sacrifice, on June 17, and brought to his mind

HENRY M. MOORE.

CALEB L. SANBORN.

the question asked in England, viz, "If it cost a thousand men to take Bunker Hill, how many will it cost to capture all the hills in America?"

On July 6, 1775, the Continental Congress issued a declaration setting forth the grievances of the Provinces, and reasons for taking arms; on the 15th this was read at Cambridge, and on the 18th, to the army on Prospect Hill, and was received with patriotic enthusiasm. A prayer was offered by the Reverend Mr. Langdon, cannon were fired, and the Connecticut flag, recently received by Putnam, unfurled. On one side it bore the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven," and on the other, "Qui transtulet sustinet."

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GREENE.

The American riflemen seriously annoyed the English, and cost them many lives. Most of these were sharpshooters from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and, having been accustomed to the rifle from childhood, were all skillful marksmen. The American soldiers were aggressive, and made frequent and often successful attempts to surprise the enemy's pickets, burn their buildings, or capture their stores, and the British in their turn occasionally ventured outside their lines on similar errands, but usually with less success.

Some of the diarists of that time have left us interesting pictures of camp and conflict; one, the Reverend William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo, who was chaplain in the army, says: "My quarters are at the foot of the famous Prospect Hill, where such great preparations are made for the

reception of the enemy. It is very diverting to walk among the camps"; "some are made of boards, and some of sail-cloth, some partly of one and partly of the other. Again, others are made of stone and turf, brick or brush," "others curiously wrought with doors and windows, done with wreaths and withes, in the manner of a basket."

Another, in September, speaks of the success, so far, of the British. "Britain, at the expense of three millions, has killed one hundred and fifty Yankees in this campaign, which is twenty thousand pounds a head; and on Bunker Hill she gained a mile of ground, half of which she has since lost by not having post on Ploughed Hill"; and adds that, "as meanwhile sixty thousand children have been born in America," one can "easily calculate the time and expense requisite to kill us all, and conquer our whole territory."

In August, there were under Washington's command about forty regiments, or something less than twenty thousand men, poorly supplied, and with so little ammunition that the firing from our lines from necessity nearly ceased. This scarcity of powder caused great alarm among the American officers, as the English appeared to be preparing for an attack. Regarding it, Colonel Reed wrote, "The word 'powder' sets us all on tiptoe; we are in a terrible situation, occasioned by a mistake in a return. We reckoned upon three hundred quarter casks, and had but thirty-two barrels."

Early in the month of September about eight hundred men were detached from the army to join General Arnold's unfortunate Quebec expedition, a large part being from Prospect Hill, mostly riflemen.

In October, Gage having returned to England, General Howe assumed command, and soon issued a proclamation prohibiting anyone from leaving Boston unless by his permission, on pain of execution as a traitor. They were also forbidden to carry out more than five pounds in specie, the penalty being forfeiture, fine and imprisonment. These measures compelled Washington to issue orders of retaliation upon the Tories.

At this time, and afterwards, the people and troops in Boston are said to have suffered severely from want, increased greatly by the loss of ships laden with provisions and stores, captured by our privateers. They were "almost in a state of starvation, for the want of food and fuel," and "being totally destitute of vegetables, flour and fresh provisions, had actually been obliged to feed on horse flesh." On the 9th of November, a force of four hundred British crossed in boats to Lechmere Point, intending to capture the stock there, but, the alarm being given, the Americans waded across to meet them, a skirmish ensued in which the English ships took part, but which resulted, as usual, in the retirement of his majesty's troops.

On the night of the 22d, General Putnam took possession of Cobble Hill, and commenced fortifying. The work was skillfully planned and very strong, and contrary to expectation, completed without molestation from the enemy.

In December, Lechmere Point was also fortified, but the work on this hill was thrown up under a continuous fire of shot and grape from the

CHARLES WILLIAMS, JR.

ARTHUR E. MERRILL, M. D.

British, which lasted several days. In this action the fort on Cobble Hill took part with good effect, forcing an English ship to retire from the fight.

On December 28, an endeavor was made by a detachment from Winter Hill to capture the enemy's pickets near the Neck. They attempted to cross on the ice just south of Cobble Hill; but one of the men, slipping, fell and discharged his musket, thereby alarming the British, and the expedition was abandoned.

The new year brought much uneasiness to the patriot army; veteran troops, whose time had expired, were returning home "by thousands," and new ones replacing them. This change was a difficult and dangerous one to make in presence of an enemy, but Washington accomplished it without molestation; and says of it that "it is not in the pages of history, perhaps, to furnish a case" like it.

From Prospect Hill, on January 1, 1776, the new flag of the United Colonies was unfurled to the breeze, and for the first time bid defiance to the foe; it had thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; but the field contained, instead of stars, as now, the crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew. A year and a half later, stars took the place of crosses. A tablet has been erected on the hill in memory of this flag-raising.

In February Colonel Knox arrived with the captured Ticonderoga cannon and stores, some fifty pieces of artillery in all. These increased immensely the offensive strength of the Americans, and a little later enabled them to carry into execution that daring feat, the seizing and fortifying of Dorchester Heights. This successful movement so seriously threatened the British army and shipping, that after various threatening manœuvres, on Sunday, March 17, they embarked and left Boston forever. In their hasty departure they left the Americans over one hundred cannon, and an immense quantity of military stores.

The roar of cannon and mortars and the bursting of shells had shaken Boston and the surrounding towns, resounding through the valleys, and reverberating among the hills, for nine weary months; and now the people hailed with rejoicing its cessation, and the departure of the British army of occupation. Thus ended the siege, which in its inception, execution and triumph was to the Americans one of the most successful achievements of the war. But the news in England that her famed legions, supported by her renowned navy, could be shut up for eleven months in a beleaguered city, and finally driven to sea by a "rabble" they despised, but feared to meet, was a cause of national mortification.

CHAPTER VI.

DESIGNED ISOLATION OF NEW ENGLAND. — SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE. — HESSIAN PRISONERS QUARTERED IN SOMERVILLE. — BALL AND SUPPER GIVEN BY GENERAL RIEDESEL'S WIFE. — POOR BARRACKS FOR THE PRISONERS. — SCARCITY OF FUEL. — REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

THE obstinate resistance of the people of Boston and of New England, and the disastrous results of every attempt at their subjugation, caused the English ministry to look upon that section as the center of insurrection, and early in 1777 they planned a campaign designed to sever New England from the rest of the colonies.

The lines of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain were to be occupied by armies from Canada, under Burgoyne, and from New York, under Howe.

These lines were to be strongly fortified, and with the co-operation of the fleet, it was believed this would effectually hem in the refractory section and enable the King's forces to operate elsewhere with greater ease.

The conception was brilliant, but its execution was a failure, and thus fresh laurels were added to the American arms.

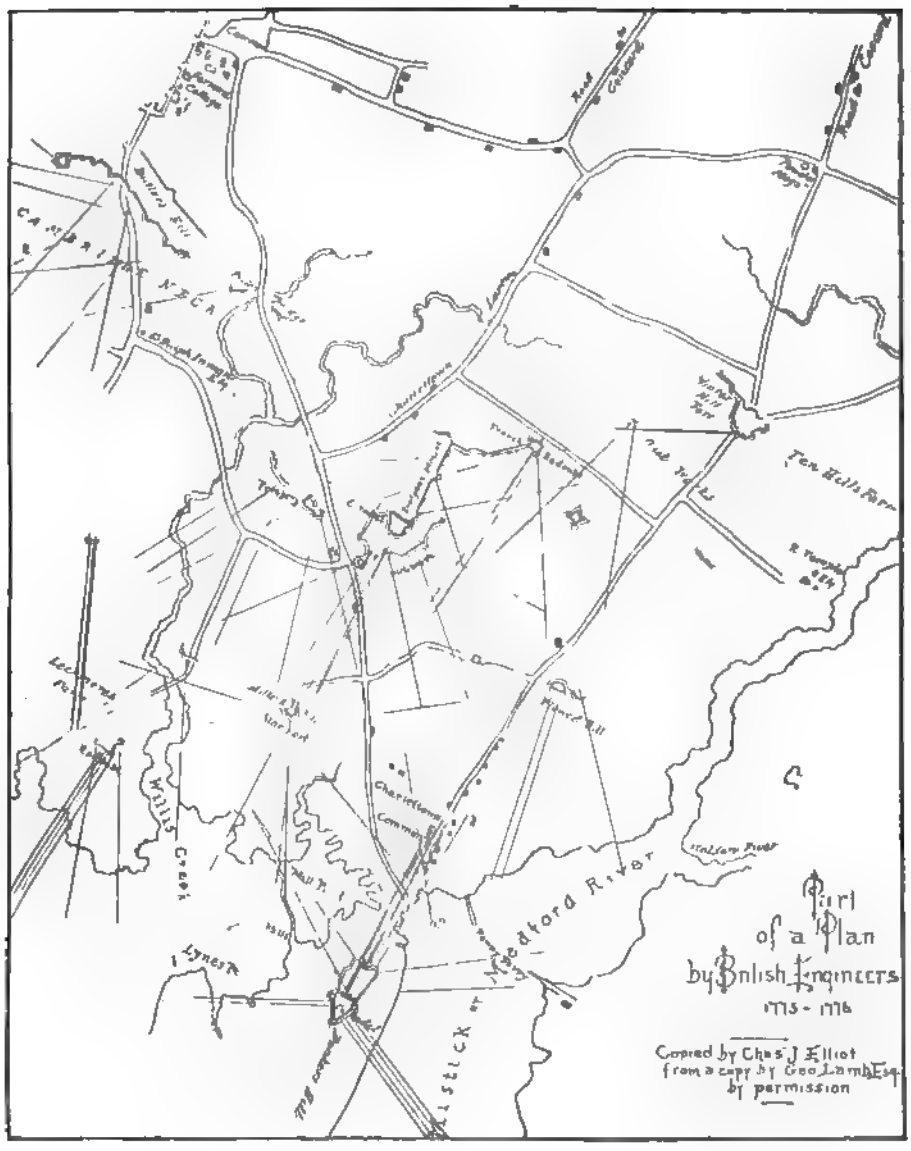
After a series of successes and failures, Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777. Over nine hundred officers and forty-eight hundred soldiers fell into the hands of the Americans, together with thirty-five cannon and about five thousand stand of arms.

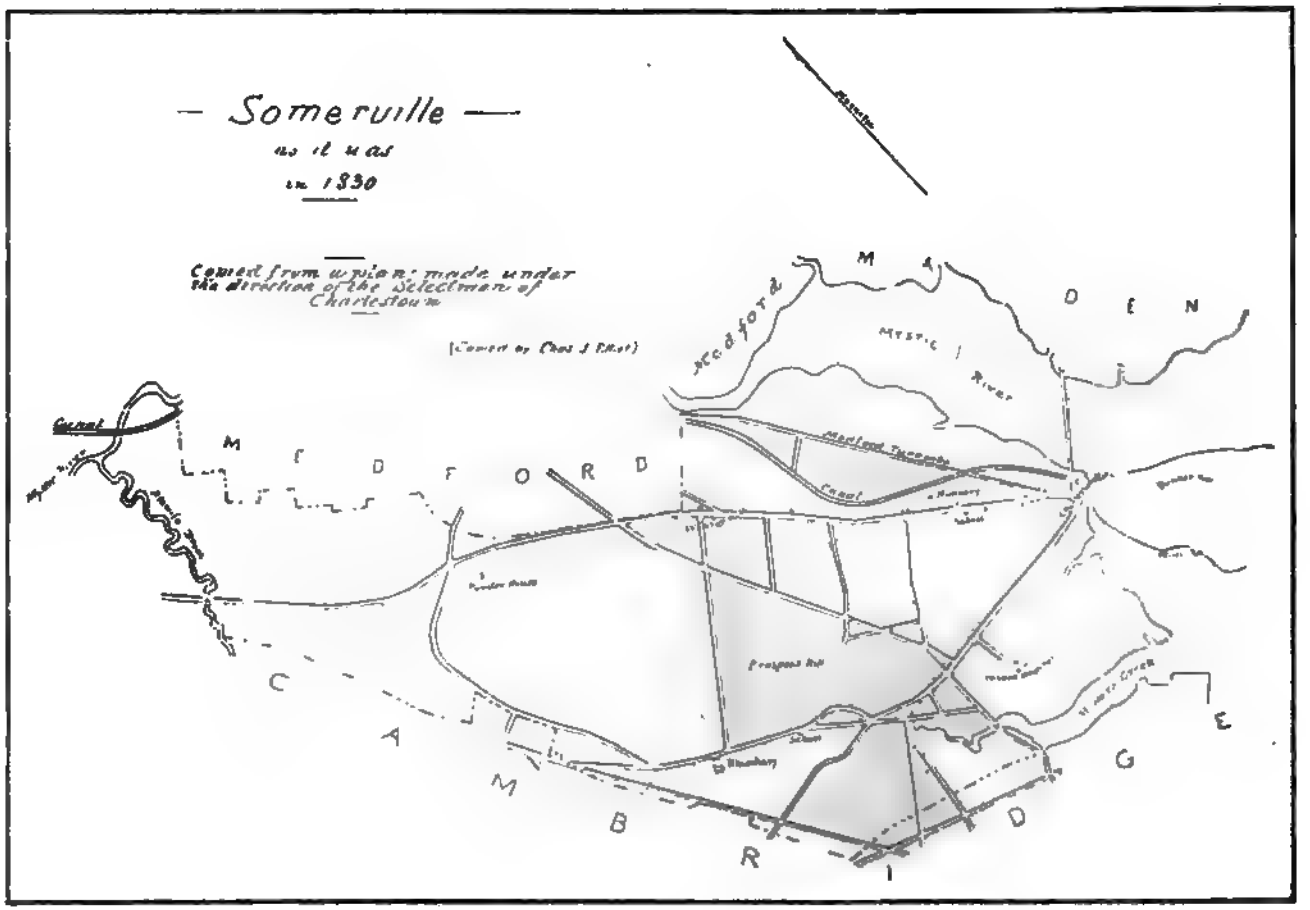
Burgoyne's army consisted of British, Hessians, Canadians, Tories and Indians.

By the terms of surrender the Canadians were allowed to return home, and the English and Hessians were to have free passage to England, on condition of not serving again in this contest, Boston to be their point of embarkation. With this understanding they started on their weary journey over the Green Mountains, and arrived at Somerville on November 7. The English, about twenty-three hundred, under General Philips, were marched to Prospect Hill and vicinity, and the Hessians, about nineteen hundred, under General Riedesel, to Winter Hill.

A letter, describing the arrival of the prisoners, says: —

"Last Thursday, which was a very stormy day, a large number of British troops came softly through the town, via Watertown to Prospect Hill. On Friday we heard the Hessians were to make a procession in the same route."


Part
of a Plan
by British Engineers
1775 - 1776
Copied by Chas J Elliot
from a copy by Geo Lamb Esq
by permission
Ten Hills Farm
Willis Creek
Lynes R
Charlestown
Common
Medford River
Mystick or
Malden River


— Somerville —
as it was
in 1830
Copied from a plan made under
the direction of the Selectmen of
Charlestown
Medford
Mystic River
Medford Turnpike
Canal
Prospect Hill
M E D F O R D
M A D E N
C A M B R I D G E

They are described as being poor, dirty and emaciated; with them came "great numbers of women, who seemed to be the beasts of burden, having bushel baskets on their backs, by which they were bent double; the contents seemed to be pots and kettles, various sorts of furniture, children peeping through gridirons and other utensils."

General Riedesel's family accompanied the expedition, and in her description of this journey, Madame Riedesel says: —

"As it was already very late in the season, and the weather raw, I had my calash covered with coarse linen, which, in turn, was varnished over with oil; and in this manner we set out on our journey to Boston, which was very tedious, besides being attended with considerable hardship. I know not whether it was my carriage that attracted the curiosity of the people to it — for certainly it had the appearance of a wagon in which they carry around rare animals — but often I was obliged to halt, because the people insisted upon seeing the wife of the German general with her children. For fear that they would tear off the linen covering from the wagon in their eagerness to see me, I very often alighted, and by this means got away more quietly. However, I must say that the people were very friendly, and were particularly delighted at my being able to speak English, which was the language of their country."

"At last we arrived at Boston; and our troops were quartered in barracks not far from Winter Hill. We were billeted at the house of a countryman, where we had only one room under the roof.

"My women servants slept on the floor, and our men servants in the entry. Some straw, which I placed under our beds, served us for a long time, as I had with me nothing more than my own field bed."

In a short time the quarters of General Riedesel were changed from near Winter Hill, where his family had been very unpleasantly situated, to more pretentious ones at Cambridge, where most of the captive officers were, and where they lived comfortably, if not sumptuously.

Mrs. Riedesel thus describes one of the entertainments given here: —

"On the 3d of June, 1778, I gave a ball and supper in celebration of the birthday of my husband. I had invited to it all the generals and officers." "We danced considerably, and our cook prepared us a magnificent supper of more than eight covers. Moreover, our courtyard and garden were illuminated. As the birthday of the King of England came upon the following day, which was the fourth, it was resolved that we would not separate until his health had been drank; which was done with the most hearty attachment to his person and his interests. Never, I believe, has 'God save the King' been sung with more enthusiasm or more genuine good will." "As soon as the company separated, we perceived that the whole house was surrounded by Americans, who, having seen so many people go into the house, and having noticed, also, the illumination, suspected that we were planning a mutiny, and if the slightest disturbance had arisen, it would have cost us dear."

General Heath, whom we remember at Lexington, was placed in command of the prisoners, and of the Americans guarding them.

Meanwhile Congress decided to ignore the articles of surrender granting free passage to England, and, as a result, Burgoyne and his troops were held as ordinary prisoners of war. This caused intense indignation among the captives, English and Hessians, as well as in England; and with a man of less judgment than Heath in command, might have resulted seriously.

As it was, the troops during their entire captivity were in a state bordering on revolt.

Disputes and trouble between them and the Americans were of daily occurrence, and in several instances resulted in bloodshed. On one occasion a Hessian prisoner received a serious bayonet wound from a continental soldier, and on another a British soldier a sword thrust from an American officer.

The most serious event was the shooting of an English officer who was riding in a chaise with two ladies along the foot of Prospect Hill, but who failed to answer the challenge of the sentry.

The act was stigmatized as murder by Burgoyne, and the prisoners were wild with exasperation. The sentry was tried by court-martial and acquitted.

The officer was buried from Christ Church, old Cambridge.

The British and Hessian soldiers, while in Somerville, were quartered in the old barracks left by the Americans after the siege of Boston, the previous year, at which the prisoners made bitter and frequent complaints. A writer, speaking of them says: "These barracks had been erected for . . . use during the siege of Boston, and were of the lightest description. The wind whistled through the thin walls, the rain came through the roofs, the snow lay in drifts on the floor."

General Riedesel says of them: "Indeed the greater number of the soldiers are so miserably lodged that they are unable to shelter themselves from cold and rain in this severe season of the year; and in spite of the handsome promises and the fact that they are here fourteen days, and notwithstanding, also, my offer that the men would make the repairs themselves if the necessary materials were furnished, nothing has been provided for them yet. The soldiers, of whom twenty to twenty-four occupy the same barrack, are without light at night. Three of them sleep in the same bed. They receive, also, so little fuel that they can scarcely cook our rations, to say nothing of warming the cold rooms. In fact, they have not even considered it worth while to establish a rule by which the officers and privates, according to their rank, may receive fuel."

The scarcity of fuel during this winter of 1777-8 was so great that the guards as well as the prisoners suffered severely, and in their straits spared neither tree nor fence, which, however, furnished meagre warmth for so great a number, miserably sheltered.

The prisoners remained here from November, 1777, until November, 1778, when it was thought prudent to move them inland, and they were marched first to Rutland, Massachusetts, and then to Virginia.

Thus ended the Revolutionary drama here.

Residence of WILLIAM Y. WADLEIGH, 135 Highland Avenue.

Residence of J. F. BERRY, 2 Westwood Road.

CHAPTER VII.

REVIVAL OF INDUSTRIES AFTER THE REVOLUTION. — BRICK-MAKING IN SOMERVILLE. — CELEBRATED FARMS. — THE BLEACHERY. — THE MIDDLESEX CANAL. — COMPLETION OF BRIDGES TO BOSTON. — THE FIRST RAILROAD THROUGH SOMERVILLE. — ESTABLISHMENT OF THE McLEAN ASYLUM. — ROBBERY OF MAJOR BRAY. — THE URSULINE CONVENT AND ITS DESTRUCTION. — TOWN IMPROVEMENTS. — ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS. — BEGINNING OF A FIRE DEPARTMENT. — SEPARATION OF SOMERVILLE FROM CHARLESTOWN.

THE Revolution over, industries and public improvements absorbed the energies which for eight years had known little else than war, and from this time until its separation from Charlestown, Somerville's material progress was continuous, though perhaps slow. Many were the industries of her people during this period. Among the most notable were brick-making, farming and milk-raising.

The brick-making business "held high carnival" here for years before and since the town was set off. The time, conditions and location, near a great city just beginning to change from wooden to brick constructions, were more than favorable. The town abounded not only with a superior quality of clay, but the best of sand, which were generally near one another. Wood had to be brought by team or canal.

These clays bordered and underlay the marshes and scattered generously around the town, from the present Wyatt Park to the northerly slope of Winter Hill. The burning kilns, for years, smoked the days and illumined the nights. In one way or another a majority, perhaps, of the townspeople were interested in this prosperous business. The sand industry was also great, and its excavations covered a considerable territory, which before was at a much higher elevation than now.

Farming, and milk and stock raising were carried on extensively. The old road from Charlestown Neck through Union Square, Bow Street and Somerville Avenue into Elm Street, from the dairy farms bordering it, was called, until recently "Milk Row." Ten Hills, while Derby and Jaques were its proprietors, was noted as a stock farm. The best breed of horses, cattle and sheep, some being choice importations, gave it a world-wide reputation. Colonel Jaques was not only a horseman and huntsman, and a lover and raiser of fine stock, but the raising of choice poultry was among his pursuits. Some of the finest varieties in the country were imported by him. Another estate in the town was also noted: the farm of Joseph Barrell, afterward the site of the McLean Asylum. Barrell was a man of leisure and fine tastes. He made horticulture a study, and his gardens contained the choicest varieties of fruits and flowers.

While many of the important industries which were started here in the early days of the century are now almost forgotten, one still flourishes after a life of seventy-five years: the bleachery on Somerville Avenue, incorporated in 1821 as the Charlestown Bleachery. It has changed proprietorship and name several times since then, being known as the Milk Row Bleachery, the Somerville Dyeing and Bleaching Company, and the Middlesex Bleachery and Dye Works. Its latest owners were Messrs. K. M. Gilmore and John Haigh, the latter recently deceased. The bleachery people form almost a community of their own, and the narrative of their three quarters of a century, if written, would be very entertaining.

One other calling has had a long existence: stone quarrying. It began nearly or quite two hundred and fifty years ago, and still flourishes.

Among other establishments in Somerville before its incorporation, were a pottery, grist mill, distillery, rope walks and spike works.

Several public enterprises were inaugurated while the city was a part of Charlestown. The Middlesex Canal, incorporated in 1792, was completed in 1803, under the superintendence of that famous engineer, Loammi Baldwin. It extended from Charlestown to Chelmsford. Up to 1819 there had been one hundred assessments on its stockholders, and the enterprise had yielded little if any return to its proprietors, and had cost $1,164,200. With its locks, bridges and creeping boats, it must have added much to the picturesqueness of the landscape. Like the stage coaches and baggage wagons of primitive days, it sulkily retreated on the approach of the railroad, and became with them an antique curiosity. Its ruins are still discernible in a few places within the city.

An old stone which stood in Harvard Square until recently, bore the words "To Boston 8 miles." It was set there before Charlestown or Cambridge had any bridge connection with the metropolis, and indicated the distance to it by carriage. From Prospect Hill it was nearly ten miles to Boston by highway. Great was the rejoicing therefore when, in 1786, the bridge from Charlestown, and in 1793, that from Cambridge to Boston were completed, and the eight or ten weary miles became little more than two. In 1787 the Malden bridge was built, and in 1809 the Craigie bridge from East Cambridge to Boston.

About 1803, Medford Turnpike, now Mystic Avenue, was laid out from Medford Centre to Charlestown Neck. Another early road was Middlesex Turnpike, now Beacon, and Hampshire Street, from North, now Massachusetts Avenue, at North Cambridge, to Broadway in lower Cambridgeport. Both of these great thoroughfares were the direct result of the new bridges, to which they were the feeders of country travel. But it was the coming of the railroad that awoke the new era. The ill effects of its advent on the canal and the coach have been mentioned, but it brought a great and general increase of business and prosperity.

The first railroad through Somerville was the Lowell, opened in 1835. Its building incurred much opposition from property owners along its route. In 1836 the Charlestown Branch was incorporated, it being at first what its

FRANKLIN HENDERSON.

LINDLEY J. STURTEVANT.

name implies, a branch of the Lowell, running from a point a little north of the present Fitchburg, to the wharves in Charlestown, the headquarters of the ice traffic. It was shortly after extended to Fresh Pond, and, in 1842, its franchise descended to a new company, the Fitchburg. The first passenger station in Somerville established on the Lowell road, was at its crossing with Washington Street; and the first on the Fitchburg, at its crossing with Kent Street, just in the rear of the present Franklin School lot; both are now gone.

The Lowell, and the Charlestown Branch, were the only railroads existing in Somerville previous to its incorporation.

In 1816 the beautiful estate on Cobble Hill, or, as Barrell named it, "Pleasant Hill," was sold to the Massachusetts General Hospital, to be dedicated two years later as a retreat for the mentally afflicted, and such it has remained until recent days; but it has now yielded its loveliness to traffic's iron rail and wheel. The asylum received its name from John McLean, its generous benefactor. Its first superintendent was Dr. Rufus Wyman, followed consecutively by Dr. Luther V. Bell, one of Somerville's martyrs in the Civil War, Dr. Chauncy Booth, Dr. John E. Tyler, Dr. George F. Jelly, and last, Dr. Edward Cowles, its present superintendent.

During the town's pre-incorporate period, two incidents of more than ordinary moment occurred: the robbery of Major Bray and the burning of the Ursuline Convent.

The robbery of Major Bray took place on the night of August 13, 1821, on Medford Turnpike, now Mystic Avenue, that reproach to city and county, and not far from Temple Street. Medford in those days held high place among the towns, as the residence of the Governor, that gallant old hero of Bunker Hill and other Revolutionary fields, Major John Brooks. His receptions were frequent, and his guests were gathered from Boston and surrounding towns. It was on one of these occasions that Major Bray, while returning to Boston, was waylaid by that recently imported artist of the highway, Mike Martin, alias "Captain Lightfoot," neither of which was his correct name. Martin had watched the Governor's house, and as the Major drove away, singled him out for his victim. Mounting his horse, Martin soon overtook Bray, who at the muzzles of Lightfoot's pistols delivered up his watch and money. Mrs. Bray was in the carriage, but from her Martin, who was a chivalrous rogue, took nothing, gallantly remarking that he "never robbed ladies." He was captured not long after, tried and convicted, and was the first and last example under the law which made highway robbery a capital crime. In his defense he strenuously asserted that the pistols which threatened Major Bray were empty and that Bray was unnecessarily alarmed.

The Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict was opened on July 17, 1826, under the auspices of the "Ursuline Community." Its purpose was "the education of female youth," "to adorn their minds with useful knowledge and to form their hearts to virtue." The school was divided into a junior and a senior department; in the former were taught the "common

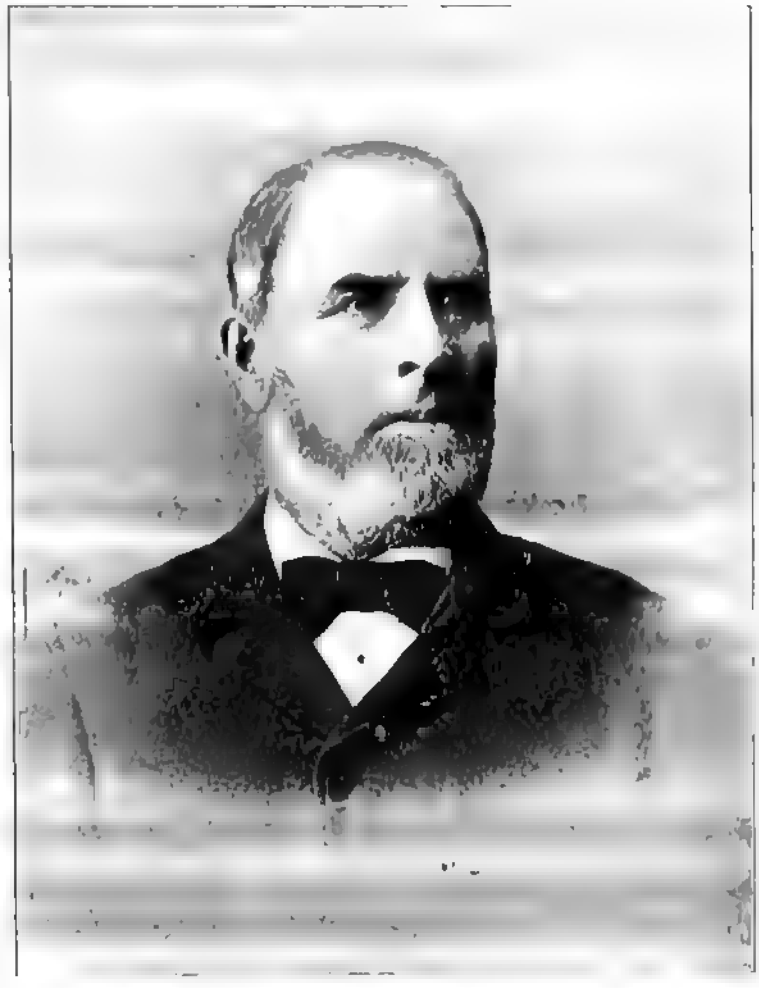
branches of education," in the latter ancient and modern languages, sciences, music and art, including ornamental work and other accomplishments. Probably no other institution in New England offered such an extensive range of studies.

Although professedly sectarian, it was liberally patronized by young ladies of all creeds, the majority being Protestants; for it was claimed that "the religious opinions of the children are not interfered with." The building was beautifully situated on heights commanding the landscape in all directions, and the grounds were ornamentally laid out with fine gardens, foliage and flowers. No event occurred to disturb the "even tenor" of the school until 1833, when the flight of one of its pupils, Miss Rebecca Reed, who had been converted from Protestantism, and the publication by her of a book, purporting to give an account of life there, and of alleged abuses, called public attention to the institution, and was largely instrumental in creating a feeling of antagonism against it, especially in the minds of those who were prone to strong religious prejudices.

On the night of the 28th of July the next year (1834), a second incident occurred which increased intensely this feeling. It was the escape of a nun, Sister "Mary John," as she was called. She is said to have been suffering at the time with a fit of "mental derangement." She was sought for by the bishop, but at first refused to return. The next day, however, having somewhat recovered, she evidently reconsidered her previous refusal, and was taken back to the convent.

From this occurrence sprang various rumors in the press and on the streets, all of which were derogatory to the Ursuline Community, and tended to greatly increase the feeling against it. Threats of the destruction of the building were whispered around, and the excitement grew stronger and stronger as fresh rumors passed from mouth to mouth, until with the fatal August 11, 1834, came the storm which laid all in ruins.

A full warning had been given the "Community" that the convent was to be destroyed on that day, and all indications pointed to the probable execution of the threat, yet only feeble efforts on the part of the town authorities were taken to prevent it. In the early evening a mob of many hundred gathered outside the convent grounds, and after much noise and disturbance, the gates were forced, fences torn down, and the mob surged up to the building. When the lady superior saw the temper of the assailants, she is said to have endeavored to stay their work by threatening them with the retaliation from twenty thousand Irishmen. About this time two shots were fired by some one in the crowd, upon which the inmates abandoned the building and retired to the gardens. The doors were battered down, and the rioters, flushed with excitement, overran the building, which was soon in flames. The fire engines were called out, but it is nowhere recorded that the firemen made any effectual attempt to quench the fire. It was even thought by some, though never proven, that they were in sympathy with the mob. The inmates, who were all females, sought refuge in the house of Mr. Adams, which is still standing, on Broad-



WILLIAM A. BYAM.

Residence of WILLIAM A. BYAM, 117 Pearl Street.

way, near Sargent Avenue, and the rioters, having finished their work of desolation, retired. It was feared that more rioting would follow, but the precautions now taken by the authorities averted further danger.

Thirteen of those known to have participated in the attack were arrested and tried, but owing to conflicting evidence, or for some other reason, only one was found guilty, and it was strongly, and probably with truth, asserted, that he, a youth only, was the least guilty of all. Religious feeling ran very high in those days, it would seem, and there are also reasons for believing that pure religious sentiments might have been found as easily elsewhere as in the hearts of the men who, in the darkness of night, could attack a defenseless community of women and children, most of the latter being of their own religious faith. But in condemning a deed, which, looked at calmly to-day, sixty-two years after its occurrence, seems to us extremely brutal and unchristian, it may perhaps be well to remember that in all ages, great political and religious excitement have led men to the perpetration of acts which, in their calmer moments, they would have condemned, which leads us to exclaim, nearly in the words of Madam Roland, "Oh, religion! how many crimes in thy name are committed"; and these words are applicable to no one creed alone.

But few town improvements were made in Somerville while part of Charlestown. Its highways were neglected and its school facilities meagre. True, three important avenues were opened, viz.: Middlesex Turnpike, Medford Street and Medford Turnpike. But for these, being private enterprises, the town government deserved no credit. Five schools had been established, one grammar, and four primary, the buildings being one-story, cheap structures, and generally costing not over a thousand dollars, the land for which, in some cases, had been donated.

In 1838 one fire engine had been generously given this section, the "Mystic, No. 6," it being the cast-off "Tub" of Company No. 6, of the peninsula, which then became No. 7. A wooden structure was built for this on the site now occupied by the No. 1 Hose Company, at the corner of Washington and Prospect Streets. The Mystic was a small machine, fed with buckets. Its company of thirty-five members included many, if not most of the prominent citizens of Somerville.

Twenty years, and probably more, before our city was finally set off from Charlestown, the people of this section became dissatisfied with the way in which town affairs were conducted. Though contributing their full quota to the treasury, they felt that they received no equivalent return in public improvements. As the result, attempts were made at various times to divide Charlestown, by the inhabitants "outside the Neck," which project was strenuously opposed by the denizens of the peninsula, or, when favored by the latter, as on one occasion it was, objectionable conditions were imposed, which defeated the project. But at last the "outsiders" succeeded in obtaining the act of separation, approved by the Governor, March 3, 1842. The act was hailed with delight, and duly celebrated with a supper at which were representative guests from surrounding towns, and with dancing and a salute of cannon.

CHAPTER VIII.

From Separation to the Rebellion.

Town Beginnings. — Expenses of Early Town Government. — Highways Described. — Growth of the Town. — Survey of the Town. — Railroads and their Extension. — Horse Railroads Opened. — Industries of Early Somerville. — Fire Department and its Growth. — Organization of the Somerville Light Infantry. — Schools and their Development. — Churches.

Town Beginnings.

On March 5, two days after the approval by the Governor of the act of setting off, the inhabitants were notified to meet "at the Prospect Hill School House" on Medford Street, on the fourteenth day of March, for the choice of town officers, at which meeting the following were elected: Selectmen, Nathan Tufts, John S. Edgerly, Caleb W. Leland, Luther Mitchell and Francis Bowman. Town Clerk, Charles E. Gilman. Treasurer and Collector, Edmund Tufts. The salaries paid during the first few years were many removes from munificent, and compared with the figures of the present day, seem extremely diminutive.

Salaries for 1842.

Paid John C. Magoun for assessing taxes	$ 15.00
" Charles E. Gilman as Town Clerk	90.00
" Edmund Tufts as Treasurer and Collector	130.00
" Oliver Tufts for assessing taxes	15.00
Total salaries paid	$250.00

The salaries of the same officials for 1843 were $270. The whole expense of carrying on the Town Government from March 3, 1842, to March 3, 1843, was as follows: —

Cash paid Benjamin Hadley's note	$ 600.00
" " Interest on note	16.00
" " Highways	2,076.57
" " Schools	1,287.96
" " Military Bounty	45.00
" " Fire Department	2.50
" " Miscellaneous	154.13
" " Salaries and Fees	300.00
" " Abatement of taxes	171.53
" " Taxes due	486.58
" " Cash on hand	511.81
	$5,652.08

EDWIN A. SANBORN, M. D.

FRANK A. WARE.

The receipts of the town the first year were:—

From Taxes	$5,007.08
" Benj. Hadley's note	600.00
" The State Military bounty	45.00
Total . . .	$5,652.08

The town grew rapidly and the public expenses kept pace. By 1853, the cost of schools had increased to $9,150.51; highways to $3,953.17; fire department to $147.39, and salaries to $708.50; while $1,112.67 was spent for relief of the poor, the total expense for the year being $24,356.37, or four times the amount spent in 1842.

In 1860, the year previous to the war, the town's expenses had increased to $38,052.87, the schools costing $17,505.91, highways $6,989.39, fire department $1,821.41, salaries $1,453.45, and the poor $1,660.81. The salaries this latter year were as follows: Town Clerk, $300.00; three Assessors, $400.00; Collector, $453.45; Treasurer, $300.00.

Highways.

Somerville began her town career with a meagre equipment: a pound, a valueless fire engine, a few cheap schoolhouses, and some poor roads, completing the list of her possessions.

Broadway and Washington Street were her oldest and principal highways. Milk Street (Somerville Avenue), from North Cambridge to Elm Street, was new; from there to Bow Street it was part of the ancient "Charlestown Lane," thence to Union Square recent, and new from the Square to Medford Street, the different sections being laid out at various times.

In earlier times, Bow and Elm Streets were also parts of "Charlestown Lane." Prospect, Beacon and Main Streets, and Mystic Avenue, were all in existence in 1842. Franklin and Cross Streets were open, but the remaining Rangeways were narrow, and probably steep or otherwise impassable, or entirely closed. Sycamore and Temple Streets were private lanes. The former ran from Barberry Lane to the old Lee Headquarters, the latter from Broadway to Colonel Jaques' mansion. Newton Street, from Prospect, southerly, was the narrow and antique Brick Yard Lane, running, as its name says, to brickyards. A part of it, however, was one of the pre-revolutionary ways from Charlestown to Cambridge. Medford Street was also open from Broadway to East Cambridge. Barberry Lane was the "Middle Way" of a century ago. It was one rod and a half wide, and began at Cross Street, opposite the Universalist Church; thence it ran to Fosdick Square, which was where Medford Street and Highland Avenue now join, and thence to School Street, where the first section of it ended.

The Lowell Railroad cut this lane in two. Avon Place from Cross Street to the railroad was a part of it, and Chester Avenue another part; the remainder of it was widened to forty feet, and became "Church Street," part of the Highland Avenue of to-day. The second section of Barberry Lane

began at School Street about ten rods north of the first, and ran northwesterly to Central Street, where it ended; it was long since abandoned.

The growth of the town between 1842 and 1861 claimed the constantly increasing attention of the Selectmen to the improvement of the old, and the building of new streets. The Department of Highways during this period was carefully and economically managed; streets were graded and macadamized, sidewalks built, gutters paved, street signs put up, etc. The fact that our soil was chiefly clay or clayey gravel, and our ledges mostly slate, both unsuitable material for heavy travel, rendered the task of good road making very difficult, so that notwithstanding their best efforts, our most traveled streets were at times beds of dust, or sloughs of mud. With a view to remedying this, a gravel bank was early purchased at Winchester, and gravel for our roads was brought over the railroad.

In 1851, a careful survey of the town was made, and in 1852 a map published by Martin Draper, Jr., who at that time was principal of the Prospect Hill Grammar School.

In 1859, the town voted to have a complete survey of its highways, which was begun shortly after, and finished in 1861. The survey embraced all the roadways then opened, public or private, and many prospective ones. It was carefully done, and granite posts were set to define and preserve the street lines.

When the town was incorporated, it consisted chiefly of farms, brickyards and marshes. Some lands in East Somerville had been lotted and put on the market, but little if any elsewhere. Soon, however, there was great activity in real estate, so that by 1855, land valued in 1842 at only fifty or one hundred dollars an acre, had advanced to two or three thousand dollars per acre, and some to ten thousand; and flourishing settlements began, not only in East Somerville, but near Union Square and on Prospect, Spring and Winter Hills, each a little village of itself.

In 1842 the population was 1,013, in 1850, 3,524, and in 1860, 8,025; the valuation also increased from $988,513 in 1842, to $2,102,631 in 1850, and to $6,033,053 in 1860.

In its first year the town taxes were $5,007.08, in 1850, $16,956.22, in 1855, $27,701.46, and in 1860, $29,316.11; the tax rate per thousand being in 1842, $4.29; 1845, $3.60; 1850, $5.65; 1855, $6.40; 1860, $5.70.

The prosperity of the town is perhaps indicated by the fact that while in 1842 only two persons, Henry Hill and Charles Tufts, paid over one hundred dollars in taxes, in 1850, fifteen residents and seven non-residents paid taxes ranging from one hundred and one dollars to three hundred and thirty-nine dollars; and in 1860, thirty-seven residents and thirteen non-residents paid taxes ranging from one hundred and three dollars to five hundred and seven dollars each.

Railroads.

The Fitchburg Railroad, the successor to the Charlestown Branch (of the Lowell), incorporated in 1842, was opened to Waltham in 1843, and to

SHEPHARD S. WOODCOCK.

FRANK A. TEELE.

Fitchburg in 1845; its crooked route through Somerville was meanwhile straightened, and a few years after, it was extended to Boston, its terminus previously having been Charlestown. Until 1857 it crossed the Lowell at grade, but it was then lowered and the Lowell raised and bridged over it.

In 1851 the Vermont Central was finished, which gave continuous railroad connection between Boston and Canada. The rejoicing over this event lasted several days. One feature of the celebration was a steam calliope, whose musical scream some of our older citizens probably remember.

The year 1845 saw the extension of the Boston and Maine through Somerville to Boston. This road was chartered in 1833 as the Andover and Wilmington, and was then a branch of the Lowell.

The Grand Junction Railroad was projected in 1849, and was built from the Eastern and Boston and Maine to the Fitchburg. It was opened in 1851, and later was extended across Cambridge and the Charles River to the Albany Railroad. After considerable litigation it passed, in 1869, into the control of the Albany, by reason of whose connection with the western railroads, the Grand Junction became the great feeder for European traffic. At this time there were no regular lines of steamers between Boston and foreign ports. They were soon established, however, and proved so successful that the number which cleared during the year 1880 was over three hundred, and Boston's exports increased proportionally.

The Eastern Railroad, which previously ran from Salem to deep water at East Boston, was extended through this town to Boston proper in 1854.

The Harvard Branch was another railroad built here before the war. It started from the Fitchburg near the Bleachery and ran to Harvard Square, the depot being near the junction of Kirkland Street and North Avenue. It was incorporated in 1848, but had a short life, having ceased running in 1851. Its entire equipment was a single passenger car, in one end of which was the locomotive, whose smoke-pipe, covered with a screen, peeped out above the roof, from which circumstance it was christened the "pepper-box," which it somewhat resembled.

These were all the railroads built in Somerville before the war; others will be mentioned in a later chapter.

Previous to 1858 steam cars and omnibuses or "hourlies" were the only conveyances to Boston, but neither fully accommodated the public. This year two lines of horse railroads were opened into the town, one over Broadway to Winter Hill, the other up Washington Street to Union Square, and thence through Somerville Avenue (then Milk Street) and Elm Street to West Somerville. They were built along the sides of the streets, near the gutters, and were laid with sleepers and T-rail, like those of a steam road.

Industries.

In 1842 the inhabitants of the town were chiefly employed in brick-making, farming and milk raising; but "New times demand new manners and new men"; so after the "separation" advertisements were inserted in the Boston papers, calling the attention of mechanics and others to the in-

fant town. In 1845 it had added tinware, pumps, paint manufacturing and cigar making, and perhaps other trades, and in 1855, besides the foregoing, we find a long list of new industries, among the principal of which are rolling and spike mills, steam engines and boilers, brass tube works, glass works, vinegar works, steam planing mills, harness and trunk factory, currying, a bakery and upholstery hair factory. This increase of trades and manufactures was probably due largely to the railroad facilities of the town.

A comparison of the products of a few of the principal industries of 1845 with those of 1855 show some of the changes wrought in a decade. Bricks made in 1845, 27,500,000; in 1855, 17,000,000; decrease, 10,500,000. Potatoes raised in 1845, 5,700 bushels; in 1855, 1,400 bushels; decrease, 4,300 bushels. Hay in 1845, 980 tons; in 1855, 630 tons; decrease, 350 tons. Value of horses, cattle, etc., in 1845, $20,000; in 1855, $42,000. Cordage manufactured in 1845, 14 tons; in 1855, 54 tons. Cloth bleached or dyed in 1845, 4,500,000 yards; in 1855, 21,600,000 yards. It will thus be seen that in this decade began the decline of brickmaking and farming, while manufacturing and kindred industries increased.

The Middlesex Bleachery and Dye Works employed in 1845 thirty-seven persons, and in 1855, eighty. Brickmaking in 1845 gave employment to about three hundred and fifty men in the various yards, but in 1855 there were only two hundred and twenty engaged in it.

The Union Glass Works were established about 1854, with a capital of $60,000, the projectors being Amory and Francis Houghton. In 1855 the value of glass ware made was $120,000, and it employed one hundred workmen. The establishment is still in operation, after a life of over forty years.

The American Brass Tube Works were built in or about 1851, for the manufacture of seamless brass tubes, the process being a carefully guarded secret, not patented. Their capital was $100,000, and the product in 1855 was said to be $200,000, and the number of men employed forty.

Fire Department.

The first attempt to obtain a fire engine for the Somerville district is related in Charlestown records thus: —

"7th March, 1831." "Voted that the subject of the 8th article, to wit, 'To know whether the Town will purchase an engine to be located at or near the School house, Milk Row, petitioned for by Samuel Kent and others,' be referred to the engineers to consider and report at the adjournment of the present meeting," and the result is shown in the following record. "April 4, 1831." "Under the 8th article, the engineers, among other things reported, as on file, that it is inexpedient to purchase an engine to be located at Milk Row; which report being read, thereupon, voted that the same be accepted."

The above location asked for must have been near the cemetery. In 1838, the old Charlestown Co. No. 6 desiring an improved machine, the authorities generously donated the old "Mystic No. 6" to Somerville, and at a town meeting on May 7, the following "Article 11" was presented: "To see if

DANIEL W. SANBORN.

EUGENE D. LACOUNT.

the Town will erect a house for Engine No. 6 near Milk Row," whereupon it was "voted" "That the engineers be authorized to erect the house at the place named in the article," and also "voted" "That $400 be raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building said house."

The Somervillians of those days were hard to satisfy, for soon a further demand seems to have been made, and on March 27, 1839, it was —

"Voted" "That Messrs. Goodrich and Elliott [T.J.] be a committee to consider of the expediency of erecting a belfry on engine house No. 6, Milk Row; also to ascertain the probable expense and report to the Board," and on "April 8, 1839, voted, that Nathan Tufts be added to the committee to consider the expediency of erecting a belfry on engine house, Cambridge Road [Milk Row] so called." "The committee subsequently reported that it was expedient to erect the belfry, whereupon, voted, that the committee proceed forthwith to erect the same, provided the cost does not exceed forty dollars."

In 1841 the "Milk Row" Company evidently became dissatisfied with their miniature bucket machine, and asked for a "suction engine," with the customary success, for we find it recorded that, on petition of Hiram Allen, voted, inexpedient to buy a new "suction engine" to replace No. 6; and so "Mystic 6" remained eight years longer, the only protection from fire for this section.

In 1849 the new "crack" "Hunneman tub," was purchased by the town and christened "Somerville No. 1," and the poor friendless "Mystic 6" was trundled off to a stable on Broadway near Marshall Street, and four years later was sold for $33.00 as old junk.

In 1850 an Act of the Legislature was passed "to establish a fire department in the town of Somerville." The department was organized with Nathan Tufts as its first chief engineer. He was followed by Abram Welch, Robert A. Vinal, and John Runy, who was the last chief previous to the war. None of these are now living.

Herein has been outlined only the early history and chief events of Somerville's Fire Department, as elsewhere in this volume their narrative has been more fully written.

Military.

The first indication of martial spirit in Somerville, after the "separation," is shown by an item in her annual expenses for "military bounty," $45.00 paid to John S. Edgerly and eight others. These bounties continued to be paid in varying amounts until 1853, when the Somerville Light Infantry was organized under command of Captain George O. Brastow, succeeded in 1854 by Captain Francis Tufts. In 1859 Captain Brastow again assumed command. The company's armory and drill room was at first in "Franklin Hall," which on Sundays was used as a church. The hall was in Union Square at the junction of Somerville Avenue and Washington Street. It was owned by Mr. Robert Vinal and has since been destroyed by fire. Upon the completion of the new brick engine house at the corner

of Washington and Prospect Streets, its armory was transferred to that building.

The Somerville Light Infantry, at this time, was attached to the 5th regiment as Company "B"; at the commencement of the war in 1861 becoming Company "I." The honorable record of this organization in the Civil War will be mentioned in a succeeding chapter.

The early military matters of Somerville can hardly be referred to without mentioning three persons identified prominently with the state militia. They were Colonel Samuel Jaques, spoken of in a former chapter, Captain Henry A. Snow of the Boston Fusileers, identified with that company since 1841, and still its captain; and Major Caleb Page, commander of the "Flying Artillery," that company whose lightning manœuvres were the admiration of all.

Schools.

Her schools, the pride of Somerville, had humble beginnings. Five little houses, grudgingly built by the Charlestown authorities before the separation, were her entire educational establishment. They were as follows:

"Pound Primary," on Broadway, corner of Franklin Street.

"Winter Hill Primary," west side of Central Street, near Broadway.

"Milk Row Primary," on Somerville Avenue adjoining the cemetery.

"Prospect Hill Primary," on Medford Street, in what is now Central Square.

"Prospect Hill Grammar," adjoining the primary, in Central Square.

Another school was kept for a part of the year 1842, known as the "Primary School in the Russell District," though there was then no schoolhouse in that part of the town.

The teachers of these schools, and their salaries for the term commencing May 1, 1842, and ending February 1, 1843, were as follows, viz.: —

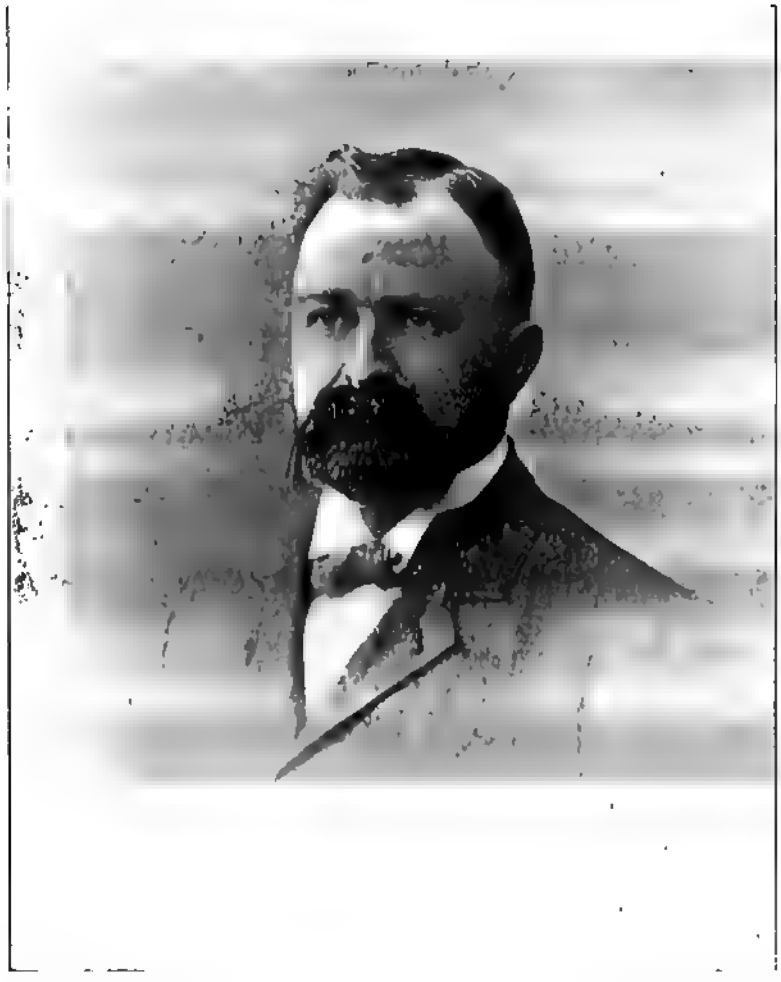
Pound Primary, Mary E. Brown	$157.50
Winter Hill Primary, Lucy D. Smith	157.50
Milk Row Primary, Sarah M. Burnham	157.50
Prospect Hill Primary, Eliza P. Whitredge	157.50
Russell District Primary (6 mos.), Clara D. Whittemore	72.00
Prospect Hill Grammar, Wm. E. Graves	450.00
Total amount paid teachers the first year of the town	$1,152.00

All other school expenses were $135.96, making the total cost of schools, including salaries, for this first year, $1,287.96.

The assessed value of the foregoing schoolhouses in 1843 was: —

Pound School	$600.00
Prospect Hill Grammar and Primary	1,400.00
Milk Row	650.00
Winter Hill	500.00
Total value of schoolhouses in Somerville when set off,	$3,150.00

HENRY F. LOMBARD.



G. Leslie Nichols.

In 1843 two new schoolhouses were built, one in the "Russell District" on Broadway on land purchased of Charles Tufts at a cost of $100, known afterwards as the Walnut Hill School, and the other as the "Lower Winter Hill School," which probably replaced the "Pound School." These were built by Mr. Jerome Thorp, who is still a resident of the city, and at a cost of $600 and $605 respectively.

New schoolhouses and schools raised the educational expenses of 1843-1844 to $3,393.88, but in 1844-1845 they fell to $2,761.35. The average of pupils attending school in 1843 was two hundred and fifty-five, and the number of children returned as of school age was three hundred and two.

The first published report of the School Committee was that of April, 1844, covering the year of 1843-1844, and was made by Luther V. Bell, its chairman. This report, in speaking of the two new schoolhouses built the previous year, says, "The edifices are planned externally with much taste, and the internal arrangements made in the most approved mode." They are spoken of as "little temples of learning." The committee also suggest to the parents that "posterity would thank them should they, the present spring, set out as many trees as are needed, in the squares which have been reserved about the schoolhouses," adding that, "The spirit of the age and of the Commonwealth requires that this should be done," which spirit has since materialized in our annual Arbor Day.

During the year 1846-1847 two more school edifices were erected and named, one the "Prescott" grammar and primary, on the corner of Broadway and Franklin Streets, the other the "Franklin" grammar and primary, on Milk Row (now Somerville Avenue) at corner of Kent Street. Thus by the beginning of the year 1847 the five schools had increased to nine, three grammar and six primary. In 1848 the commodious Prospect Hill grammar and primary school was built. It accommodated two hundred and sixty-four pupils, and was opened on December 25. The name of the old "Prospect Hill" was now changed to "Medford Street School." On September 1, 1848, a new school was commenced on Beacon Street, south of Washington Street near the Cambridge line, and called the "Harvard Primary." Its house was the old school building removed from the Prescott district, and perhaps the one built there in 1843 as before mentioned.

The School Committee, in their report of March, 1849, speak with pride of the increase in school facilities, and say that "the liberality of the town in providing for its schools has placed it first on the list in the county, and only third in the Commonwealth."

The following is a list of the books used in the grammar schools in 1849:

Well's Grammar, Russell's Sequel to Primary Reader, Russell's Introduction, American First Class Book, Instructive Reader, Worcester's Dictionary, Swan's Spelling Book, Mitchell's Geographies, Emerson's Arithmetic, Parker's Philosophy, Worcester's History, Wreath of School Songs.

In 1850 the "Spring Hill Primary" was erected on Elm Place, and the "Cherry Street Primary" School on the west side of the street, near Elm,

in 1851. But the event which marked an era in the school history of the town was the founding of the High School.

In recommending the establishment of a High School, the committee, in their report of March, 1851, suggest three ways for its accomplishment. First, to use the Prospect Hill School building for it; second, vestry of the Unitarian Church; and third, to build a one-story building on Central Hill. The High School building was finished in 1852. It is the present City Hall, and cost $7,881.38. The school began with sixty-six pupils, Mr. Robert Bickford and Miss E. C. Babcock being its first teachers.

The Forster School on Sycamore Street, named for a prominent citizen, Charles Forster, was built in 1854.

In 1857 the Prescott School was built. It was of brick, and the most costly structure built by the town previous to the war.

The Brastow School was commenced in 1860 and completed in 1861, on the old "pound lot" on Medford Street, where the new steamer house now stands. It was the last school edifice built during the pre-rebellion period.

The town had now (March, 1861) twenty-two schools, and thirty teachers with salaries amounting to $13,050. It began in 1842 with five schools, six teachers and a salary list of $1,152.

CHURCHES.

From its settlement in 1629, until the year 1844, the people of this section attended public worship probably either in Charlestown or Cambridge, and possibly a few in Medford, listening to the persuasive words of such pastors of early renown as Zachariah Symmes, John Harvard the founder of the University, Thomas Shepard, Simon Bradstreet and Thomas Prentice, and other inspired teachers. In the church membership, from earliest to recent times, we find Somerville names; among others for instance, in the earlier years, such as Governor Winthrop and General Gibones, and in later, Nathan Tufts, Samuel Jaques and others. In the early records are also many references to church land and lots here in Somerville, one as early as 1638, and two in 1788, one lot on "Walnut," now College Hill, one lot on "Three Pole Lane" (Cross Street), and one lot "in Rangeway" (Middle Lane, now Highland Avenue). A later record says, "The new church in Somerville now stands upon this lot," which was the first Unitarian, "thrice destroyed and thrice rebuilded," the last time on a new and the present location.

The first church formed in Somerville was the Congregational Unitarian Society just mentioned, organized August 22, 1844, in the old "Milk Row" Engine House. Afterwards it built its church on Highland Avenue, then called Church Street. It has had two edifices destroyed by fire, and one unroofed by the wind, and is now occupying its fourth.

The Perkins Street Baptist Church was the second, organized in 1845, in the residence of Reverend William Stowe, on Pleasant Street, its first church being built the same year.

Then came the First Baptist Church, founded in 1852, whose earlier

N. EVERETT FITZ.

FRED M. KIMBALL.

services were held in a chapel, since a schoolhouse on Beach Street, and whose present edifice, on the crown of Spring Hill, was built in 1873.

The fourth was the Franklin Street Congregational, organized in 1853, and which society built their church edifice in 1854.

The fifth was the First Universalist, whose early meetings were in the old Medford Street Schoolhouse. Its first edifice was a chapel on Tufts Street built in 1859, its next was on the corner of Tufts and Cross Streets, on land given by Mr. Charles Tufts, the founder of Tufts College; this was burned in 1868, and replaced with the present structure, on the same site.

The sixth and last church which was founded during the period treated of in this chapter was the Methodist Episcopal organized in 1855, and which met at first in Franklin Hall, Union Square. The society afterwards built a church building in 1858 or 1859, on Webster Avenue, which has since been remodeled into the Parochial School. Its church is now on Summer near Bow Street.

CHAPTER IX.

The Civil War.

Somerville's Response to President Lincoln's Calls for Men. — Appropriations by the Town for Soldiers and their Families. — Bounties Offered. — Somerville Light Infantry. — Somerville Guard. — Volunteers for the War. — State Bounties. — Officers of Somerville Companies in the War. — Service during the War of the Companies from Somerville. The Martyr Roll.

When the "long roll" sounded throughout the land, after the fall of Fort Sumter, and President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men to quell the rising rebellion, the regiments of Massachusetts promptly responded. Among the earliest was the Fifth, in whose ranks was the Somerville Light Infantry, then Company "I." And as promptly the people of the town also responded.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in the public halls, the engine house and the open air.

Subscriptions were raised and committees appointed. One of the first meetings was held in the Town Hall, on April 17, 1861. It was a largely attended and enthusiastic gathering, and a fund of over $4,300 was soon raised for assisting the families of the Somerville Company, which had been ordered immediately to Washington; this meeting was followed by others. Private subscriptions were prompt and liberal, as were also the appropriations of the Town, not only at the beginning, but throughout the whole period of the war. During the four years' contest, Somerville expended for the soldiers and the cause, from its public treasury, one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred sixty dollars, and from the contributions of its citizens, sixty-five thousand eight hundred twenty-two dollars; in all, two hundred one thousand three hundred eighty-two dollars.

The Selectmen were then: Benjamin Randall, Captain Henry A. Snow, Captain Thomas Cunningham, Albert Kenneson and Charles H. Guild. They entered with alacrity upon the duties which war had so suddenly placed upon them, and under the instructions of the Town at its April meeting, they at once urge forward the necessary enlistments, and took measures to secure comfort for the soldier in the field and for his family at home. In the performance of these duties, the visits of Captain Cunningham, Captain Snow and Mr. Guild to Washington and the camps were frequent.

Calls for Troops.

At the first alarm, Captain Brastow had called together the Somerville Light Infantry; this was on April 17, and on the 19th the Company with its valiant Captain were in camp, and a few days later, on their way to the front, serving more than the term for which they enlisted.

On May 25, 1862, the National Capital being again threatened, Governor Andrew called out the State Militia, who assembled on Boston Common in readiness for an expected summons from the President. The Somerville Company, under Captain W. E. Robinson, answered, but their services were not then required, and they returned home.

On the 28th of June, President Lincoln made his famous call for "three hundred thousand more," under which the quota of Somerville was ninety-two. The Selectmen began immediately to raise a full company which was to be known as the "Somerville Guard."

From this time on recruiting became more difficult. A town meeting was held July 19, and a "committee of sixty" citizens appointed to co-operate with the Selectmen in all matters of enlistment to fill the quota.

Mass meetings, with patriotic addresses and martial music, were again held to promote volunteering, and in August a bounty of one hundred dollars to every recruit was offered, which was increased to one hundred and twenty-five dollars by private subscription.

The Company's camp was on Prospect Hill, where it remained for several weeks. Ultimately it was attached to the 39th regiment, as Company "F," and under command of Captain Fred R. Kinsley it proceeded to the front, where it "proved an honor to the Town and the State."

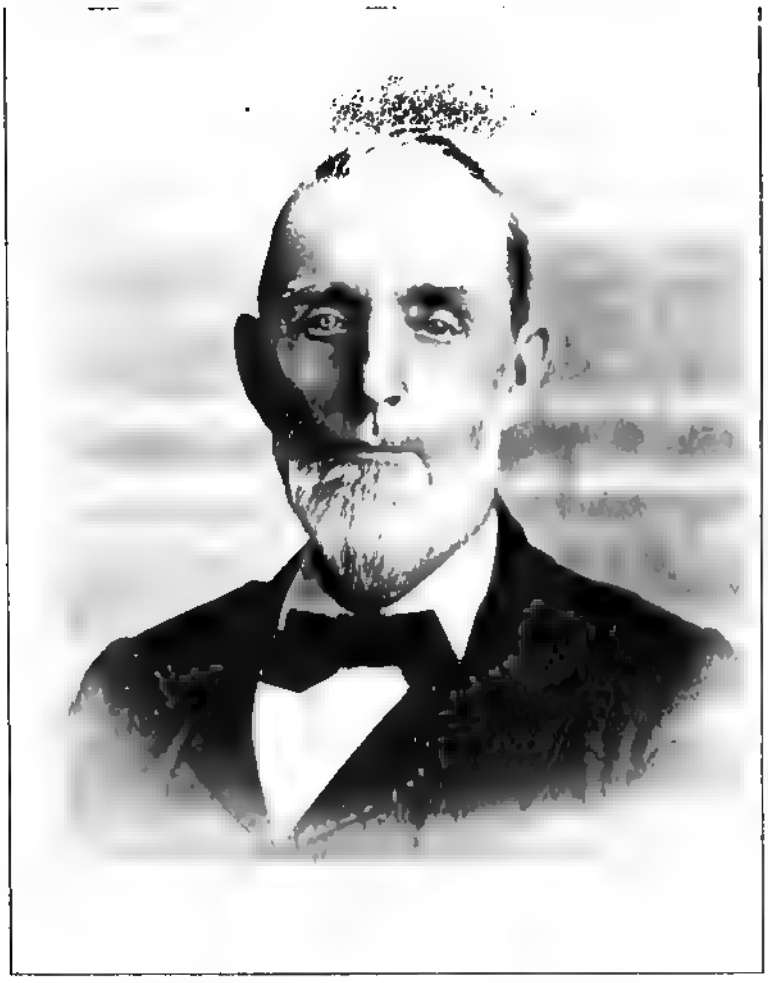
Very soon came another requisition for troops, a second "three hundred thousand more," and the old 5th again responded.

The Somerville Light Infantry, which at its first enlistment was Company "I," now became Company "B," of the same regiment.

Upon the departure of the "Somerville Guard," its camp on Prospect Hill was occupied by this company, now commanded by Captain Benjamin F. Parker. Here it remained until September 6, when it joined the regiment at Washington. On October 22, it left for Newbern, North Carolina.

Meanwhile the Town had raised its bounty for volunteers to two hundred dollars.

GEORGE F. STURTEVANT.



ALEXANDER A. SANBORN.

Under these two "three hundred thousand more" calls, Somerville furnished about five hundred and sixty-eight men, at a net cost for bounties and all other expenses of thirty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars, beside which, up to June 1, 1863, the town had expended in aid to two hundred and fifty families, the sum of thirteen thousand and sixty dollars.

At the beginning of the year 1863, there were from Somerville, two full companies in the field, beside about three hundred other officers and men, in various regiments from Massachusetts, and other loyal states.

In June, 1863, the Somerville Light Infantry, whose term of nine months had expired, returned to Somerville, and was heartily welcomed home by the citizens, the company having lost but one man, Samuel G. Tompkins.

In July, 1863, a demand on Somerville was made for one hundred and eighty-six men, and a draft ordered. Of this number one hundred and eighty-three responded promptly, without waiting to be drafted.

The third call for three hundred thousand came in October, with a requisition on Somerville for ninety-two, the same number as in the first call, which were required by January 5, 1864.

Bounties were now offered by the State. Volunteering being exceedingly slow, war meetings were held, and the enrolled men (those liable to military duty) of the Town were called together, which resulted in a liberal financial response, and enabled the "War Committee" to follow the lead of other towns and obtain recruits from wherever they could be procured; by February 1, the limit having been extended, the town's quota was filled.

Another call for two hundred thousand came, and to it Somerville again promptly responded.

In July, 1864, an assessment of $30,000 was levied upon the citizens, the share charged enrolled men being greater in proportion than to others. Under this measure the town ultimately received and disbursed $15,609.

Between October 17, 1864, and March 1, 1865, five hundred and nine men were asked for from Somerville, and six hundred and twenty furnished, which left one hundred and eleven men to be credited the town upon any future call.

Somerville Troops.

The following is a summary of the Somerville companies during the war, giving their terms of service and names of officers: —

Company I, 5th Regiment. April 19 to July 31, 1861. Captain, George O. Brastow. 1st Lt., William E. Robinson. 2d Lt., Frederick R. Kinsley.

Company B, 5th Regiment. May, 1862. Under command of Captain William E. Robinson. Ordered out by Governor Andrew, but not being needed, returned home.

Company E, 39th Regiment. August 12, 1862, to June 2, 1865. Captain, Frederick R. Kinsley. 1st Lt., Joseph J. Giles. 2d Lt., Willard C. Kinsley (promoted to Captain). And the following by promotion — viz.: Captain Melville C. Parkhurst. 1st Lt., John H. Dusseault. 2d Lt., Edwin Mills. 2d Lt., George A. Bodge.

Company B, 5th Regiment. September 19, 1862, to July 2, 1863. Captain, Benjamin F. Parker. 1st Lt., Walter C. Bailey. 2d Lt., John Harrington.

Company B, 5th Regiment. July 25, 1864, to Nov. 16, 1864. Captain, John N. Coffin. 1st Lt., Charles T. Robinson. 2d Lt., Granville W. Daniels.

The service of these various companies at the front calls for special mention.

Company I, Fifth Regiment. — Three Months.

The Somerville Light Infantry, Company I, under command of Captain Brastow, left Boston for Washington on Sunday, April 21, 1861, and arriving there, was quartered with the Regiment in the Treasury Building; after which it was ordered to Alexandria, to join the command of General Mansfield. On June 14, it was reviewed by President Lincoln and Cabinet, and on July 16, ordered forward to Centreville. On the 21st it had its first experience in battle at the memorable action of Bull Run, in which engagement the Somerville Light Infantry faithfully sustained its part and the honor of the Town. This battle was fought after the Regiment's time of service had expired.

Somerville lost one man in the action, Edward F. Hannaford, and another, William F. Moore, died at Washington of disease.

Company B, Fifth Regiment. — Nine Months.

As before stated, the Fifth Regiment, in its nine months' campaign, left Boston on October 22, 1862, and, after a five days' voyage, arrived at New Berne, N. C., on the 27th. Here it was attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel Horace C. Lee of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, the department being under command of Major-General Foster.

Even before its muskets had arrived, the Regiment received orders to be in readiness for an expedition, and on October 30 embarked for Washington, N. C., whence, with other forces, it marched for Williamston. After some skirmishing, nothing else important transpiring, it returned to camp, November 13, having marched one hundred and sixty miles. In December it took part in the expedition to Goldsboro, forming the left of the column. The object of the movement was the destruction of the Weldon Railroad. On the 14th it was attacked by the enemy, whom it repulsed and drove in great disorder towards Kinston. On the 16th occurred the battle of Whitehall, near which place the army had bivouacked, in which the Union forces were again victorious. On the 17th the column was again in motion, and reached the railroad about noon. The railroad bridge over the Neuse River was soon destroyed, and wires cut, which work was accomplished under fire of the enemy.

The destruction completed, the troops returned, the Fifth Regiment acting as rear guard "supporting battery," and encountering and repulsing repeated attacks of the Confederates, and reaching camp on December 31.

After various marches and reconnoissances, on May 22, the Union for-

Residence of CHARLES B. SANBORN, 26 Adams Street.

Residence of Dr. H. D. OSGOOD, 6 Highland Avenue.

ces appeared before the strong works of the rebels at Moseley Creek previously reconnoitred by the Regiment, and which by a simultaneous attack in front and rear were soon captured, with two hundred prisoners and five hundred stand of arms, together with horses, wagons and ammunition.

The remaining service was principally picket and similar duty. The Regiment was highly complimented by General Foster for its faithful service. It returned to Boston June 26, and was mustered out at Wenham on July 2.

COMPANY B, FIFTH REGIMENT. — ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

On July 25, 1864, the Fifth was for the third time mustered into the service, and on the 28th, under Colonel George H. Peirson, again left for the field. Arriving at Baltimore, they went into camp at Mamkin's Wood. Their service lasted one hundred days, the term of their enlistment, during which time they did garrison duty at Forts McHenry and Marshall in Baltimore, and guard duty at the "Lazarette Magazine," and in charge of prisoners. They arrived home November 7, 1865, and were mustered out November 16.

COMPANY E, THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT. — THREE YEARS.

The "Somerville Guard," under command of Captain Frederick R. Kinsley, Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, which was mustered into service August 12, 1862, first went into camp at Lynnfield, and then at Boxford, Massachusetts. From the latter place, on September 6, it left for Washington, arriving on the 8th. On the 9th, the Regiment was ordered to "Camp Chase," across Long Bridge. From this time until the next July, it formed part of the force guarding the line of the Potomac, and the City of Washington and other important points in that department. On the 9th of July, 1863, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and, on arriving, marched at once to Maryland Heights. On the 13th, it joined the Army of the Potomac, forming a part of the Second Division, First Army Corps. From this time the Regiment was under constant marching orders, guarding positions, supporting cavalry and kindred service, until November 27, when it confronted the enemy at Mine Run.

On the 28th, Companies E and C were deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade during the engagement. There they remained in line of battle until December 1, when the Union Army retreated. No movement of importance occurred after this until May, 1864, at which time the Regiment took part in the campaign of the Wilderness, where on the 5th, 6th and 8th, it had engagements at Brock's Pike and Laurel Hill, driving in the enemy's cavalry and battery, but, finally meeting with superior numbers posted behind breastworks, the Regiment was forced to fall back. On the 10th, it was again in the front under heavy infantry and artillery fire, and here Lieutenant Edwin Mills of the Somerville Company was among the wounded.

The Regiment soon after marched to Spottsylvania, and on the 26th, to

Bethesda Church, where, as skirmishers, it remained almost continually engaged until June 5. On that night it quietly withdrew. After various marches it arrived at Petersburg on July 16, remaining exposed much of the time to the fire of artillery and sharpshooters in its vicinity, until August 18, when it joined the expedition against the Weldon Railroad, and immediately engaged the enemy, the action being continued on the 19th. In this battle, Colonel Peirson was dangerously wounded, Captain Fred. R. Kinsley taken prisoner, and Lieutenant J. H. Dusseault wounded, both the latter of Company "E" (Somerville).

The loss of the Regiment in these two days was eleven killed, thirty-two wounded and two hundred and forty-five missing. After many vicissitudes, skirmishes and arduous marches, the Regiment, on December 7, found itself again near the Weldon Railroad as skirmishers and in action with the enemy, after which, and destroying the railroad by burning its ties and bending its rails, the Regiment was ordered to cover the rear of the army (now falling back), which was greatly annoyed by the enemy's cavalry.

The casualties of the Regiment during 1864 were thirty-five killed, one hundred and ninety-one wounded, and two hundred and eighty-nine missing and prisoners.

On February 6, 1865, the Regiment held the right of the line in the advance at Dabney's Mills, where the enemy's works, though finally taken, had to be abandoned by the captors for want of support. The assault was renewed on the 7th, but was again unsuccessful.

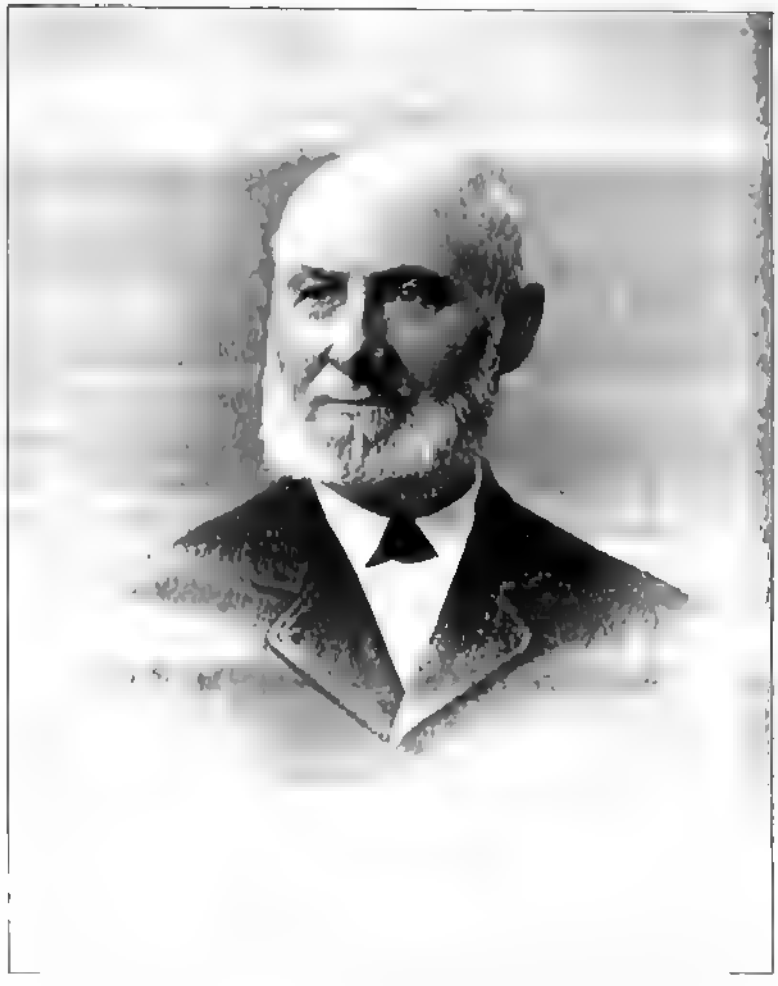
On the 10th the Regiment broke camp and went into winter quarters near Hatcher's Run.

In March the spring campaign opened, and on the 31st a move was made to Gravelly Run, where the enemy in strong force opened the attack, pushing back the 39th, which had been hurriedly deployed as skirmishers, and which left many dead and wounded on the field. Later, upon the arrival of reinforcements, the lost ground was regained. In this action Lieutenant-Colonel Tremlett was mortally wounded, and Somerville lost her heroic son, Captain Willard C. Kinsley, who was wounded, and died the next morning. Speaking of him, the official account of the battle says, "The Regiment lost one of its most popular and loved officers, as well as one of its best soldiers."

On the next day, April 1, the Corps united with Sheridan's Cavalry at Five Forks, the Regiment taking part in the charge and victory of that day. It occupied a position near the center of the line, and the report says, "This battle of Five Forks was the most successful one that the Regiment was ever engaged in. Almost the entire force opposed to us was captured, and their rout was complete."

By the 9th of April, the 39th was at Appomattox Court House, where soon after its arrival "all hostilities suddenly ceased, and later in the day, the entire army opposed to us surrendered."

On May 1, the Regiment began its march to Washington. It was now under the command of Major F. R. Kinsley, the former Captain of Company E (Somerville Guard), who, from the previous August until recently,



A. B. GOOKIN.

FREDERICK M. STODDER.

had been a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates. It arrived at Arlington Heights on May 12, and took part in the "Grand Review," at Washington, on May 22. On June 2, it was mustered out of the United States service, and arriving in Massachusetts went into camp at Readville, where soon after it was paid off, and returned home.

Number of Men in the War.

During the war, Somerville, according to Captain Cunningham, its recruiting agent, enlisted one thousand four hundred and eighty-five men, or one hundred and forty-seven more than were called for, of whom ninety-eight were killed or died in the service, and about two hundred and fifty were wounded, and many taken prisoners.

Besides the regular organizations whose services, as Somerville companies, have been sketched, there were hundreds of others in the various regiments of this and other States, and in the regular army and the navy, under Butler, Banks, Grant, Farragut and other commanders. Their personal services and sufferings in the war, though most worthy of record, cannot, in the space allowed, be here written.

The Martyr Roll.

The following is the Roll of those who gave their lives for the Union.

Killed in Battle or Died of Wounds.

August Benz,	Edmund H. Kendall,	Anton Otto,
Edward E. Brackett,	David Kendrick,	Jeremiah T. Paine,
William Berry,	Willard C. Kinsley,	William D. Palmer,
Martin Bradburn,	Edward P. Light,	William Plant,
William Connellon,	Edward McDonald,	Robert Powers,
Frank E. Doherty,	Patrick McCarty,	Fred. G. Pruden,
Michael Driscoll,	William McDonald,	William Reeves,
John Ducey,	H. McGlone,	William P. Ruggles,
Samuel O. Felker,	J. McGuire,	John H. Rafferty,
Frederick A. Galletly,	Owen McIntire,	John Van De Sande,
Eugene B. Hadley,	James McLaughlin,	C. C. Walden,
Edward F. Hannaford,	Corporal (?) Moran,	John F. Waldon,
William M. Herbon,	James Millen,	William W. Wardell,
Nathaniel Hazeltine,	James Moran,	Nathan W. Wilson.
Caleb Howard,	N. Fletcher Nelson,	

Died in Hospital, Camp, or Prison.

George W. Ayres,	Charles L. Carter,	David Gorham,
Henry Ashton,	Edwin D. Cate,	George H. Hatch,
Jonathan Atkinson,	Michael Clifford,	Patrick Hayes,
Luther V. Bell,	John W. Coffee,	Moses Hazeltine,
William H. Bartlett,	Norman Davis,	George Hiscock,
William Blackwell,	Frederick A. Glines,	John Holland,

John E. Horton,	Francis McQuade,	Sumner P. Rollins,
Henry E. Howe,	Charles M. Miller,	Patrick Sheridan,
Richard J. Hyde,	William F. Moore,	William E. Spurr,
Charles G. Jones,	Henry McVey,	Alonzo W. Temple,
E. F. Kenniston,	Thomas Neville,	Frank W. Thompson,
J. W. Langley,	John O'Brien,	Samuel G. Tompkins,
Alvin G. Lovejoy,	Francis J. Oliver,	William H. Blackwell,
Washington Lovett,	Charles H. Perry,	John S. Van Cluff,
Elias Manning,	Albert W. Phillips,	Isaac C. Whittemore,
Louis Mathi,	Timothy H. Pitman,	Joseph W. Whitmore,
Edward McDonald,	Leonard F. Purington,	Charles Young.

Missing.

James Cafferty,	John S. Roberts,	Albert E. Mitchell.

This list may not be complete, and is probably otherwise imperfect, as the records are meagre.

In the years to come, when the sorrows of the widow and orphan are forgotten, Somerville will still recall with, perhaps, increasing pride, the services of her soldiers in the Union Army in the Civil War. Their memory deserves a more lasting tribute than tradition, and the city has well begun upon the work of their record, which, under the City Clerk, has already made some progress. It is a work in which every citizen should be interested, and to which all should give every possible aid as the object, when attained — the preservation of the story of the personal services of each Somerville soldier — must receive the hearty approval of all, whose friends took part in the great struggle.

CHAPTER X.

The Town from 1861 to 1872.

Improvement of Highways. — Gas Introduced. — Water Supply. — Sewers. — Great Improvements. — Central Hill Park. — Horse Railroads. — The Town Farm. — Attempts to Divide the Town. — City Charter and Hall. — First City Election.

Highways.

Notwithstanding the continuous and unusual demands of the four years' war, the regular business of the town was not neglected. Public improvements and private enterprises were inaugurated, and the industries of peace thrived as well as those of war.

The population increased during this period from 8,025 in 1860, to 9,353 in 1865, and in 1870 it numbered 14,693. With this increase came calls for new roads and for improvement of the old ones, and considering the times, they were met with reasonable liberality.

The work accomplished during this period was too extensive for more than general notice here. Streets were graded and macadamized, brick

sidewalks built, edgestones set, gutters paved, road-bridges rebuilt, streets watered and lighted, and new ways laid out — fresh strands in the network of thoroughfares. In fact, then began the transition from poor to fair or good roads.

Among the principal improvements during these eleven years, were the building of College avenue, Holland street, Highland avenue to Davis square, Prescott and Putnam streets, the westerly part of Pearl street, the easterly portion of Summer street, and the widening and grading of Walnut and School streets, and of Willow avenue.

In 1862 the long neglected work of lowering, widening and paving the Washington street roadway, under the Lowell railroad, was finished; the bridge and tracks, at the same time, being raised. This low spot formerly connected by an underground drain with Miller's river; but in a storm which occurred on February 22, 1860, this old drain was either too small or became choked, and the place filled with water, into which an unfortunate hack was driven, nearly drowning its occupants, and resulting, later, in heavy damages against the town and railroad.

Some of the highway enterprises proposed during the later years of the town did not meet with the hearty co-operation of its officers. Among these were the three new avenues ordered by the county commissioners, and running from Medford into Somerville. College avenue, laid out in 1860, and built in 1861, and Boston and Middlesex avenues, ordered or decided on in 1871. These measures were strenuously, though unsuccessfully, opposed by the selectmen. Of College avenue, they say that they believe "that neither the town, nor the public, require the laying out of such a street, but that it was for private purposes and private speculation." Boston and Middlesex avenues each crossed Mystic river, and bridges were required. Boston avenue commencing at West Medford, crossed the river at the site of the old Middlesex canal bridge, the old stone piers and abutment being used for the new bridge. The avenue ended at College avenue, but has more recently been extended to Broadway.

Middlesex avenue was the extension of a highway from Stoneham and Malden, across the Wellington farm in Medford, and over the Mystic river and Ten Hills farm to Mystic avenue in Somerville. This was first asked for in 1869. The selectmen voted to oppose this "road to Mystic avenue, or at any other point in Somerville, not feeling that benefits equal to the large expense to be incurred could ever be derived by the Town."

An act empowering the county commissioners to lay out this highway was passed in 1869, and though decided on in 1871, was not built until two years later.

These avenues, laid out a quarter of a century ago, have yet very few buildings or improvements, and so far have principally benefited neighboring towns.

The laying out of Mystic avenue (Medford turnpike) as a public way also encountered the opposition of the town, and every effort possible was made to prevent it, including employment of counsel and appeal to the

ROBERT DUDDY.

legislature, as the avenue up to this time had been property of the Medford Turnpike corporation, who wished to abandon it and throw the burden of its maintenance on the towns, which in 1867 they accomplished, since which time it has been a county highway.

Gas.

Under authority of acts of the legislature passed in 1853, gas was introduced into the town by the Charlestown Gas Company and by the Cambridge Gas Company, the dividing line between the territory within which each company could lay its pipes being the Lowell railroad. It was ten years later before street lighting became general. In 1863 the town voted to pay the expense of lighting such street-lamps as the abuttors should furnish at their own expense. Under this vote ninety-two lamp-posts and lamps were put up. This was the commencement of our system of street lighting. By 1871 the number of lamps had increased to two hundred and thirty-four.

Water Supply.

The laying of the Charlestown water-main from Walnut Hill reservoir through the town opened the way for a water-supply for Somerville which was authorized by legislative enactments in 1866 and in 1868, and negotiations with Charlestown entered into, which resulted in a contract with that city. This contract, though not entirely satisfactory in its terms, secured to Somerville its present supply. An experienced engineer, Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan, was engaged and a pipe system for the town planned, and before the close of the year some two miles or more of pipe were laid.

The Charlestown act of 1861 gave authority for supplying water to hydrants in Somerville, and meanwhile many were set. In 1866 the first steam fire-engine was purchased replacing the old "Somerville One," which, like its predecessor, "Mystic Six," was stored for a while and then sold.

Sewers.

With the introduction of water came the demand for sewers. Before the war there were no public sewers in the town. There were one or two private drains in East Somerville, running across lots, and some others crudely built with brick invert and stone covering, in Oak and other private streets west of Prospect.

The first public sewer was built in Marshall street in 1867, Messrs. Winning and Gordon being the contractors; the work cost about two thousand dollars.

In 1868, sewers were laid in three different sections of the town; over a mile in all. The first was the Linwood street, with laterals in Fitchburg and Poplar streets; its outlet was into Miller's river. The second ran from the southerly end of Bow street, across Union square to the creek in Webster avenue, and the third extended from Summer street, down Harvard, Beech and Spring streets, across Somerville avenue and through Kent street

to the railroad ditch. The three sections costing nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Calls for sewers now became frequent, and in 1869 a general survey and plan was ordered, for a sewer system, in conformity to which future sewers were to be constructed. It was also recommended that "Some order should be taken, looking to the construction of trunk sewers." The survey and plan, thus outlined, were commenced but never completed. The want of proper outlets and the necessity for strict economy were serious obstacles.

In 1869, 3,986 feet of new sewers were laid, and 2,078 feet of private sewers purchased by the town, at a cost in all, of about $12,000.

In 1870 and 1871 a large number of sewers were built. In 1870, 18,380 feet, costing $49,304; and in 1871, 11,937 feet, costing $24,042. The principal were as follows: in Elm and Milk streets from Cherry to Prospect. In Medford street from the Fitchburg railroad to Grand Junction railroad. In Mystic avenue from the Maine railroad northerly. In Perkins and Mount Pleasant streets and Broadway. In Broadway from Marshall street and across the present park, to the creek beyond Mystic avenue. In Broadway from Broadway park, to Cross street, and in Cross street to a culvert near Pearl. In Lincoln, Arlington and Franklin streets; in Putnam and Prescott streets; and in Summer and Bow streets from School to Walnut street. In Glen and Brooks streets. In Otis street, in Vinal avenue and in School street. The difficult problem in all the foregoing work was that of an outlet. Every sewer, up to this time, emptied into some ditch or water-course, and many then built still continue to do so.

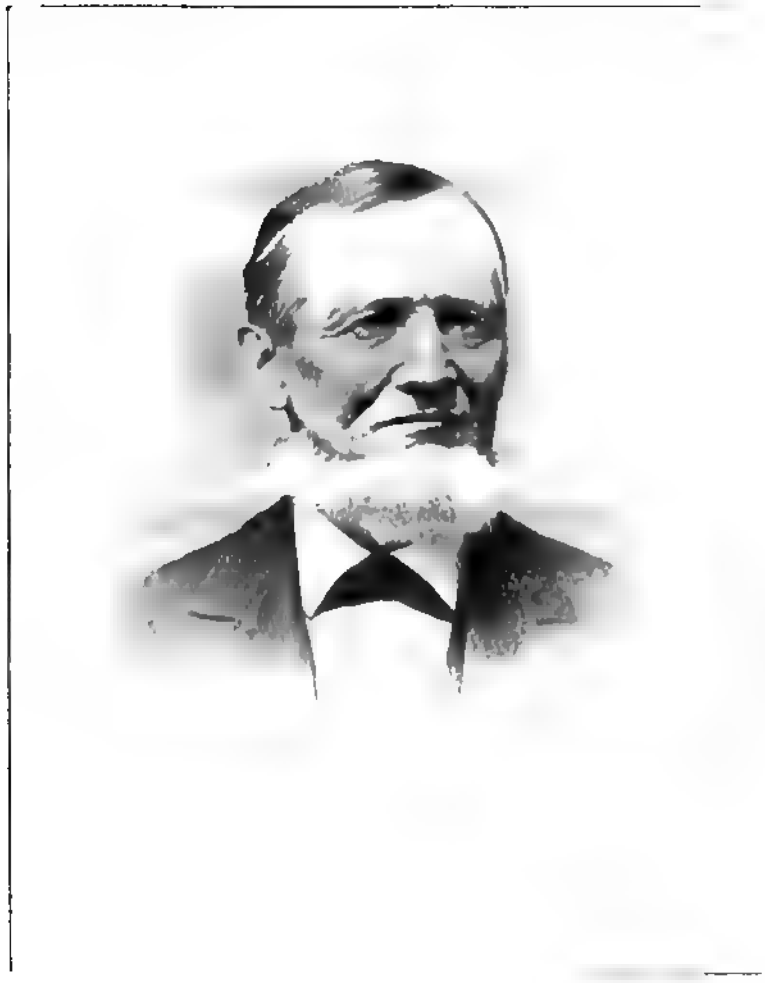
Other Town Matters.

The years 1870 and 1871 were busy ones for the town government. Besides extensive sewer and highway constructions, many other prominent matters claimed consideration; among the more important were the organization of a police force, the purchase of the Central Hill park, the building of the new engine-house thereon, and stables on the town farm, all in 1870. The consideration of the proposed Middlesex and Boston avenue bridges, ordered by the county over Mystic river, the erection of a new high school building in 1871, the enforcement of the liquor law, the defense of the town against claims, and damage suits. The preparation of the city charter, and the consequent legislation. The division of the proposed city into wards, and the arrangements necessary for the election of city officers.

Central Hill Park.

One of the most important of the foregoing was the purchase of the present Central Hill park land in 1870. This land formerly belonged to Jacob Sleeper of Boston. It cost the town about thirty-eight thousand dollars. It was what was known in 1788 as one of the "Church lots," being then the property of the "First Church of Charlestown." This purchase did not meet the entire approval of the citizens, many thinking that Pros-

JOHN ANDREWS.



GEORGE W. IRELAND.

pect hill, with its extensive views and hallowed memories, was a more appropriate location for public grounds and buildings, and that it could have been bought at a smaller price; concerning it, the selectmen say: "This purchase definitely settled the question of a recognized center. This question being no longer in dispute, plans for the future development of the town may be made with especial reference to this fact." This was the first of Somerville parks, and the only one before it became a city.

Horse Railroads.

In 1861 a survey was made for a proposed street railway from Union square through Somerville avenue to East Cambridge, and thence to Sudbury street in Boston.

The originator of this project was General William L. Burt, afterward postmaster of Boston.

The work was finished in 1864, and was the first railway in Somerville, built in the middle of the street. A location was granted for another road through Franklin and Pearl streets, but it was never built.

The inconvenience of railroad tracks at the sides of the streets was soon recognized, and efforts made for their removal to the center, opposed and delayed of course by the companies; but in 1871 this change was made in Somerville avenue and Elm street, from Union square to Cherry street, at a cost to the town of about $11,000; and by 1875 all others had been removed from side to center.

Town Farm.

The present "town farm" was originally purchased for a cemetery, but being "swampy and wet" it was abandoned for that use. In 1863 it was put up at auction, but "the bids not coming up to the views of the board, it was not sold." The farm "from long neglect had become almost a barren waste," in 1864, at an expense of about eight hundred dollars, the brush and stone were removed from it and the land thoroughly tile-drained. In 1871 a "stable" and "hay barn" "separated by a brick wall and fire-proof door" were built on the estate, with stalls for twenty horses, and also a "neat and convenient double tenement for the use of the men."

Attempts to Divide the Town.

In 1865 an attempt was made to annex a portion of West Somerville to Cambridge. The valuation of this tract was about one hundred thousand dollars. The matter came before the legislature, was successfully opposed by the selectmen, and the petitioners given leave to withdraw. The ground of complaint was the want of school accommodations, which the school committee also recognized, and which brought the suggestion from the selectmen, that "now it is for the town to decide whether they will give the required accommodations, and thereby prevent another petition of like nature from our townsmen." But the petitions were not prevented; for in 1868 two more were presented to the General Court, asking a division of the town, which were again defeated.

City Charter and Hall.

It was probably about this time that the idea of a city charter was first entertained, a census, this year, being taken, showing the population of the town to be 12,535, or more than requisite for a city, and the number of houses, 1,933.

In 1871 the new high schoolhouse was built, and soon after, the present city hall (the first high school) vacated. Anticipating this want, the selectmen in their report say that "when the present building is vacated, we recommend its removal to a more suitable location on the town land, near where it now stands; and that its external architecture be modernized, by adding a few modest ornaments, so that the general appearance of this building shall moderately correspond with the buildings erected on this land," and further suggest that a "suitable lock up" be built in it, and offices for the selectmen and other officials; thereby "deferring for many years the necessity of building a town house or city hall." The modernizing of its "external architecture," after a lapse of twenty-five years, is now being accomplished.

First City Election.

On April 14, 1871, the act establishing the city of Somerville was approved and accepted by the voters at a town meeting held for that purpose on April 27. On December 4 the first city election occurred, resulting in the choice of George O. Brastow as mayor, and of a board of aldermen and councilmen whose names are given in the history of the city government in this volume.

In this historical relation of the town, and further on of the city, mention of schools, churches and other institutions, and of the town and city department are purposely curtailed or omitted, as they are treated of specially in succeeding chapters of this book.

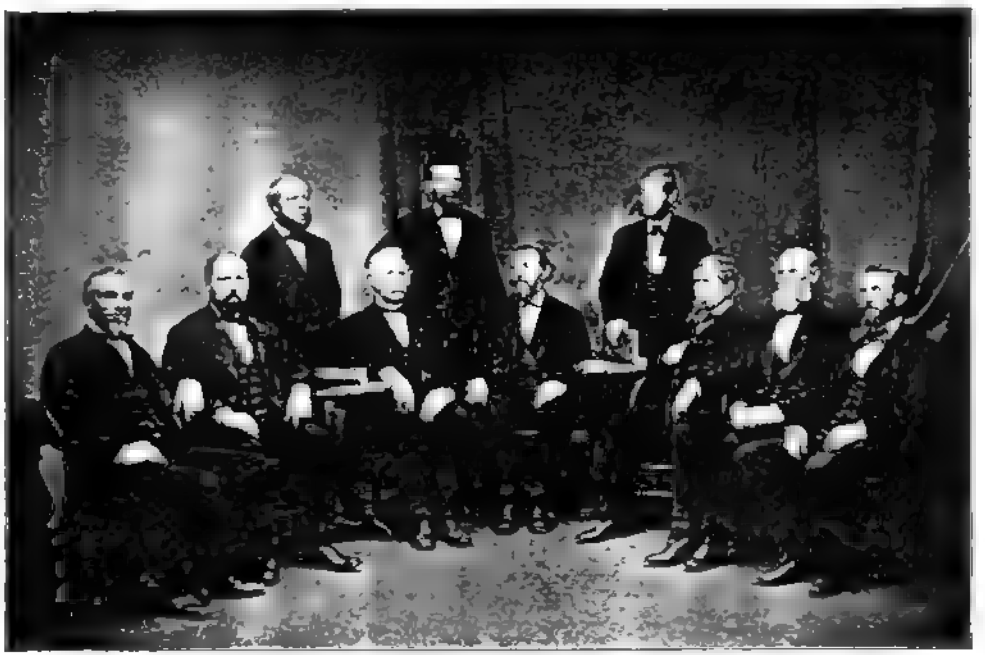
CHAPTER XI.

Somerville as a City.

Appreciation in Value of Real Estate. — Great Increase of Houses. — Steam Railroads. — Extension of Street Railways. — West End Railway. — Widening of Somerville Avenue and Broadway. — The Broadway Park. — The Miller's River Nuisance. — Annexation to Boston Discussed. — Parks and Boulevards. — Tufts College. — Old Landmarks.

In January, 1872, the new city government was duly installed and organized. Their names are mentioned in the next chapter. The officials placed in charge of the several departments were the following: —

City Clerk, Charles E. Gilman; City Treasurer and Collector, Aaron Sargent; City Solicitor, Selwin Z. Bowman; City Engineer, Charles D.



CYRUS F CROSBY PERSON DAVIS. FRANCIS HOLGHTON CHARLES T GILMAN JOHN G HALL.
HORACE HASKINS JACOB T GLINES AUSTIN BELKNAP. CHARLES S. LINCOLN ROBERT A. VINAL.

LAST BOARD OF SELECTMEN OF SOMERVILLE, 1871.

WM. H FURBER. JACOB T GILES C E GILMAN AARON SARGENT. SELWYN Z BOWMAN PERSON DAVIS.
DANIEL E. CHASE CLARK BENNETT. GEO O BRASTOW. J G HALL. HORACE HASKINS JOHN R. POOR.

The First Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and Officers, 1872.

Elliot; City Physician, William W. Dow; Clerk of Council, Solomon Davis; City Messenger, Jairus Mann; Chief of Police, Melville C. Parkhurst; Superintendent of Streets, Franklin Henderson; Chief of Fire Department, James R. Hopkins; Assessors, John C. Magoun, Sabin M. Smith, Thomas Cunningham; Superintendent of Schools, Joshua H. Davis.

Real Estate.

The building of horse-railroads and introduction of water, sewers and gas gave a wonderful impetus to real estate transactions, which even the financial depression occurring a few years later failed to check. The erection of Masonic Block in Union square by Thomas Cunningham, Robert A. Vinal, C. S. Lincoln and Philip Eberle was the precursor of improvements. In 1870 Pythian Block was built, followed soon by Warren Block, Odd Fellows Block, Hill Building, and the block adjacent on Somerville avenue, all of which were erected by Ira Hill, who was associated in some of these enterprises with Col. Elijah Walker, Maj. George R. Abbott and Charles E. Lyon. Mr. Hill alone, or with his associates, laid out and built over several tracts of land in the years from 1870 to 1874. Among these were the Warren and Columbus avenue districts, the territory east of Walnut street between Boston street and Highland avenue, including the Grandview, Pleasant and Summit avenue estates, and large tracts in West Somerville on Holland and Elm streets, through which they laid out Wallace, Chandler, Winter and other streets. The energy of Mr. Hill in developing real estate has seldom been surpassed in the town or city.

Some sections of the city developed slowly and continuously, as East Somerville, and Spring and Central Hills, which were among the first sections lotted for the market, the latter two by the enterprise of George O. Brastow, who was the pioneer in the development of those sections, fifty years ago. Other parts of the city grew rapidly, as Union, Davis and Gilman squares and their vicinities.

Among other earlier real estate ventures while Somerville was a town may be mentioned the lotting and building up of the property between Webster avenue and Prospect street, and west of that street, the Oak and Houghton street district, the owners being Francis and Amory Houghton, the projectors of the Glass Works. Another section opened up by Mr. Amory Houghton was the land between Somerville avenue and the Fitchburg railroad, west of Dane street to Park street. The Dane, Hudson and Vine streets territory, and the Joseph Clark estate on Newton, Clark and other streets were also put on the market before the war.

During the war real estate languished, but revived a few years after, so that the period from 1869 to 1875 saw many old estates laid out and built over. Among these were the Putnam, Prescott and School streets territory, formerly the Jotham Johnson estate; the Vinal avenue, Quincy and Church streets territory, formerly the property of Robert Vinal; property on Prospect Hill, built over and marketed by Maj. Granville W. Daniels; the Newton street, Concord avenue and Springfield street district, owned by

John O'Brien, and the Clarendon Hill territory by John W. Vinal and others.

Then came another period of business and real estate depression, which lasted till about 1880. The estates that have been laid out and put upon the market since that time are numerous, the larger ones being the Stickney estate on Broadway and School street, the Oliver Tufts property between School and Central streets, the George W. Ireland estate on School and Summer streets, the Hawkins (or Lake) properties on Somerville avenue and Washington street; part of Mrs. M. P. Lowe's estate on Summer street, the R. P. Benton land on Avon and Berkeley streets, the Wyatt (brick-yard) land on Washington street, the Osgood Dane property on Somerville avenue and Granite street, the A. W. Tufts et al. property on Pearl street, the John Runey estate on Cross street, the Wheeler estate ("Ox pasture") in East Somerville, the Harrington and Brine land on Spring Hill, the Russell estate on Elm street, the Charles Robinson property on Central and Medford streets, the Trull estate on Oxford street, the "Clark and Bennett land" on Central and Gibbens streets, the J. C. Ayer estate on Highland avenue, the Nathan Tufts (Powder House) property, the J. M. Shute estates on Somerville avenue, Central and Cambria streets and Westwood road, the Stearns estate (Polly Swamp) north of Highland avenue, the lands on the northerly slope of Spring Hill, laid out originally by R. H. Conwell, and the adjacent estate of J. D. Prindle. Most of the foregoing have been built up within the last ten or fifteen years, and generally with a class of houses creditable to the builders and the city.

Steam Railroads.

The principal factor in the unprecedented growth of West Somerville was the building of the Lexington and Arlington railroad. The Lexington railroad formerly branched from the Fitchburg not far from Fresh Pond, but in 1870 its route east of Alewife Brook was changed so as to connect with the Lowell railroad at Somerville Junction. Several years later the Massachusetts Central obtained its location over the Lowell and part of this new Lexington branch, which, meanwhile, had been extended to Concord. With the exception of the "Mystic river" freight track across the Asylum grounds, these two steam railroads were the only permanent ones built in Somerville since the war.

A railroad branching from the Boston & Maine across the Ten Hills farm, thence to Winchester and beyond was projected and partially graded and afterwards abandoned. It was known as the "Mystic Valley Railroad."

Street Railroads.

An extension of the Broadway tracks over Winter Hill to Medford via Main street was early made. It was, like the others, a side track T-rail road, and was run by the Charlestown & Medford Railroad Company. The selectmen ordered it to the center, but the company neglecting or refusing,

EZRA D. SOUTHER.

IRVING L. RUSSELL.

its location in Main street was revoked. In 1884 the Middlesex Company reopened this line, the change to the center of the street meanwhile having been made.

In 1881 the Charles River Street Railway was organized, and soon it laid tracks in Summer and Bow streets and through Union square and Webster avenue to Cambridge street, and others in Newton, Springfield and Beacon streets. It was built as an opposition to the Cambridge, whose tracks its charter gave it the right to use from Cambridge to Boston. It was a popular line, but not being a financial success, in 1886 it was consolidated with the Cambridge. The same year the Middlesex, which leased or ran several of the other Somerville roads, combined with the Highland (a South Boston line which ran in competition with the Metropolitan), taking the name Boston Consolidated. Meanwhile the Elm street tracks had been extended up Holland street to Broadway.

In 1886 two rival companies for Somerville patronage, the Cambridge and the Consolidated, petitioned for locations in Cross and Medford streets and Highland avenue to Davis square, and in Pearl and Medford streets to Central street. The contest for these locations was vigorous but the Consolidated won, and by the close of 1887 had laid tracks in most of these streets.

West End Railway.

"The West End Street Railway Company" was the outgrowth of the West End Land Company, formed by Mr. Henry M. Whitney and others for the development of real estate along Beacon street in Boston and Brookline by making that thoroughfare a broad boulevard. To ensure success in this enterprise a charter was procured for a "West End Street Railway" over the proposed boulevard location. The opposition to this line by other street railways resulted in the West End Railway acquiring controlling interest in all the other roads excepting the Lynn & Boston, and obtaining legislation by which they were all consolidated under the management of the West End, which was finally consummated on November 11, 1887.

In or about 1889 the overhead electric system of propulsion was introduced, after a careful examination had been made by Mr. Whitney of its workings in Richmond, Va. It was first applied on the Beacon street and Brookline routes and soon became general. Within a few years the West End road has made many improvements in the Somerville service, among which may be mentioned the increased number of trips, especially on the West Somerville line, the extension of that line to Alewife Brook, and of the Medford street line to Magoun square, the recent opening of the new line from Highland avenue via Medford street and Somerville avenue to Boston, together with improved road-bed, more easy riding cars, and a new and liberal system of transfers.

Widening of Somerville Avenue and Broadway.

The most important highway improvements since 1872 have probably been the widening of Somerville avenue, and paving it, and the adjacent

thoroughfares, and the widening of Broadway. Somerville avenue was formerly fifty feet in width, but in 1873 the County Commissioners laid it out anew seventy-five feet wide from East Cambridge to Union square and seventy feet from Union square to North Cambridge. The lines were so run that only one or two shade trees and very few buildings required removal. The avenue, over two miles in length, was rebuilt to its new width in 1874 at a cost for land damages of $86,000, and for construction of about $90,000.

Broadway was widened and straightened on its northerly side in 1875, making it two hundred feet in width opposite the park. This measure met with serious opposition, speculative motives being ascribed to its originators. It was built in 1874 and 1875, and cost about $75,000 for land and construction.

Broadway Park.

With the Broadway widening was associated the laying out and construction of the Broadway park: they were mutual enterprises. The park scheme originated with the owners of Convent hill, Messrs. Klous and Lord. It met with fierce opposition, and its effect on local politics was volcanic, resulting, in 1876, in a complete overturn of the city government which inaugurated it, and in the election of an anti-park administration. The feeling against the park was so strong that, after its opponents came into power, it was even proposed to lay it out anew into lots and sell it for building purposes.

Most of the ground which was filled over for the park was an old marsh, so soft and deep that, in building the fence around it, the posts were set on piles and a timber structure on piles built to sustain the curbing of the pond, the bottom of which has a double flooring of boards covered with gravel to prevent the paving sinking into the mud.

Miller's River.

Previous to 1855, and perhaps for some years after, Miller's River was a comparatively pure stream; it was the fishing and bathing place for that section of the town. In 1855 Mr. John P. Squire purchased a lot of land on the East Cambridge side of the river, and built his first establishment, its product being one animal daily. At first this caused little or no annoyance, but the phenomenal growth of Mr. Squire's business, and the building shortly after of another similar establishment by Mr. Charles H. North, followed later by other concerns, soon changed the Miller's River district into a malodorous and unenviable locality. It was several years, however, before complaints became general. The first reference to this nuisance by the selectmen was in their report of 1869; and in their report of 1870 they say, "Slaughter Houses, Pork and Lard factories, are questions to be considered. . . . Shall they be erected and maintained on or near our main thoroughfares and in the midst of a crowded population? . . . Does our town become more attractive, wholesome, or desirable as a place of resort or residence?" etc.

WALTER C. MENTZER.

Residence of WALTER C. MENTZER, 36 Cherry Street.

Cambridge meanwhile had taken action in the matter, and in 1872, by the combined efforts of the two cities, an act was obtained, supplemented by others, providing for the abatement of the nuisance by the construction of a trunk sewer through Somerville avenue, and the filling of the Miller's River basin. This work was begun in 1873 and completed in 1874; the sewer, eight feet in diameter inside, being one of the largest ever built in Boston or vicinity.

Other Events.

Among the many events, municipal or otherwise, which have occurred since Somerville became a city, may be mentioned the semi-centennial celebration of 1892, described elsewhere, the agitation for annexation of this city to Boston, the movement for a soldiers' memorial building, and the consideration of the subject of more parks and of boulevards.

Annexation.

The question of annexation to Boston has been informally considered and discussed, on several occasions, by the citizens of Somerville, so far, without definite result. In 1893 it received greater attention than ever before. The merging into and becoming an important factor in a great metropolis has, to some, alluring features, and those who favored it worked zealously to accomplish the measure; but the sentiment of the city has not as yet seemed favorable to its achievement.

Parks.

The subject of parks and boulevards has often engrossed the attention of the citizens and city government. A movement to preserve that venerable structure, the Powder House, resulted in its gift to the city with a small tract around it, by the owners, the purchase of more land, and the laying out of the grounds, which were named the "Nathan Tufts Park," in honor of the former owner, whose heirs presented it.

The foundation for another park has been laid by the purchase of the "Wyatt pits" estate near Washington street, which probably will ere long gladden the denizens of that section with its lawns and walks. In 1891 the trustees of the estate of J. C. Ayer offered a tract of land opposite the Highlands station, on the Lexington railroad, for park purposes, but in the unusual agitations and troubles of that year the matter was laid over by the city government and there rests.

In the spring of this year, 1896, another park was proposed on the southerly slope of Prospect Hill to include the revolutionary remains and site of the old "citadel." The suggestion was received with much favor, a public meeting was held, and an association formed to further the project.

No more appropriate spot could be found for a memorial building to commemorate the services and sufferings of the soldiers of two wars, the Revolution and the Rebellion, than this, their old camping-ground.

Tufts College.

The desirability of a denominational institution of learning had been under discussion for some time among leading Universalists of America; but the first step taken for its realization was by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer of New York City, now of Somerville.

In the spring of 1847 he wrote to the Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, of Medford, and the Rev. Thomas Whittemore of Cambridgeport, in relation to it, and soon after issued circulars, calling for a convention in New York on the 18th of May. At this meeting the need of such an institution was fully considered and decided upon, and a board of fifteen trustees elected.

The Rev. Otis A. Skinner was appointed agent to solicit funds, the required amount being one hundred thousand dollars, all of which was subscribed before the close of 1851.

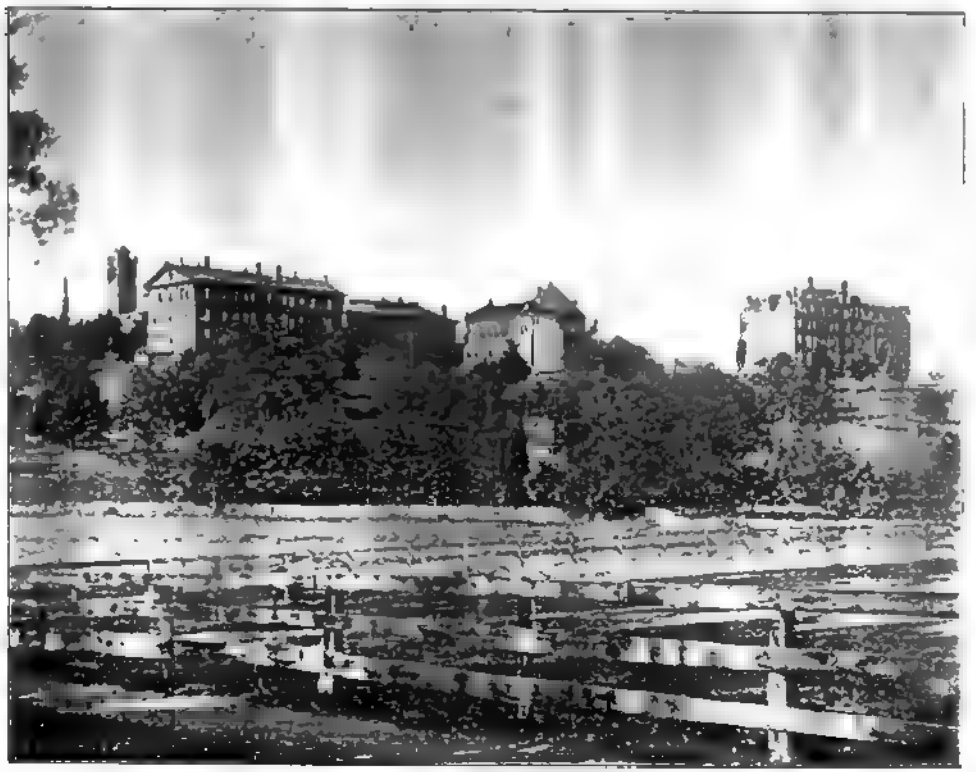
It was at first proposed to locate the College in New York State, in either the Hudson or Mohawk Valleys. Meanwhile Mr. Oliver Dean, of Franklin, Mass., who afterward founded Dean Academy, by offer of liberal endowment, endeavored to secure its location in that town.

It was destined to overlook none of the fair valleys of the Hudson, Mohawk or Charles, but that of the romantic Mystic; for the liberal offer of Mr. Charles Tufts of Somerville, of twenty acres on Walnut Hill, was accepted as the most desirable place, from its view, surroundings, and proximity to a great metropolis. Mr. Tufts' gift of twenty acres was soon increased to one hundred, supplemented by an additional tract of twenty acres from Mr. Timothy Cotting of Medford.

In appreciation of Mr. Tufts' generous gift, the College was given his name. Other liberal donations were also received; among the most prominent givers were Sylvanus Packard, Thomas A. Goddard, and Doctor William J. Walker. Mr. Packard's gifts and bequests amounted to between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and Dr. Walker's to about two hundred thousand.

In 1852 the charter for the college was obtained. It bears the signatures of three historic names: N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House; Henry Wilson, President of the Senate; and George S. Boutwell, Governor. The incorporators were B. B. Muzzey, Timothy Cotting, and Richard Frothingham, Jr. At a meeting of the trustees on July 21, 1852, Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer was unanimously elected president, but he declined the office, and the choice then fell on Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, who retained the presidency until his death in 1861.

On July 23, 1853, the corner-stone of the first building, "Ballou Hall," was laid. The day was beautiful; large awnings surmounted with American flags were provided for the ladies, a special train was furnished by the Lowell railroad, and between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons were present. Among the exercises was a hymn written by Mrs. N. T. Munroe, a prominent member of the first Universalist Society of Somerville. Three students commenced study in 1854, though the building was not completed and formally opened until August 22, 1855.



TUFTS COLLEGE.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

The attendance upon the opening exercises was large, six hundred or more arriving by special train. A banquet was spread for nine hundred guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, and hundreds were turned away. The first toast given was to their most honored guest, "Charles Tufts, the venerable founder of Tufts College; may the fruition of his project gladden his heart through all his earthly journey," to which the company responded by rising and giving cheers. The exercises closed with the singing of "From all that dwell below the skies."

In 1862 Rev. A. A. Miner was inaugurated as the second president and successor of Mr. Ballou, deceased. Dr. Miner held the office twelve years, resigning in December, 1874, and was followed in March, 1875, by Rev. Elmer H. Capen, its present president.

Many other bequests have been made beside the ones mentioned; those from the State, from P. T. Barnum, and from the estate of the Honorable Charles Robinson being the most important. The founder of this institution was a citizen of Somerville, as is its president and are most of its professors. Most of its landed possessions are also here, with some of its buildings, its campus and its principal avenues of approach; and thus with Medford, Somerville shares the renown of this "First Universalist College in the World."

Charles Tufts was a descendant of Peter Tufts, who settled in Malden previous to 1638. Mr. Tufts lived on the northerly side of Washington street, west of the Lowell railroad, which his property adjoined; the house is still standing.

Old Landmarks.

Many mementos of former days still remain. Our hills are yet here, though from most have disappeared all traces of their revolutionary occupation. Until within a few years remains of old forts and breastworks were visible; those on the Central Hill park were dug away in 1878 regardless of protests; the "Fort" on this park is modern, and was built in 1885. It has no history and is not on the lines of the revolutionary works, although within their enclosure. The cannon in it were used in the defenses of Washington during the Civil War. On an estate on the opposite side of Highland avenue old breastworks were still in existence in 1892, where now is an apartment house. There was also an old redoubt on the top of a ledgy knoll near Mystic avenue, commanding a long reach of Mystic River; a few years earlier, a little higher up Winter Hill stood another redoubt, since dug down in excavating the ledge. On the southerly slope of Prospect Hill revolutionary traces still remain, -- tradition says they were the old tent-holes of 1775, or perhaps of the Burgoyne prisoners. These are all that are now left in the city.

There are many houses of a century or more ago, some prerevolutionary, among these Mr. Blaisdell's on Somerville avenue, where Samuel Tufts lived in 1775, and which was later General Greene's headquarters, and the Oliver Tufts house on Sycamore street, the headquarters of General Lee.

In 1890 the city erected tablets on many historic spots, they were as follows: —

On Abner Blaisdell's house, Somerville avenue: "Headquarters of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Greene, in command of the Rhode Island Troops during siege of Boston. 1775-6."

On the Oliver Tufts house, Sycamore street, now owned by Mrs. Fletcher: "Headquarters of Major-General Charles Lee, commanding left wing of the American Army during the siege of Boston. 1775-6."

On the stonework of the battery, Central Hill park: "This battery was erected by the city in 1885, and is within the lines of the 'French Redoubt,' built by the Revolutionary Army in 1775, as a part of the besieging lines of Boston. — The guns were donated by Congress, and were in service during the late Civil War."

On Prospect Hill: "On this Hill the Union Flag, with its Thirteen Stripes — the Emblem of the United Colonies — First bade Defiance to an Enemy, January 1, 1776. — Here was the Citadel, the most formidable work in the American Lines during the siege of Boston: June 17, 1775, to March 17, 1776."

On Elm street, corner of Willow avenue: "A sharp fight occurred here, between the Patriots and the British, April 19, 1775. — This marks British Soldiers' graves.'

On Washington street, corner of Dane street: "John Woolrich, Indian trader, built near this place in 1630. — The first white settler on Somerville soil."

At junction Broadway and Main street: "Paul Revere passed over this road, in his midnight ride to Lexington and Concord, April 18, 1775. — Site of the 'Winter Hill Fort,' a stronghold built by the American Forces while besieging Boston, 1775-6."

On Washington street opposite Rossmore street: "On this Hillside James Miller, Minute-man, aged 65, was slain by the British, April 19, 1775. — 'I am too old to run.'"

Though required improvements may sometimes sweep away ancient monuments, yet those interested in local history view with regret the oftentimes needless destruction of landmarks which recall so vividly the story of the past.

Nature and circumstance have given Somerville an admirable location. On the north and west are the classic halls of Tufts and of Harvard; to the south and east, the metropolis and the heights of Bunker Hill. In the near valley ebbs and flows the silent Mystic. In their midst is Somerville "on her seven hills," each crowned with a historic halo, and from each extends a beautiful and widening landscape, thick with villages and cities, fading among pleasant hills and valleys in the misty distance.

His Honor Albion A. Perry.

GEORGE I. VINCENT.

HISTORY OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BY GEORGE I. VINCENT.

CHAPTER XII.

First Board of Officers. — Statistics of Population, Valuation, etc. — Abatement of the Miller's River Nuisance. — Mayor Furber's Administration. — Erection of New Police Building. — Construction of the Broadway Park. — Great Sanitary Improvement. — Mayor Belknap's Administration. — Construction of Large Sewers. — Completion of the Public Park. — First Contribution to the Sinking Fund. — Administration of Mayor Bruce. — Reconstruction of Bridges. — Administration of Mayor Cummings. — Improvements on Central Hill. — Erection of New Building for the Public Library.

Somerville became incorporated as a city under an act of the legislature, chapter 182 of the Acts of 1871, which was approved by the governor, April 14, and accepted by the voters of the town, April 27, 1871.

As directed by the act of incorporation, the selectmen, on the twenty-third of September, 1871, divided the town into four wards, which still remain unchanged, and, on the eighteenth day of November following, issued warrants for the holding of an election, in the several wards, on the fourth day of December, of a mayor, eight aldermen, two to be selected from each ward, four common councilmen and three members of the school committee from each ward, and the necessary officers to conduct elections in the several wards; the mayor and aldermen to be voted for at large, and the remaining officers by the voters of their respective wards only.

The election resulted in the choice of the following named officers to assume the management of the new city, for the year 1872: —

Mayor, George O. Brastow. Aldermen: William H. Furber and George W. Hadley of ward one; Clark Bennett and Daniel E. Chase of ward two; Jacob T. Glines and John R. Poor of ward three; Person Davis and John G. Hall of ward four. Common Councilmen: Ezra D. Conant, Edwin A. Curtis, Michael Dechan and Charles G. Pope of ward one; John T. Bolton, Oren S. Knapp, Patrick Rafferty and George W. Wyatt of ward two; Walter S. Barnes, Stewart French, Albert Kenneson and Henry F. Woods of ward three; Wesley C. Crane, Thomas H. Lord, Nathaniel Morrison and Christopher E. Rymes of ward four.

George W. Hadley resigned the office of alderman, March 2; and March 13, Horace Haskins was elected to succeed him.

The city charter, except in the preliminaries above mentioned, did not

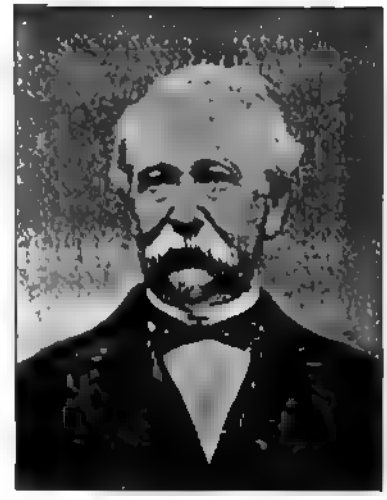
take effect until the first Monday, which was also the first day of January, 1872. On that day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the mayor, aldermen and common councilmen assembled, in pursuance of notice from the board of selectmen, in the "Old High School Building," on Highland avenue, which was, soon after, converted into a city hall. The meeting was called to order by Austin Belknap, chairman of the board of selectmen, and after prayer by the Reverend Henry H. Barber, pastor of the First Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Somerville, the oaths of office were administered to the several officers by Columbus Tyler, Esq., justice of the peace. The common council then withdrew, and organized by the choice of Oren S. Knapp as president, and Solomon Davis as clerk, and, immediately after, the board of aldermen and the common council, in joint convention, elected, as the first city clerk, Charles E. Gilman, who had served as town clerk ever since the setting off of Somerville from Charlestown, in 1842.

Mayor Brastow, in his first inaugural address, made a statement showing the growth of the town, the items of which are presented in the following table, as are also the corresponding items for the year 1896: —

	1842.	1871.	1872.	1896.
Population of Somerville	1,013		16,000	55,000
Assessed value of taxable property	$88,513	$15,775,000		$49,023,550
Whole amount of money raised by taxation	$4,750	$260 460		$786,412
Number of schools	4		52	154
Number of school teachers	4		65	220
Whole amount appropriated for the support of schools	$1,800	$59,400		$206,000
Amount of debt, including water debt			$513,349	$1,506,500
Valuation of public property			$660,000	$2,356,620
Number of church edifices	0		11	30

The most important measure that demanded the attention of the first city government, and one of great magnitude, was the abatement of the nuisance in that part of Miller's River which extended from the Boston and Lowell railroad, at the Cambridge and Somerville line, to the rear of the Union Glasshouse on Webster avenue. This river received the drainage from two large slaughter-houses and several sausage and grease factories, situated in Cambridge and Somerville, and some house drainage; and the accumulation of filth upon its flats, which were bare at low tide, caused an intolerable nuisance, which was a serious menace to the health and prosperity of both Cambridge and Somerville. As a result of the joint efforts of the two cities before the legislatures of 1872 and 1873, laws were enacted, in the latter year, for the filling, by the land owners, of the river and the low lands adjoining, and for the construction of a trunk sewer from Craigie Bridge, on the Charles River, in Cambridge, through Bridge street, in Cambridge, and Milk street (now Somerville avenue), in Somerville, to Prospect street; the cost of the construction and maintenance of said sewer to be borne by Somerville and Cambridge, in the proportions, which were

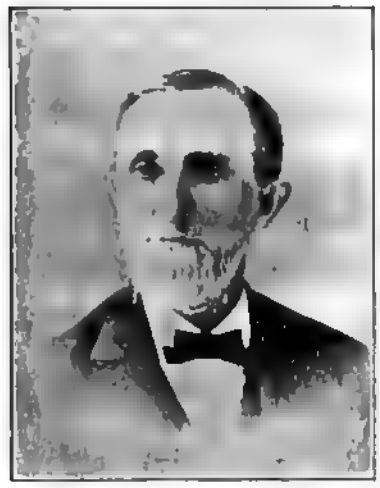
GEORGE A. BRUCE.



GEORGE O. BRASTOW.

WILLIAM H. FURBER.

AUSTIN BELKNAP.



AARON SARGENT.

DOUGLAS FRAZAR.

CLARENCE E. MELENEY.

JAIRUS MANN.

afterwards determined, of five-ninths for Somerville, and four-ninths for Cambridge.

The carrying out of these measures, which was begun in the year 1873, wrought such a change that a recent comer can hardly realize the previous condition of the district.

The policy of constructing brick sidewalks was inaugurated by the first city government, under an act, obtained from the legislature, authorizing the assessment of one-half the cost upon the abutting estates, and several miles were laid during the two years of Mayor Brastow's administration, viz. 1872 and 1873.

The city council of 1872 also made provision for a public library, which was opened, in the city hall, May 1, 1873, with 2,386 volumes.

Other great improvements made by the government of 1873 were the widening of Highland avenue, between Medford and Central streets, to a uniform width of sixty feet, and the increasing of the width of Milk street (now Somerville avenue) its entire length, from the East Cambridge line to North Cambridge. The greater part of the work on the latter improvement was done in the year 1874.

Mayor William H. Furber's administration, covering the years 1874 and 1875, is specially memorable for the laying out and construction of the Broadway Park and the widening and straightening of Broadway, on the northerly side, between Temple street and Mount Benedict. During the same period the new police building on Bow street was erected, the extension of the trunk sewer in Milk, Washington and Beacon streets, from Prospect street to Kent street, was begun, the widening and reconstruction of Milk street was completed, and brick sidewalks were laid on both sides in its entire length. The name of Milk street was then changed to Somerville avenue. Until the erection of the new police building, the police department had occupied the one-story wooden building at the southerly corner of Milk and Prospect streets, now occupied by the water board, and the police court, since the incorporation of the city, had occupied a room in the city hall. Most of the room which the court vacated was added to the space occupied by the public library.

Another most important measure was the introduction of the electric fire alarm system, which was completed and put in operation June 17, 1874.

No other measure, in the history of the city, has caused such intense feeling and bitter controversy as did the laying out and construction of the Broadway Park. Under an act of the legislature passed in March, 1874, a section of land comprising some sixteen acres, lying in a hollow between Winter Hill and Mount Benedict, and extending from Broadway to Mystic avenue, was acquired for the purposes of a public park, and the city also secured, without cost, a strip fifty feet in width, for an avenue, on either side of the park lands, and the filling required for the park and the two avenues. This land was about three feet below the grade established by the city as a sanitary protection, and was, to a certain extent, the natural basin for the watershed of the elevations between which it lay. In the

language of Mayor Furber's inaugural address of 1875, it "was being rapidly and densely built upon, without change of grade, and the drainage of many of the buildings erected allowed to flow unmolested upon the surface, thus forming a nucleus for pestilence and disease, that was tending to depreciate the surrounding property and to jeopardize the health of the dwellers thereon." Before applying to the legislature, the owners of the adjacent lands endeavored to secure the territory by private purchase, but a few of the owners refused to sell at any price.

Although the plans for the improvement of the lands adjacent have not as yet been fully carried out, yet the city is now enjoying a beautiful park, and a nuisance which threatened most serious results has, by its creation, been abated.

The large expenditures made during the first four years of the city, the chief of which have herein been alluded to, involved a rapid increase of the funded debt, and the business depression, and the general shrinkage of values which followed, precluded, for several years, the making of any public improvements that were not actually indispensable. In fact, the heavy debt and high taxes with which Somerville, as well as nearly every other city, was burdened made it the chief duty of city governments to reduce the debt and curtail expenses. The situation was bravely met, and for several years the most rigid economy was practiced.

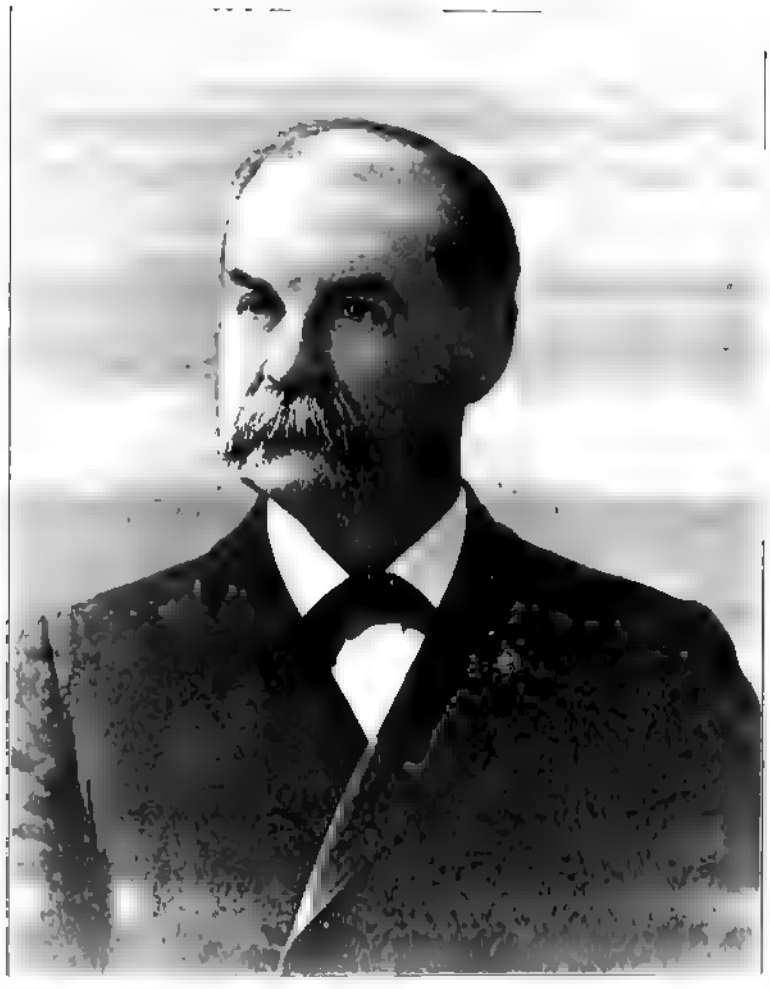
While Mayor Austin Belknap was in office, during the years 1876 and 1877, the trunk sewer for the southerly side of the city, which had been laid in Beacon street, westerly to Kent street, was extended through Beacon street, Somerville avenue, Mossland street and Elm street, to Davis square.

The public park on Broadway, which was laid out and nearly completed under Mayor Furber, was finished in the year 1876, and on the seventeenth of June it was formally opened to the public. At six o'clock in the afternoon, the city council met at the park, and, after marching around it assembled, in convention, at a stand which had been erected under the large elm tree in Broadway, near the park. Mayor Belknap spoke briefly in regard to the conception and cost of the park, and introduced Alderman Jacob T. Glines, chairman of the committee on highways, under whose direction the park had been constructed. Alderman Glines delivered up the custody of the park into the hands of the city council, and Mayor Belknap, after receiving it from the construction committee, made an appropriate address and placed the park in charge of the committee on public property. The exercises were concluded with music and a salute of sixteen guns.

The law of 1875, regulating municipal indebtedness, took effect in 1876, when the first contribution of $45,130 was made to the sinking fund.

The Honorable George A. Bruce filled the office of mayor during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880. Attention had been called by Mayor Belknap, and was again directed, by Mayor Bruce, to the unsightly, and in some cases, unsafe condition of the highway bridges maintained by the Fitchburg and the Boston and Lowell railroads over their tracks in our city. The bridge at Washington street, on the Fitchburg road, and the one at Medford street,

MARK F. BURNS.



WILLIAM H. HODGKINS.

on the Lowell, were specially objectionable; the latter being at a marked angle to the street. During Mayor Bruce's term both of these were replaced by the railroad companies, in co-operation with the city, with wider and substantial structures that added greatly to the public convenience and to the good appearance of the streets. New bridges have since been built over the Lowell road at Cross street, Walnut street, Central street, Cedar street and Broadway.

The office of mayor of the city was filled by Hon. John A. Cummings during the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884. The work of grading and improving the city's land on Central Hill, which had been recommended by several of his predecessors, was begun and continued during his administration, and the battery standing on the brow of the hill, and mounting four cannons used during the war of the rebellion, the erection of which Mayor Cummings warmly recommended, was partially constructed in the year 1884, and completed during the first year of the administration of Mayor Burns.

In the year 1884, the public library having outgrown its quarters in the city hall, and the room it occupied being much needed for city offices, a new building for its accommodation was begun on Central Hill, east of and near the city hall. This building was finished and occupied in the year 1885.

CHAPTER XIII.

History of the City Government (*Continued*).

Administration of Mayor Burns. — The Water Supply. — Application of the Sinking Fund. — Reduction of the City Debt. — Introduction of the Police Signal System and Electric Street Lighting. — Construction of New Schoolhouses. — Administration of Mayor Pope. — Introduction of a High Water Service. — The Old Powder House. — The Somerville Hospital Organized and Established.

Mayor Cummings was succeeded by Hon. Mark F. Burns, who was the city's chief magistrate for the four years beginning with the year 1885. In his first year of office the first floor of the city hall was remodeled so as to utilize the room vacated by the public library.

It had long been felt that the city's contract with the city of Boston for the taking of Mystic Lake water should be modified in the interest of Somerville, and different city governments had endeavored to secure such modification.

Boston pumps the water from the lake into the reservoir on College Hill, from which Chelsea and Everett, as well as Somerville, are supplied, and thence delivers the water into Somerville's distribution pipes. The rates are collected from our water takers by Boston, and are the same as those charged to her own citizens. Under the old contract Boston paid into the treasury of Somerville fifteen per cent of the rates so collected up to the

amount of $20,000, twenty per cent on the excess of $20,000 and up to $30,000, twenty-five per cent on the excess of $30,000 and up to $40,000, thirty per cent on the excess of $40,000 and up to $50,000, and forty per cent on all over $50,000. July 1, 1887, a new contract with Boston was made under which Somerville receives from Boston fifty per cent of all collections.

Somerville had faithfully observed the law passed in 1875, regulating municipal indebtedness, and contributed, year by year, to a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of the funded debt. This course imposed a large tax rate and restricted permanent improvements, as all expenditures must, until the net debt exclusive of the water debt was reduced to the limit of two and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation, be met by taxation. Mayor Burns, in his inaugural addresses of 1886 and 1887, recommended an application to the legislature for a special act permitting the immediate application of the sinking funds to the reduction of the debt, and an extension of the time within which the remainder of the debt might be paid. A law granting these privileges was enacted in the year 1887, and on the 23d of March, 1888, by the application of the sinking funds, which amounted to $654,312.66, the debt was reduced from $1,525,000 to $870,687.36. Under the new act this remaining debt must be paid within twenty years, and the option was given the city of providing for its liquidation by means of a new sinking fund or by paying, directly, a certain portion every year. By an ordinance passed in February, 1888, the city council established the latter policy, which was to apply to the debt then outstanding and to any that might thereafter be incurred. Under this ordinance, whenever a loan is negotiated the bonds are so written that a proportionate part will mature annually up to the limit of time within which the whole must be paid.

Under Mayor Burns' administration the police signal system and electric street lighting were introduced; also the support of poor department was reorganized, under special legislation, so that the overseers serve without compensation and have the services of an agent, who devotes his entire time to the business of the department, and a secretary.

During this period the policy was established of constructing four-room schoolhouses, as well as larger ones, of brick, and one of the first of these buildings, which was erected on Cherry street, was appropriately named the Burns School. A hose house, erected on the old ledge lot on Somerville avenue at the corner of Lowell street, was also added to the buildings of the fire department.

The Hon. Charles G. Pope served as mayor of the city during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891. An important feature of his administration was the introduction of a water service for the high lands of the city. A tank thirty feet in diameter and one hundred feet high, estimated to hold about five hundred and thirty thousand gallons, was erected on the top of Spring Hill, and supplied with water by a pumping plant on the City Farm on Cedar street at the corner of Broadway. By means of this system the very highest lands in our city were made desirable for building purposes, as an abundance

MELVILLE D. JONES.

L. HERBERT HUNTLEY.

of water was assured, with an ample pressure for fire protection as well as other purposes.

In the year 1890 the heirs of Nathan Tufts donated to the city, on certain conditions, which were accepted by the city council, about 65,000 feet of land, near Broadway and Elm street, with the Old Powder House, so-called, standing thereon. Referring to the subject, Mayor Pope, in his inaugural address, delivered January 5, 1891, said: —

"Through the generosity of one of the families that have been identified with the history of Somerville from the first, the city has recently come into possession of the 'only ancient ruin' within the Commonwealth. The story of the Powder House, so far as known, has often been repeated. Erected at some time between 1700 and 1720, as the records show, it was first used as a grist-mill. The Province of Massachusetts bought it in 1747, and in the deed given it is spoken of as the stone edifice formerly a windmill. It was then remodeled for a powder magazine, and used as such by the Province and Commonwealth until 1822. It was the scene of one of the early events in the stirring days of the Revolution, as you all know."

By an act of the legislature approved May 7, 1891, the city council was authorized to acquire additional land adjacent to the site of the Old Powder House, for the purposes of a public park.

During Mayor Pope's term a considerable sum was expended in continuing the construction of the Central Hill Park, and that portion between the High Schoolhouse and the engine house was substantially finished. In his second year of office memorial tablets were erected, marking points of historic interest in our city, as stated at length in another portion of this volume.

The Somerville Hospital was founded during Mayor Pope's administration. Miss Martha R. Hunt, a highly respected resident of Somerville, desirous of providing, within our borders, for the proper care of the sick and injured, communicated her wishes to the mayor and agreed to give a generous sum of money, if the citizens would contribute a like sum, for the purpose of establishing a hospital. Under Mayor Pope's direction, and largely through his efforts, the requisite funds were secured and the corporation of the Somerville Hospital was organized under the laws of the Commonwealth, Mayor Pope being chosen president of the board of trustees. Land was purchased on Crocker, Tower and Crown streets, and suitable buildings erected, to which others may be added when required. The hospital was opened in the year 1893, and is thus spoken of in the inaugural address delivered by Mayor Hodgkins at the beginning of the following year: —

"Although this is a private and in no sense a public institution supported by the city, it is one in which Somerville may well feel an honorable pride. Its completion engaged the last labors of the Hon. Charles G. Pope, my predecessor in the mayoralty, who departed this life on the 24th day of April last. He lived long enough to witness its completion, after long and faithful labor in perfecting its organization. It was dedicated on May 17, 1893, and was immediately occupied. Though the need of such an institution has long been recognized, yet such was not fully understood until the hospital had demonstrated it by its humane and noble work. Having no endowment or stated income, it relies for support principally upon the con-

tributions of our benevolent citizens. Owing to the fact that it receives and maintains many who might otherwise be a charge upon the city, I trust the citizens will not be heedless to its calls for financial aid."

CHAPTER XIV.

History of the City Government (*Concluded*).

Administration of Mayor Hodgkins. — Establishment of the Nathan Tufts Park. — Celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary. — Paving Important Thoroughfares. — Erection of the New High School Building. — A New City Hall Advocated. — Erection of a New Central Fire Station. — Great Improvements made in Various Directions. — Administration of Mayor Perry. — Changes at the City Hall. — Important Improvements in the Sewer System. — High Credit of the City. — Functions of Different Boards of the City Government. — Scope of City Charter.

Hon. William H. Hodgkins filled the office of mayor of the city during the four years beginning in January, 1892.

In May, 1892, the city council voted to accept the gift of 68,357 feet of land, including the site of the Powder House, tendered by the heirs of Nathan Tufts in the year 1890, and to purchase in addition, under authority of the act of 1891, hereinbefore referred to, 129,497 square feet at the junction of Broadway and Elm street. The entire tract forms a square of between four and five acres, with the Old Powder House standing on a rocky eminence in its midst. The grounds were artistically laid out by the then city engineer, the late Horace L. Eaton, and work thereon was prosecuted throughout Mayor Hodgkins' administration until the year 1895, when it was finished, and a beautiful park on ground of great historic interest was thrown open to the public. It is called the Nathan Tufts Park, as provided in the deed of gift.

March 3, 1892, was the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Somerville. Because of the general inclemency of the weather at that season the event was observed, and very successfully, on the following 17th of June, by a parade composed of various military organizations, old and distinguished citizens, with the city government and invited guests, and an imposing representation of the trades and manufactures of the city. The program also included a banquet, an oration, and fireworks; and a large and most interesting collection of historic relics was exhibited in the High School. Mayor Hodgkins thus spoke of the occasion in his next following inaugural address:

"On the 17th of June last, in accordance with a plan devised by the Citizens' Association, of which Hon. Charles S. Lincoln was chairman, the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Somerville was celebrated. The occasion is of too recent occurrence to require much comment at this time. I doubt if the event will ever be forgotten by those who participated in it. It was a day in which intense and almost insufferable heat struggled for the

JAMES M. ANDREWS.

JOSIAH N. PRATT.

mastery, only to be overcome by tempest and storm. The gaily decorated city was thronged with spectators, and hundreds of former citizens returned to engage in the festivities of the day. The occasion was favored with the presence of His Excellency Governor Russell and members of his staff, members and ex-members of Congress, mayors of cities, and other men distinguished in various walks of life. During the furious tempest in the afternoon, just at the close of the parade, many lives were in danger, but, providentially, only a few persons were injured. The literary exercises intended for the afternoon were held in the afternoon of the following day in an immense tent erected on Central Hill Park, where the largest audience ever assembled in this city listened to an eloquent and admirable historical address delivered by Hon. George A. Bruce, ex-Mayor of Somerville."

The paving of Somerville avenue had been advocated by many citizens for several years. Somerville had no paved streets, but the bad condition of this avenue, notwithstanding frequent repairs, seemed to demonstrate that it was not possible to maintain a good macadamized road under the heavy teaming which passed over it. A special act of the legislature was obtained authorizing a paving loan of one hundred thousand dollars, and that portion of the avenue extending from Medford street to Park street, including the whole of Union square, was paved with granite blocks, as was also Webster avenue, from Union square to the Fitchburg railroad. Similar paving has since been laid in Washington street, from Union square to Tufts street, and in Medford street, from Somerville avenue to the Cambridge line.

The northerly line of Broadway had been straightened, in connection with the laying out of the Broadway Park, but the southerly line, which, in the vicinity of the park, described a long bow, remained unchanged. This portion of the street, being of a width varying from one hundred to two hundred feet, was unsightly, its great width was unnecessary, and the cost of maintenance was large. In conjunction with the West End Street Railway Company, a parkway was constructed in the year 1892, in the middle of the street, conforming, in width, substantially to the varying width of the roadway, and the street railway tracks were laid through its centre. The result is most pleasing, and the improvement is universally commended.

For many years the High School, an imposing structure erected in 1871, the last year of the town government, had been badly crowded, so that the lowest class was divided; each division attending but three hours. The building originally contained two large schoolrooms, calculated for about ninety pupils each, with ample classrooms, laboratory, etc. The third story consisted of a large public hall with suitable anterooms. In the course of years the hall and ante-rooms had been converted into schoolrooms, additional seats had been placed in the original schoolrooms, and all available space had been utilized. The enlargement of the building had been considered, but it was deemed best to erect an English high school and use the old building for a classical or Latin school. The site selected was the crown of Central Hill, between the old High School and the public library building, and directly back of the Unitarian church.

With the exception of the church property, comprising some twenty thousand square feet of land, the entire block bounded by Highland ave-

nue, School street, the Lowell railroad, and Medford and Walnut streets, was owned by the city, and Mayor Hodgkins, in his inaugural address of 1893, recommended its purchase. The property was acquired the same year, and the erection of the English High School was begun. The church was allowed to stand until the spring of 1895, when a portion of the new church edifice, which the society was erecting on Highland avenue at the corner of Trull lane, became ready for occupancy. The inauguration of the city government of 1895 was held in the old church, and the last use made of it was the holding of a fair, in aid of the Somerville Hospital, in March, 1895. After the demolition of the building the grounds were graded and grassed, and walks were laid to the schoolhouses and the public library building. The English High School was opened in September, 1895.

The increase of public business, incident to the rapid growth of the city, taxed to the utmost the capacity of the city hall. With the exception of the space at the rear end of the building, vacated by the police court and the public library, the room available for city business remained the same in 1895 as it was in 1872. In 1895 the clerk of committees, who had occupied a room connected with the assessors' office, took possession of the mayor's room, on the second floor, and various officers needing desk room only, were accommodated in the rooms of the board of aldermen and the common council.

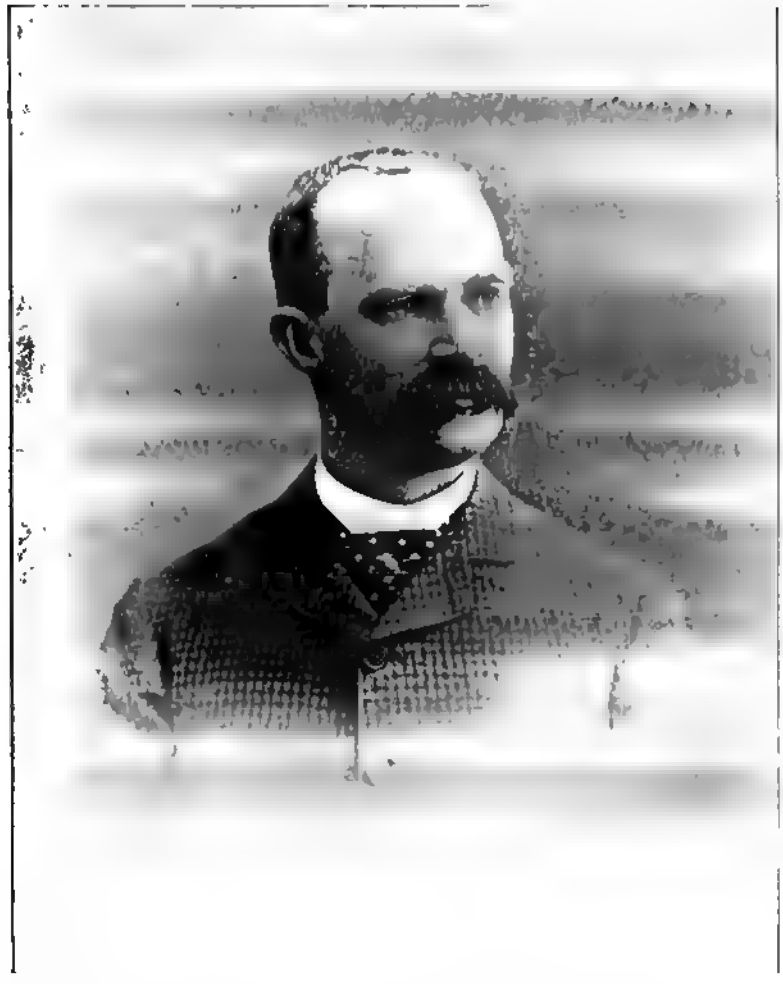
Mayor Hodgkins, in his inaugural addresses of 1893, 1894 and 1895, called attention to the need of a new city hall, and recommended the procuring of plans and estimates of the cost. He also presented, as a plan for the ultimate development of the Central Hill Park, the removal of the Central Fire Station, at the corner of Walnut street, and the erection of a much larger one, for which there was urgent need, on the Brastow School lot on Medford street, leaving the end of the park near Walnut street available as a site for a new city hall; the erection of a soldiers' memorial building as part of an enlargement of the public library building, extended westerly, and the removal of the old City Hall and the reduction of the knoll on which it stands so as to give a proper slope toward School street and Highland avenue.

A new central fire station was erected, in 1894, on the Brastow School lot, as recommended by the mayor, but the old fire station has not been removed. In the same year a fire station, for a ladder truck, was erected on Highland avenue near Cedar street, and in 1895 a steam fire engine house was erected on Broadway at the corner of Cross street.

A new city stable was erected on the City Farm on Broadway, in 1894, and the old stable was given over to the board of health. With the facilities thus afforded, this board was enabled to abandon the contract system of collecting ashes and offal, and to do this work by the day; the necessary outfit being purchased, and a superintendent employed to oversee the work. The expense of the new system is greater, but the service is far better.

In 1895 the Wyatt Pit, so-called, situated in rear of Washington street, in ward two, was acquired, under a special act of the legislature, to be used,

HOWARD D. MOORE.



WILLIAM H. BERRY.

ultimately, as a public park; the act also authorizing the acquisition of lands adjacent for the same purpose. This was an old clay pit, filled with water, and, as it was unguarded by fences, was a source of danger; several drowning accidents having occurred there. For this reason, mainly, it was taken by the city. It has been enclosed with a high board fence, and is used, by the board of health, for an ash dump, for which purpose it was also used before it became the property of the city.

Hon. Albion A. Perry became mayor of the city January 6, 1896. On his recommendation, presented in his inaugural address, a temporary solution of the city hall problem has been reached by the addition, at the rear of the city hall, of a structure somewhat larger than the old building, and the remodeling of the present offices on the first floor.

The city treasurer, assessors, city engineer and clerk of committees will occupy the addition, and the city clerk, water board, city messenger, inspector of buildings, etc., will have offices in the old part of the building. The second floor of the old building, in which are the chambers of the board of aldermen and the common council and the office of the mayor, will not be changed, except by the opening of a doorway from the aldermanic chamber into the rear hallway. The work is nearly completed, and it is expected that the accommodations afforded will be sufficient for several years to come.

The territory at the foot of the slope southwest of Holland street and bordering on Cambridge has long been in need of drainage, but, being at too low a level to drain into the Somerville sewers, its wants in that respect have not been supplied. After considerable study by the engineers, and much consultation, an arrangement has been made between the cities of Cambridge and Somerville, under an act of the legislature of the year 1896, for the construction of a sewer and also a large surface-water drain from the metropolitan sewer in Cambridge, at Alewife Brook, through the valley of Tannery Brook in Cambridge and Somerville to the vicinity of Davis square. By this means not only will sewerage facilities be afforded the territory just referred to, but substantial relief will be given the sewers around Davis square, the capacity of which has for some time past been seriously overtaxed during heavy rains. Work is now progressing on this sewer and drain, the latter having its outlet into Alewife Brook, and the former into the Metropolitan sewer.

It is not intended in this paper to name all of the improvements made by the city, but merely to mention the more important. Streets, sewers and sidewalks have been laid out and constructed, from year to year, schoolhouses have been erected, street railways extended, street lights provided, the fire and police departments enlarged, and all the various facilities afforded for the comfort and convenience of the public that are expected of a modern city.

While the administrations of Mayors Belknap, Bruce, Cummings and Burns were not marked by many notable public improvements, yet their work is none the less commendable, as by a rigid economy and good management they reduced a large debt nearly one-half, until it was brought

within the legal limit, and at the same time paid all expenses, including the cost of new buildings, from the annual tax levy.

Thus the city enjoyed the best of credit during a period of financial depression, and secured a borrowing capacity which, by the increase of taxable property, has been continued, and has enabled later city governments to make liberal provision for the increasing needs of the community.

The charter granted to Somerville, by the legislature, was of the kind commonly granted to cities at the time. It adhered, as closely as possible, to town methods; the city council (consisting of the board of aldermen and the common council) exercising the powers of the town, and the board of aldermen those of the selectmen; the action of both being largely governed by the general laws of the State. Thus all appropriations are made, loans authorized, claims settled, public property purchased or sold, and public buildings erected by order of the city council, which also enacts all ordinances and has jurisdiction in the matters of the laying out, construction and repair of streets, the erection of street lights, and the care and maintenance of all public property; while the board of aldermen is charged, among other things, with the construction and maintenance of sewers, the laying of brick sidewalks and setting of edgestones, and the granting of licenses of various kinds, and of locations for street railways and for lines of electric wires.

The assessors and assistant assessors, city auditor, city clerk, city physician, city solicitor, city treasurer, overseers of the poor, superintendent of streets and trustees of the public library, are elected by the city council, as are also fence viewers, field drivers, measurers of wood and bark, and pound keepers. All other officers, with the members of the police and fire departments, are appointed by the mayor; the appointments, except of keeper of the lock-up and burial agents for the interment of indigent soldiers and the wives and widows of the same, being subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen. The members of the police and fire departments hold their appointments until removed by the mayor and aldermen.

All public works, except the construction and maintenance of the water works, are carried on by the city council or the board of aldermen, according as the one or the other may have jurisdiction, acting through committees, which are assisted by superintendents and the city engineer.

There are five boards which are either appointed by the mayor and aldermen or elected by the city council, that are entirely independent of both, except as to the amount of their appropriations. These are the board of assessors, the board of health, the board of overseers of the poor, the board of registrars of voters, and the water board. The water board derives its authority from the city charter, and the duties of the other four are defined by the general laws of the State. The assessors and assistant assessors and the board of registrars of voters receive salaries fixed by the city council, and are provided with all necessary clerical assistance. The members of the other three boards serve without compensation. The board of health has two agents, the board of overseers has an agent and

LEONARD B. CHANDLER.

RESIDENCE OF ROBERT S. WRIGHT.
11 SUMMIT AVE.

a secretary, and the water board has a superintendent and a clerk, all of whom receive salaries.

The school committee is also an independent board, elected by the people, and governed by State law. Its members serve without compensation and, with the assistance of a superintendent, who is also secretary of the board, have the exclusive management of the schools; the school buildings being provided and maintained by the city council. The mayor is, *ex officio*, chairman of the school committee, and the president of the common council is also a member.

The powers and duties of the mayor, aside from making appointments to and removals from office, subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen, consist, chiefly, in presiding at the meetings of that board and of the school committee, serving as chairman of certain of the committees of the city council and of the board of aldermen, drawing all warrants on the treasurer for the payment of money, and signing bonds, notes and other legal instruments, in behalf of the city. He has also been given, by general legislation, the power of veto over all ordinances, joint orders and resolutions, and all orders of either branch of the city council authorizing an expenditure of money; a two-thirds vote being required to pass any such paper over his veto. He is the chief executive officer of the city, and is required by the charter to cause the laws and regulations of the city to be enforced, and to keep a general supervision over all subordinate officers. He may also call special meetings of the board of aldermen and the common council whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the city may require it.

Those favoring the modern form of charter make the following points in criticism of our own:

1. All executive power, including the construction of public works, should be vested in the mayor, to be exercised by him with the aid of competent heads of departments; or such construction should be entrusted to a board of public works, a minority of whose members should be appointed annually, for a term of several years. Under our system of having public work carried on by the city council or board of aldermen, through committees, the responsibility is so divided that it cannot be definitely fixed, and many times authority is assumed by a committee that it does not possess, or by the chairman of a committee that belongs to the committee as a whole; a condition not favorable to the best economy.

2. The mayor should be relieved of all legislative duties, and of the duty of presiding at board meetings, and given the power of veto over all orders.

3. All work upon and under the streets, as the laying of sewers and water pipes, the maintenance of the highways, and the granting of permits to gas and other companies or to individuals to open the streets, should be under one head. One advantage of this arrangement would be the avoidance, in many cases, of the opening of a street to do underground work shortly after the paving or macadamizing of the surface.

4. In the line of definitely fixing responsibility many hold that one

board, reasonably large in numbers, is preferable to two; a sufficient check upon unwise legislation being secured by the veto power lodged with the mayor.

A commission has been appointed to consider what amendments, if any, should be made to the charter, and to report to the city council.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the charter, the affairs of the city have, on the whole, been well managed, and the people are under lasting obligations to those, who have so ably and faithfully served her interests. The aldermen and councilmen receive no compensation, and the salary of the mayor is much less than any incumbent of the office would consider sufficient for equal service in his private business.

On the evening of inauguration day, January 2, 1882, a notable event was commemorated. Charles E. Gilman had served the people as town and city clerk since the organization of the first town government in 1842, and was held in the highest esteem by the entire community.

The completion of his fortieth term of continuous service was celebrated by a banquet in the hall of the police building on Bow street, at which Mayor Cummings presided, and hundreds of citizens joined in the feast, and in congratulating Mr. Gilman on the happy occasion. As a slight token of personal regard he was made the recipient of a gold watch and chain and a portrait of himself; a similar portrait was also presented to the city and now hangs in the city clerk's office. Mr. Gilman continued in the office of city clerk until his death, which occurred February 22, 1888, leaving a most honorable record of forty-six years in the public service.

Somerville is a good example of the recognition and appreciation of faithfulness and merit in public servants. During the twenty-five years which have passed since she became a city she has had but two city clerks, two city treasurers, three city solicitors, three superintendents of schools, one chief of police, one chief engineer of the fire department and one city messenger. She has also retained her chief magistrates in office as long as they were willing to serve, there having been but nine incumbents of the office of mayor up to the present time.

The government and public service of a city reflect the character and intelligence of her people. Somerville is a sober, industrious, law-abiding community, with comparatively little pauperism or crime. The sale of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, has been prohibited ever since the question was first submitted for decision at the annual city elections, which fact has doubtless influenced many in selecting this as a home. Few of our citizens are wealthy, but nearly all are comfortably circumstanced, and take an active interest in public affairs, especially in maintaining the high standard of our schools, and in all matters that contribute to the culture and comfort of their families.

In contemplating our city's history of a quarter of a century, we have reason to be grateful to the Divine Ruler for the wisdom and integrity which adorn its pages, and to thank Him for the many blessings which He has bestowed upon us, not only as individuals, but as a community of neighbors and friends.

MARCUS M. RAYMOND.

JOHN N. BALL.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS FOR 1896.

Mayor, Albion A. Perry.

Board of Aldermen. — Ward One: L. Herbert Huntley, Josiah N. Pratt. Ward Two: Melville D. Jones, President; Robert S. Wright. Ward Three: Leonard B. Chandler, James M. Andrews. Ward Four: William H. Berry, Howard D. Moore. Clerk, George I. Vincent.

Common Council. — Ward One: Frank DeWitt Lapham, Frank B. Burrows, John Hunnewell, L. Edgar Timson. Ward Two: George E. Whitaker, President; William M. Irving, Richard A. Russell, French O. J. Tarbox. Ward Three: Andrew A. Lamont, Arthur W. Berry, Howard Lowell, Marcus M. Raymond. Ward Four: John N. Ball, Fred M. Carr, Silas L. Cummings, Albert L. Reed. Clerk, Charles S. Robertson.

Assessors. — (Term, three years.) Benjamin F. Thompson, Chairman (term expires 1896), Samuel T. Richards (term expires 1898), Nathan H. Reed (term expires 1897); Clerk of Assessors, Albert B. Fales.

Board of Health. — (Term, three years.) Allen F. Carpenter, Chairman (term expires 1897), Alvah B. Dearborn, M. D. (term expires 1898), Alvano T. Nickerson, Chairman (term expires 1899); Clerk, William P. Mitchell; Inspector, Caleb A. Page; Superintendent Collection of Ashes and Offal, George W. S. Huse.

Overseers of the Poor. — (Office, Police Building, Bow street.) Albion A. Perry, Mayor, Chairman, *ex officio* (term, four years). Edward B. West, President (term expires 1899), Albert W. Edmands (term expires 1897), Herbert E. Merrill (term expires 1898), Ezra D. Souther (term expires 1896); Agent, Charles C. Folsom; Secretary, Cora F. Lewis.

Registrars of Voters. — (Term: City Clerk, one year; other members, three years.) Cromwell G. Rowell, Chairman (term expires 1897), Charles P. Lincoln (term expires 1898), Charles E. Parks (term expires 1899), George I. Vincent, City Clerk.

City Clerk and Clerk of Board of Aldermen, George I. Vincent.

City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, John F. Cole.

Messenger to City Council, Jairus Mann.

City Solicitor, Selwyn Z. Bowman.

City Auditor, Charles S. Robertson.

City Engineer, Ernest W. Bailey.

Consulting Engineer, George A. Kimball.

Superintendent of Streets, John P. Prichard.

Inspector and Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick C. Fuller.

Chief of Police, Melville C. Parkhurst.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, James R. Hopkins.

Superintendent of Electric Lines and Lights, Leighton W. Manning.

City Physician, Alvah B. Dearborn, M. D.

Inspector of Milk and Vinegar, Charles S. Philbrick.

Inspector of Animals and Provisions, Charles M. Berry.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, Luther B. Pillsbury.

Clerk of Committees, William P. Mitchell.

F. O. J. TARBOX.

ERNEST W. BAILEY.

ALLEN F. CARPENTER.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM 1842 TO THE CLOSE OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF JOSHUA H. DAVIS, 1888.*

THE citizens of Somerville have always manifested their high appreciation of education by their generous support of the public schools. The ever increasing demands for their maintenance and for the construction of school buildings have been cheerfully met. School officers and teachers have received the hearty support of the entire community. Successive school boards have labored with vigilance and fidelity to maintain a high standard of excellence and to adapt the schools to the ever varying requirements of the community. They have equally avoided excessive conservatism and extreme radicalism. They have adopted new methods and measures only when their superiority was apparent. In their efforts to promote intellectual culture, they have not been unmindful of the more important duty of inculcating principles of morality and virtue, and of laying the foundation of worthy character.

Under such conditions, by such guidance and supervision, the public schools of Somerville have uniformly maintained a position in the front ranks of the best in the Commonwealth.

At the time when Somerville became a separate municipality, a new and interesting era in educational affairs had been inaugurated. In the year 1837, Horace Mann was appointed secretary of the newly organized Board of Education. His indomitable energy and boundless enthusiasm aroused an interest in education throughout the State never before realized. During his term of twelve years in office, he completely revolutionized our public school system.

When the State Board of Education was organized, there was but one institution designed especially to prepare teachers for their work, but one publication to disseminate information upon educational subjects; there were no teachers' conventions, and very few books that furnished practical information to teachers. School architecture was of a rude type.

During his first year in office, Mr. Mann visited eight hundred school-

* To the former Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Joshua H. Davis, the editors of this volume are under great obligations for a valuable paper containing the material from which this chapter, and portions of the succeeding chapters of the History of Somerville's Schools have been prepared. Many other valuable facts and observations in the manuscript furnished by Mr. Davis have been necessarily omitted for want of space.

houses in the State. As a result of his observations, he made the following statement: "Not one-third of the public schoolhouses in Massachusetts would be considered tenantable by any decent family out of the poorhouse or in it. I have seen many schoolhouses in central districts of rich and populous towns, where each seat connected with a desk consisted only of an upright post or pedestal, without side-arms or back-board; and some of them so high that the feet of the children sought after the floor in vain." The commodious school buildings, comfortable furnishings and excellent schools to be found in every town, at the present day, are in striking contrast with those which passed under the observation of the eminent secretary.

After examining the schools of every county in the State, Mr. Mann commented upon their condition as follows: "There are about three thousand public schools in this Commonwealth, in all of which the rudiments of knowledge are taught. These schools at the present time are so many distinct, independent communities, each being governed by its own habits, traditions and local customs. There is no common superintending power over them. There is no bond of brotherhood or family between them. They are strangers and aliens to each other."

Persons in middle life will recall the poorly constructed schoolhouses of those days: the pine benches, unpainted, often notched by boys' jackknives, rising in tiers from the front to the rear of the room, the seats of the same material and of sufficient length to accommodate several pupils; the frame of blackened boards, splintery and with here and there a knot-hole; the angular pieces of chalk that would sometimes leave a mark, but oftener a scratch; the odds and ends of text-books, which not infrequently were in use for a whole generation. A large stove, or in many cases, an enormous fire-place furnished warmth in excess to those who sat near, while those in the farther portions of the room sat shivering from the winds that found ingress through the weather-beaten walls. Globes, outline maps, charts, and crayons were almost unknown to the schools of sixty years ago.

Great as has been the advance in buildings and equipments still more marked have been the changes in methods of teaching.

The introduction of the kindergarten has diffused an influence, that has been felt in every grade below the high school; the "laboratory method," so called, or learning by doing, has been no less potential, reaching downward from the college and the high school, improving the work of the lower grades. The present secretary of the State Board of Education is authority for the statement that, "the best Massachusetts high schools today are far ahead of the colleges of fifty years ago, or even thirty years ago, in the character of the science work done, or of that at least which they seek to have done."

In the opinion of many, still greater changes are impending. G. Stanley Hall in a recent lecture said: "Every day we have signs of awakened interest, and cultivated people everywhere are coming to realize that there is only one great cause, the cause of education."

JOSHUA H. DAVIS.

GORDON A. SOUTHWORTH.

At the present time there are nine State normal schools, and various other institutions of learning, with courses of study for the special preparation of teachers. From these preparatory institutions are graduated yearly hundreds of persons with qualifications of a high order. Teachers' institutes, lectures, conventions, educational publications, discussions, practical works on the science of education and the art of teaching, all contribute to the development of the highest ability and professional enthusiasm among teachers. Men of great natural abilities are attracted to the work of teaching, and the problems of education are carefully studied by the greatest men of the age.

Great as has been the improvement in the character of the buildings, equipments and methods of teaching over those of half a century ago, still greater has been the advance in popular sentiment with regard to their importance.

The common school of early days was only the germ from which our present enlarged and perfected system of public education has been developed. "Fortunately the system possesses the flexibility necessary to adapt it to the wants of different periods of time, and different communities, with their ever varying necessities."

School Buildings.*

The Upper Winter Hill Schoolhouse, located on Central street, near Broadway, was moved to the present site of the Prescott school, East Somerville, in the year 1855. In 1856 it was removed to Prospect street, where it was known as the Union schoolhouse.

The Prospect Hill Schoolhouse contained two rooms, and was situated on Medford street, near the end of Cross street. It was used for school purposes until the completion of the Brastow in 1861. The building is now located at the corner of Somerville avenue and Prospect street, and is used by the Somerville water board.

The Milk Street Schoolhouse, located on Somerville avenue, near the Cemetery, was burned in 1849.

The Lower Winter Hill Schoolhouse, at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, was occupied by primary schools until 1846, and, on the completion of the first Prescott schoolhouse in that year, was sold and removed.

In one of their early reports, the school committee facetiously styled these buildings "the dowry of the good old dame to her first and only offspring."

In addition to the schools above mentioned, one was kept in a private dwelling in the Russell district until the completion of the *Walnut Hill Schoolhouse* in 1843, when the name was changed to the "Walnut Hill district."

The average attendance in all these schools for the year 1842 was *two hundred and twenty-six* pupils. In 1843–44, the master of the Prospect Hill

* For an account of the earliest school buildings, see Chapter VIII.

grammar school, Mr. William E. Graves, was paid a salary of $600. Master Charles Warren, of the Lower Winter Hill school, received $30 per month; the female teachers $210 per annum.

The Walnut Hill school was taught by a male in winter and by a female in summer. This arrangement was discontinued in 1853. In 1854, Miss Susanna C. Russell was appointed teacher and continued in that position till the spring of 1867. Under her instruction, pupils passed through all primary and grammar grades, and were fitted for the high school. In 1867, when the Lincoln school was established, this school was discontinued.

SCHOOLHOUSES CONSTRUCTED SINCE 1842.

The Walnut Hill Schoolhouse (already mentioned) was built in 1843, on Broadway, near the foot of Walnut Hill. In 1868 it was moved to Cedar street, named the "Cedar Street Schoolhouse," and was duplicated in 1873.

The Lower Winter Hill Schoolhouse, built in 1843 at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, was removed to Beacon street in 1848, and named the Harvard Primary. It was enlarged in 1861, and was burned in 1871.

The Prescott Schoolhouse, No. 1, located at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, was built in 1846, and was burned in 1856. It contained two schoolrooms.

The Franklin Schoolhouse, on Somerville avenue, near the end of Spring street, was built in 1846. It contained two rooms, and was duplicated in 1862.

The Prospect Hill Schoolhouse, on Washington, opposite Prospect street, was erected in 1848, with four rooms. The two front rooms were added in 1865.

The Spring Hill Primary Schoolhouse, built in 1850, is located in the rear of the Beech street schoolhouse.

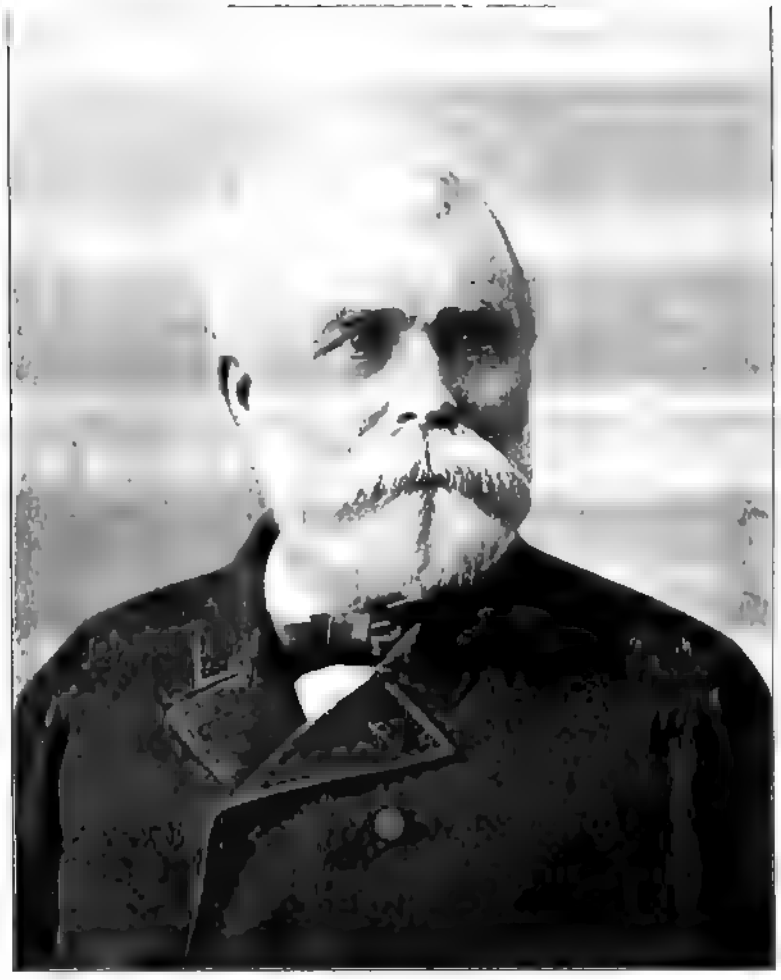
The Bell Primary was built on Cherry street, near Elm street, in 1857. In 1867 it was moved to the rear of the Franklin schoolhouse. In 1871 it was placed on the site of the Harvard schoolhouse, and took the name of that building. In consequence of these changes and "to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Luther V. Bell, a citizen so eminent in his profession, and so strong in attachment to the interests of the schools," the school board adopted the following resolution: —

"*Resolved*, That this board recommend that the name 'Bell' be given to the next large school building erected in Somerville."

High Schoolhouse, No. 1. The building now used as the city hall, was dedicated April 29, 1852. For fifteen years the high school occupied the upper story, the lower being used for town purposes. From 1867 to February 27, 1872, when the building was vacated, the entire edifice was occupied by the school.

The Forster Schoolhouse, No. 1, built in 1854-5, on Sycamore street, near the site of the present building, contained four schoolrooms. It was burned February 18, 1866.

THOMAS S. WENTWORTH.



MARTIN W. CARR.

The Prescott Schoolhouse, No. 2, containing seven rooms, was built of brick on the spot where the school is now located, and was burned December 31, 1866. It was rebuilt with twelve rooms in 1867.

The Braslow Schoolhouse, on Medford street, opposite the end of Highland avenue, was built in 1861, containing two schoolrooms. The site is now occupied by the Central Fire Station.

The Jackson Schoolhouse, at the corner of Poplar and Maple streets, was built in 1861, and has four schoolrooms.

The Lincoln Schoolhouse, No. 1, was built on Elm street, in 1866. It contained four rooms, was moved to Clarendon Hill, in 1881, and was burned October 22, 1884. It was rebuilt in 1885.

The Forster Schoolhouse, No. 2, Sycamore street, was built in 1867, with eight schoolrooms and an exhibition hall; two additional rooms were constructed in the hall in 1881, and, in 1883, the remaining portion of the hall was divided into two schoolrooms.

The Prescott Schoolhouse, No. 3, Pearl street, was built in 1867, with ten schoolrooms and a hall. In 1873, the hall was divided into two schoolrooms.

The Bennett Schoolhouse, corner of Joy and Poplar streets, was built in 1868, and has four schoolrooms.

The Webster Schoolhouse, on Webster avenue, was built in 1868, and contained four schoolrooms.

The Morse Schoolhouse, at the corner of Craigie and Summer streets, was built in 1869, containing four rooms and a hall. In 1880, the hall was divided into two schoolrooms. In 1889, an addition of six rooms was made.

High Schoolhouse, No. 2, located on Central Hill, was constructed in 1871, and formally dedicated, February 27, 1872. A chemical laboratory and a philosophical room were arranged in the basement. A schoolroom fifty-two feet square, and two recitation rooms, twenty-six feet by twenty-two feet, occupied the first story, and the second was divided in the same manner. The third story contained a large hall and three anterooms.

In December, 1883, two schoolrooms were constructed in the third story, leaving a hall sixty-three by sixty-four feet, which, in 1888, was divided into two schoolrooms.

The Edgerly Schoolhouse, on Cross street, was built in 1871, containing four schoolrooms, to which four were added in 1882, and four others in 1892.

The Beech Street Schoolhouse, originally a chapel, was purchased of the Spring Hill Baptist Society in 1872, and contains two schoolrooms.

The Luther V. Bell Schoolhouse, on Vinal avenue, was completed in 1874, and contains twelve schoolrooms.

The Highland Schoolhouse, corner of Highland avenue and Grove street, was built in 1880, with eight rooms, and, in 1890, was raised one story, thus making an addition of four rooms.

The Cummings Schoolhouse, on School street, built in 1884, has four schoolrooms.

The Davis Schoolhouse, on Tufts street, was built in 1884, and contains four rooms.

The Lincoln Schoolhouse, No. 2, on Broadway, Clarendon Hill, built in 1885, contains four schoolrooms.

The Burns Schoolhouse, Cherry street, near Summer street, was built in 1886, with four schoolrooms.

The Bingham Schoolhouse, Lowell street, built in 1886, contains four rooms.

The Knapp Schoolhouse, Concord square, was built in 1889, with eight schoolrooms, to which four were added in 1894.

The Charles G. Pope Schoolhouse, corner of Washington and Boston streets, was built in 1891, with twelve schoolrooms.

The Jacob T. Glines Schoolhouse, Jaques street, was built in 1891, with eight schoolrooms, to which five were added in 1896.

The George W. Durell Schoolhouse, located on Beacon street, was built in 1894, and contains four schoolrooms.

The English High Schoolhouse, on Central Hill, was built in 1895. It contains fourteen classrooms, a chemical, a physical, a biological laboratory, three recitation rooms, a lecture hall, drawing room, two teachers' rooms, library, and principal's office, besides four manual-training rooms in the basement.

The William H. Hodgkins Schoolhouse, on Holland street, containing twelve rooms, was completed in 1896.

"From the foregoing it appears that on her natal day, Somerville had four school buildings containing in all five rooms;" that, prior to the close of 1889, "thirty school buildings containing one hundred and sixty-nine schoolrooms had been constructed, and one building of two rooms had been purchased. Six of these, containing nineteen rooms, had been burned." Two buildings, containing three rooms, had been applied to other uses, and one had been sold.

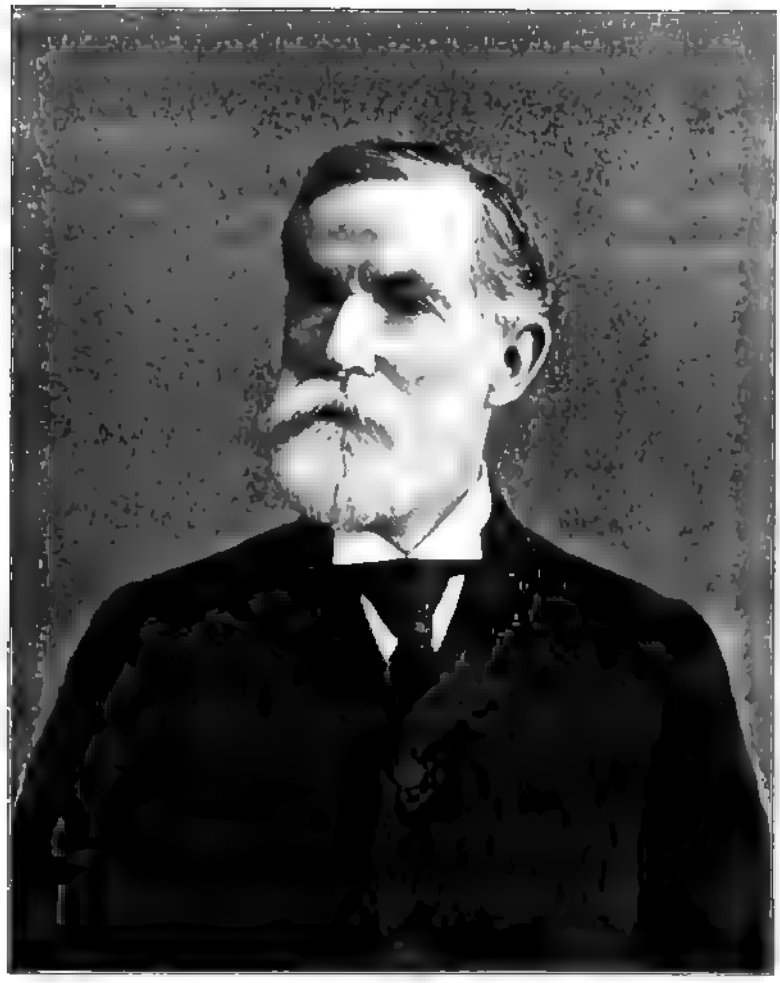
By the table on page 79 of Superintendent Southworth's Report for 1895, it appears that at that time the twelve-room buildings were the Prescott, Edgerly, L. V. Bell, C. G. Pope, Forster, Morse and Highland. The O. S. Knapp has thirteen; the J. T. Glines nine (to which five have since been added). The Bingham has eight, and the Prospect Hill six rooms.

The four-room buildings were the Davis, Bennett, Jackson, Cummings, Franklin, G. W. Durell, Burns, and Lincoln. The Beech street and Cedar street schoolhouses contain two rooms each, and the Harvard has one room. The buildings that can fairly claim the greatest antiquity are the Cedar street, which has been in use for a period of fifty-three years; the Franklin, fifty, the Prospect Hill, forty-eight, and the Harvard, forty-five years.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

"For a series of years, about forty-four per cent of the pupils registered in all the schools have been in this department.

"Previous to 1857, pupils were admitted to these schools at the age of four years, and were retained in them four years.



QUINCY E. DICKERMAN.

S. NEWTON CUTLER.

"Since that time the age of admission has been five years, and the work has been completed in three years." "Early in our history children were subjected to great discomfort from lack of desks and other needed appliances. The irksome alphabet method of teaching reading was universally practiced. There was no slate work, and no instruction in writing and drawing. Little was done to relieve the tedium and enliven the school life of the children by furnishing them congenial employment; and the teacher's energies were directed chiefly to the maintenance of order and the repression of the activities of their pupils."

During the last sixty years all this has been changed. Convenient and comfortable furniture, more rational methods of instruction and study have made school life more attractive as well as vastly more profitable. At the present time much more is accomplished in a given period, and with less expenditure of vital force.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"At their first meeting, March 21, 1842, the school committee took measures for the immediate establishment of a permanent grammar school."

The Prospect Hill Grammar School was established in April, 1842. Mr. William E. Graves, principal. In June, 1874, the name was changed to the "Luther V. Bell School."

The Lower Winter Hill Grammar School was organized in April, 1844, with George Swan as principal; salary $360. In January, 1847, the name was changed to the "Prescott School."

The Franklin Grammar School was organized in November, 1846, William E. Graves, principal. In March, 1870, the name was changed to the "Morse School." The vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Graves was filled by the choice of Martin Draper, Jr.

The Forster Grammar School was established in February, 1855, John Jameson, principal; salary $700.

The Lincoln Grammar School was established in January, 1867, Horace P. Makechnie, principal; salary $1,000. The name was changed to the "Highland School" in September, 1881.

The Charles G. Pope Grammar School was organized in October, 1891, George M. Wadsworth, principal; salary $1,600.

The Edgerly Grammar School was organized in September, 1888, Edgar L. Raub, principal.

The O. S. Knapp Grammar School was organized in April, 1890, Harry N. Andrews, principal.

"During the first ten years of our history all pupils in the grammar schools were under the instruction of the grammar masters. In 1853, an intermediate, or sub-grammar grade, embracing the three lower classes of the grammar schools, was established and placed in charge of female teachers. This arrangement was continued until 1872, when the present mode of classification was adopted as follows: primary, containing three classes; grammar, six classes; high, four classes."

The following are the names of the principals of grammar schools in Somerville, not elsewhere mentioned, and the year of their appointment: —

Robert Bickford, 1851; McLauren F. Cook, 1852; H. O. Whittemore, 1853; Daniel B. Wheeler, 1854; John Wilson, 1859; George R. Bradford, 1864; Samuel C. Hunt, 1866; John D. Marston, 1868; William B. Allen, 1869; Augustus Linfield, 1872; L. B. Pillsbury, 1872; Samuel C. Higgins, 1876; Charles C. Hunkins, 1877.

Two eminent teachers, not elsewhere mentioned, were George Swan and George T. Littlefield, both of whom left Somerville to accept prominent positions in Boston. Edward W. Howe, one of our grammar masters, was afterwards principal of the Jamaica Plain High School, and John Jameson, of the Boylston School, Boston.

The names of masters and principals serving at the present time will be found in another chapter on the schools.

Evening Schools.

By a statute of 1883, every town and city in this Commonwealth, having ten thousand or more inhabitants, is required to maintain "evening schools for the instruction of persons over twelve years of age, in orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, and good behavior."

In 1875 (December 6), an evening school was opened in the hall, corner of Washington and Prospect streets. It contained one hundred and fifty pupils of both sexes, from fourteen to thirty years of age. Other evening schools were held for several winters in the Luther V. Bell, Webster and Cedar street schoolhouses.

Evening grammar schools were established in different sections of the city in 1885.

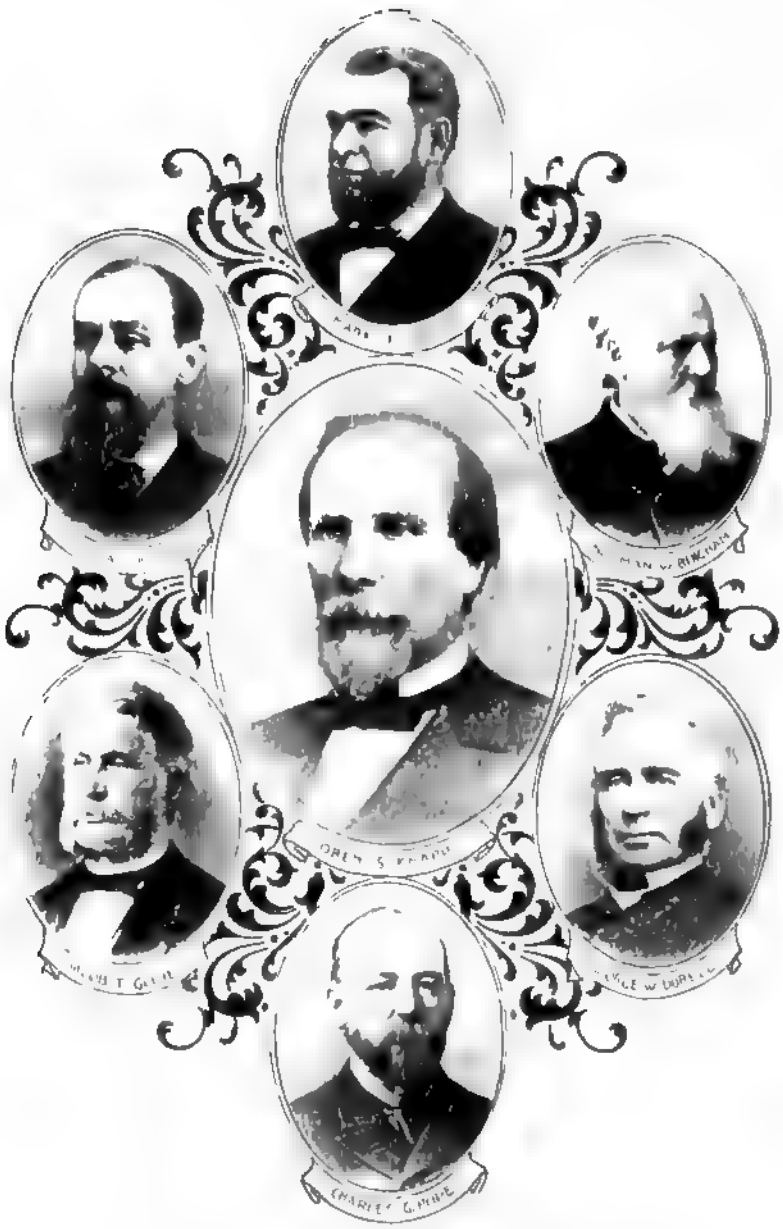
They have been in charge of the grammar masters, and have been supplied with all the conveniences and appliances of the day schools.

Drawing.

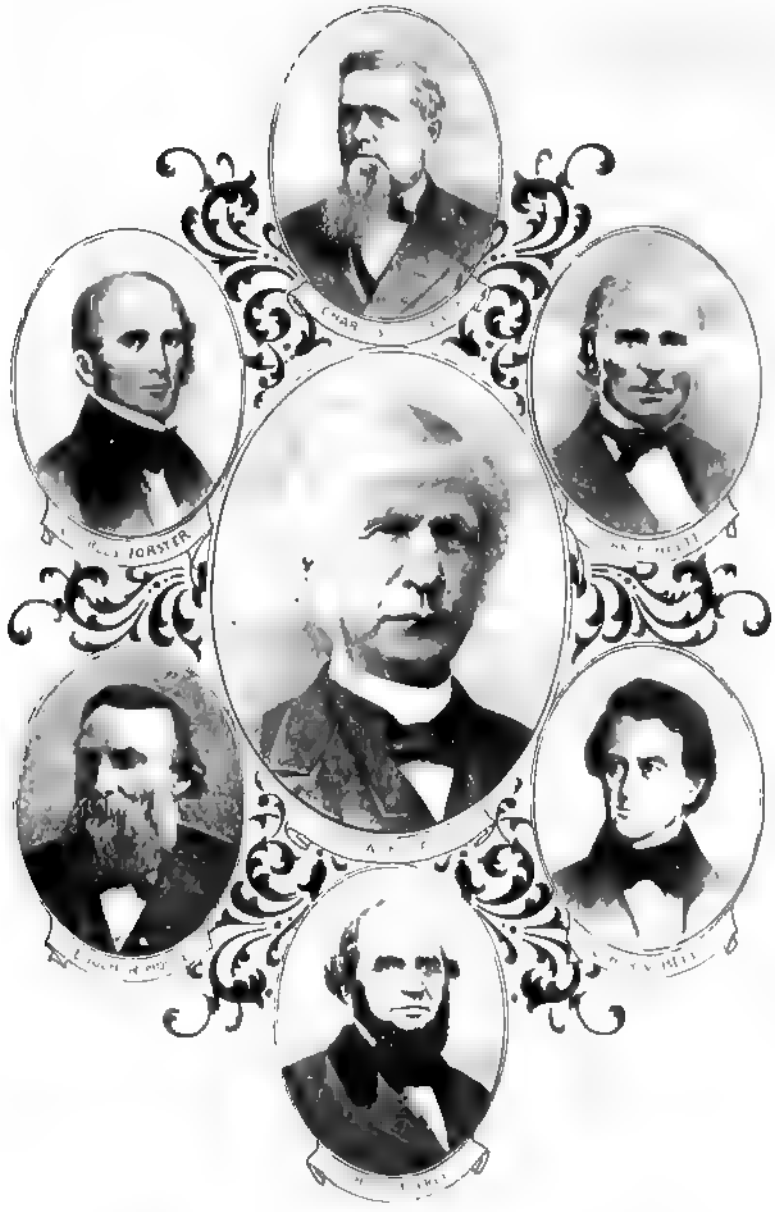
This branch of education was introduced into the high school in 1853, and made one of the regular exercises of the school. From 1853 to 1857 (inclusive), Mr. Wm. N. Bartholomew was an instructor in this department.

The Legislature of 1870 enacted that drawing should be added to the required branches of learning to be taught in the public schools, and that towns and cities of more than ten thousand inhabitants furnish free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing to persons over fifteen years of age, in day or evening schools, under the direction of the school committees.

Both these requirements were promptly met. In January, 1872, a school was organized under the direction of Prof. Lucas Baker, who also had charge of the school in the winter of 1873 4. Prof. Baker was employed, also, to give instruction to teachers of grammar and primary schools on Saturdays, during part of 1873-4. In 1885, Mr. Charles M. Carter, agent of the State Board of Education, performed a similar work. While the regular teachers were becoming qualified in this branch, the schools were taught by special



Citizens for whom Somerville Schools are named.



Citizens for whom Somerville Schools are named.

instructors. In their report of 1877, the committee say that "all teachers employed by the city are expected to teach drawing with the same degree of skill and success that they do penmanship, or any other branch of in struction."

In 1885, evening drawing schools were resumed, and have been continued without interruption.

In 1888 and 1889 a special teacher of drawing was employed to give instruction in all the schools.

Music.

In September, 1859, Mr. S. D. Hadley was employed to teach vocal music in the grammar schools. The committee, in 1860, commend his work, and in 1861 they say, "His services have done much to improve as well as to elevate the tone of the schools."

In September, 1868, Mr. S. H. O. Hadley was appointed teacher of music in the high school, and in September, 1870, he succeeded Mr. S. D. Hadley in the grammar schools. A new impulse was given to the study of music the same year by the introduction of Mason's charts. In their report of 1887, the committee say: "In all the grades one hour a week is devoted to the study and practice of music, which has been a regular branch of instruction in our schools for nearly thirty years. For the last twenty years it has been under the direction of Mr. S. H. O. Hadley." . . . "Mr. Hadley, by his enthusiasm and rare ability and skill as a teacher, has ever sustained a commendable interest in this important branch of instruction." In the high school, the practice of singing by note is discontinued, and pupils sing at sight the music contained in the Fifth or High School Music Reader, which contains compositions of a high order from the best masters.

Sewing.

"In the early part of this century instruction in this branch was given to girls in the public schools quite generally. This practice has been revived." In September, 1888, two sewing teachers were appointed to instruct the girls of the grammar schools. The results are highly satisfactory.

Free Text-Books and Supplies.

Since the opening of the schools in September, 1884, agreeably to a law enacted that year, all pupils have been supplied with the text-books and materials needed in their school work free of expense to them.

The total cost to the city during the first four years that the law was in force for these supplies was $27,519.63, of which $16,456.00 was for text-books.

Vacations and Holidays.

Forty-eight weeks constituted the school year until 1847, when it was reduced by one week, and Christmas was added to the six holidays which had been previously granted.

In 1850, the vacations and holidays were: one week, commencing with the first Monday in March; one week, commencing with the first Monday

in June; three weeks, commencing with the second Monday in August; Thanksgiving Day, with the remainder of the week; the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday; New Year's; Fast Day; the 1st of May; the 17th of June; Fourth of July; Christmas.

In 1857, the twenty-second of February was added to the holidays. In 1863, the Saturday sessions in the high school were discontinued. In 1868, the week preceding the first Monday in March was made a vacation, and the summer vacation was made "seven weeks preceding the first Monday in September." Christmas week also became a vacation.

In 1872, the school year was reduced to forty weeks, and the afternoon sessions to two and one-half hours. In 1875, the afternoon sessions were reduced to two hours, and the recess was discontinued. In 1884, a session of two hours Wednesday afternoon was substituted for the session of three hours Saturday forenoon.

In 1886, vacations and holidays were granted as follows: "Every Saturday; from noon of the day preceding Thanksgiving until the Monday following; from December 24 at noon to the day after that celebrated as New Year's Day; the 22d of February; the week immediately preceding the first Monday in March; Fast Day; one week, commencing on the Monday preceding the first Wednesday in May; Memorial Day; the 17th of June; the weeks between the close of the school year and the first Monday in September."

CHAPTER XVI.

History of the Schools (*Continued*).*

Superintendency of Clarence E. Meleney.

The committee on annual report for the year 1888, Mr. James F. Beard, chairman, use the following language concerning Superintendent Davis.

"By the resignation of Mr. Joshua H. Davis, the city has lost the valued services of a superintendent whose long employment in the interest of her schools had made him intimate with the wants and conditions of every department of the work and section of the city. . . . The general satisfactory condition of the schools, as he left them, show him to have been well abreast of the times in all educational lines of thought and practice. We take pleasure in paying tribute to his efficient and progressive administration. His genial and courteous manner will ever be remembered by his associates in the school work of the city. In him the scholars had a warm friend, and the example of a consistent Christian gentleman. With his farewell report we appropriately close the first volume of our school history as a city."

* The editors are indebted to Superintendent Southworth for school reports and valuable information from which this and the succeeding chapters have been mainly derived.

SANFORD HANSCOM, M. D.

The same committee says: "All the departments of our growing city are in the midst of important changes. The spirit of the age that demands such improvements as the electric light, the police signal system . . . is equally exacting in the line of school work." . . . "The old is constantly called upon to give way for the new." . . . "Although it is the policy of the board to try no experiments . . . yet some changes are being gradually made that the experience of other municipalities, similarly situated, have proved to be useful and desirable."

"At the February meeting, the board unanimously elected, as the successor of Superintendent Davis, Mr. Clarence E. Meleney, of Paterson, N. J." . . . "He comes to us as a man in the forefront of educational progress." The administration of Mr. Meleney opened under favorable auspices. No one realized the importance of the work before him more than he, but he entered upon it with courage and enthusiasm, and by his judicious management secured the co-operation of teachers, committees, and the community. The same committee, above referred to, says: "Additional schoolroom accommodations is a subject that requires more or less space in every school report."

With wise forecast they declare: "Nothing proves so attractive to the class of citizens we would invite to become residents of our city as good schools in commodious buildings."

In the first report submitted the school board, Superintendent Meleney emphasized the advantages of larger buildings with a view to economy and effectiveness, and urged for the high school "increased facilities for laboratory methods." He advised the "consideration of some plan by which greater inducement could be offered to our own teachers and to those whom it may be advisable to secure to fill vacancies."

He recommended that only candidates "eminently fitted for the service" be considered in filling vacancies in the corps of teachers. He says: "Some portion of the kindergarten material, much of the kindergarten method, and a complete infusion of the kindergarten spirit should characterize the elementary school." He advised that less time be devoted to arithmetic; that a "slight change" in the course in geography be made, to render it "a science study, and not so much memory work." Additions were made to the list of supplementary reading books, which were divided into three classes, — elementary science, history and biography, literature.

In general language he says: "Our school system should begin with the kindergarten and end with the manual training school and the high school, and the intervening grades should represent the steps upon which the pupils ascend from the one to the other. In adopting such a system, we would be following the lead of the most progressive cities in our own State and in others."

Among the new teachers added this year (1888) were Miss L. A. Herrick, teacher of drawing; Mrs. C. M. Coffin, and Miss Mary L. Boyd, of sewing.

On February 25, the board voted that sewing be continued in the

grammar schools as during the past year; that a room be fitted up for wood-work for boys of the high school and some grammar grades, and that the sum of $2,000, to be expended for manual training, be included in the estimates for the fiscal year.

Under the head of "School Accommodations," Mr. Meleney says: "We are beginning to realize, as never before, that Somerville is a city in every sense of the word. The situation, unsurpassed for its availability, its prospect, and its sanitary and healthy conditions, the administration of its affairs, its reputation for temperance and morality, and its advantages for the education of our children, have attracted, in large numbers, people seeking new homes."

"It becomes a wise people to so administer affairs as to meet the conditions incident to rapid and permanent growth." . . . "In planning for the erection of new school buildings, the needs of the whole city should be taken into account. . . . Such a scheme might be laid out as would settle the whole question of schoolhouses for many years to come, and each year's work would simply be a part of the general plan. . . . In establishing the proposed general plan, it will be necessary to decide upon new centres and to consolidate the isolated schools." He declared that fifteen or sixteen different buildings would be preferable to the twenty-eight then in use. "The establishment of an English high school," he said, "seems to be only a matter of time."

In regard to the grammar and primary schools, he states that "the rooms are too large"; that instead of seats for fifty-six pupils, "there should not be over forty-two."

Timely suggestions are made in reference to "Manual Work for Boys," "Sloyd," "Kindergarten," "Training of Teachers," and "Physical Culture."

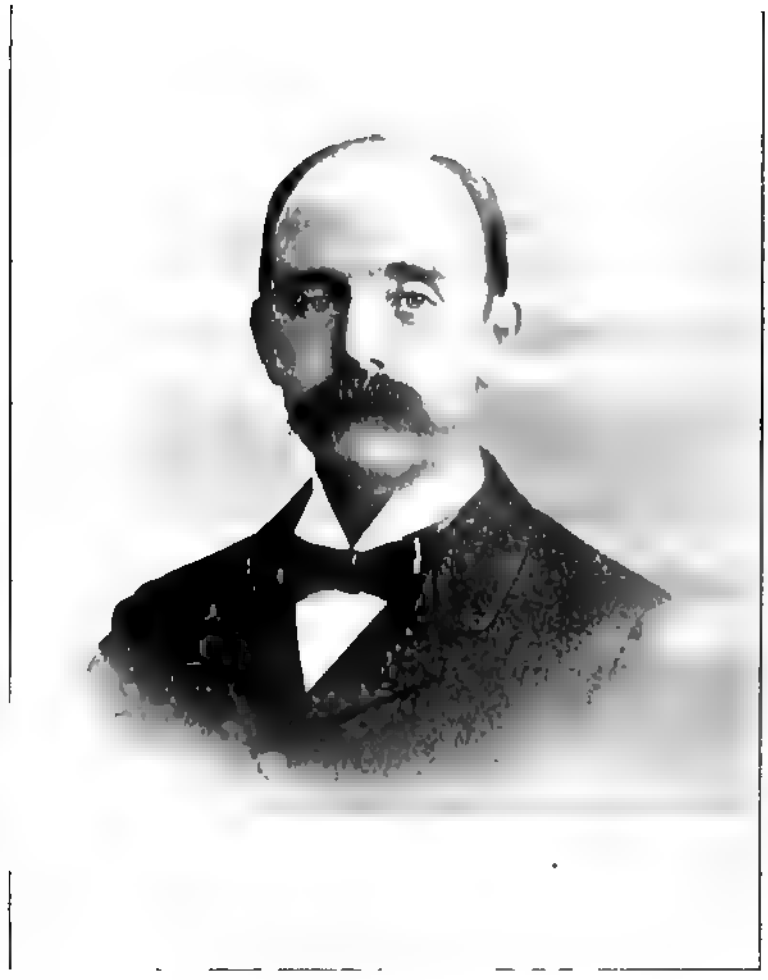
To introduce a system in the last named subject, he recommends that "an expert" be employed as early as possible to prepare the teachers in all grades to give the needed instruction to their classes and supervise the work.

This somewhat full account of the administration of the schools for 1888 and 1889, and the rather copious quotations from Mr. Meleney's report for that year, exhibit the spirit and tendency of leaders in educational thought in Somerville at that time, and equally the general trend of public sentiment along certain lines of advancement, toward the introduction of new subjects and new methods of instruction into the public schools in New England and elsewhere.

In 1890, a course in mechanical drawing and construction for boys in grammar schools was adopted by the board, and introduced in September in all the various schools.

An exhibition of work in sewing and drawing was shown in Bow street hall, which the superintendent declares "attracted much attention and reflected great credit upon the teachers."

The committee on drawing and penmanship reported that there had



FRED. C. BALDWIN.

FREDERICK W. SHATTUCK.

been "marked improvement" in the drawing "since the appointment of a special instructor." On March 31, the superintendent was authorized to engage Miss C. I. Livingstone as director of physical training.

Mr. Horatio D. Newton resigned his office as principal of the Morse school, to accept a position in Boston, and Miss Mina J. Wendell was promoted to the head of the school. Mr. Herbert L. Morse, having been elected to a Boston school, was succeeded by Mr. Fred W. Shattuck. Mr. Harry N. Andrews was elected to take charge of the O. S. Knapp school. Preliminary outlines for teaching elementary science were prepared by the superintendent, to aid in making a beginning "upon which a permanent course may be laid in the future."

Under the authority of the board, a training class was organized by the superintendent, and he declares the experiment a success in many ways, and asks for the establishment of a training class, with a definitely prescribed course of study and practice covering at least a year.

In the Report for 1891 is recorded the following, concerning school accommodations: —

"The city has been doing grand work in the erection of new buildings, and the enlargement of old ones; but we must not forget that the city is growing very fast, and that something must be done each year." . . . "The city must not expect to pause in the building of schoolhouses." . . . "New buildings in all the school districts will be imperatively demanded within a few years."

"Immediate steps towards the erection of a new high school" are declared necessary, and cogent reasons are urged therefor. The loss of the city by the resignation of Miss C. I. Livingstone is recorded, as is also that incurred by the resignation of Miss E. A. Herrick, whose work is highly commended by the committee on drawing and penmanship.

The Year 1892. — "The new board organized with a new mayor in the chair, William H. Hodgkins, who had been a member twelve years ago by virtue of being the president of the common council. He greeted here several who had been his former associates on the school board, either having been in continuous membership or former members. His words of hearty sympathy with the work of education and his earnest determination to exert all possible effort for the schools were an inspiration."

In February the following report concerning the English high school was adopted: —

"That we renew and reinforce the report of the committee of 1891, as follows: 'That the city government be requested to erect immediately a schoolhouse, suitably arranged and furnished, for an English high school, provided also with accommodations for the department of industrial education, together with a hall sufficiently large for graduating exercises, etc.'"

A School Exhibit was held on June 17 and 18 in the high school building, which formed an interesting feature of the Semi-Centennial Celebration. As director of music for the first four grades, Mrs. Gish Garwood was elected in May. In January, Miss Augusta L. Balch was chosen direc-

tor of drawing, Miss Herrick having resigned (in June, 1891), to accept a position in the New York College for Training Teachers. The superintendent mentions the enlargement of the Edgerly school, and states that "six years ago there were one hundred and twelve classrooms in twenty-one buildings; now we have one hundred and forty-seven (occupied) rooms in twenty-two buildings," and some districts are still "cramped for room."

"As compared with the erection of school buildings, the city has developed much faster in the construction of dwellings and in population."

In 1886, in the primary and grammar schools there were 44.7 pupils to a teacher on the average, and now there are 47. Several pages of the report are devoted to an exhaustive presentation of the necessity for a new English high school, and the advantages that would result from such a school. Regarding sanitation and building, the work done during the year is reviewed, and the importance of continuing the "good work so successfully begun," is emphasized.

The superintendent expresses his pleasure in reporting that the teachers and friends of the Lincoln school "had formed an association to raise funds for the purpose of ornamenting the schoolrooms with works of art." He also mentions the fact that a "large sum of money had been donated by Hon. Edward Glines, for the purchase of pictures for the Glines school."

CHAPTER XVII.

History of the Schools (*Concluded*).

Superintendency of Gordon A. Southworth.

The School Board of 1893, organized with three new members, F. W. Gilbert, president of the common council, George S. Poole of ward one, and Herbert A. Chapin of ward two. The committee renewed the recommendation of previous boards for a new high school, and increased accommodations for various sections of the city.

On April 24, the mayor announced the death of ex-mayor Charles G. Pope, and, on motion of Col. Bingham, suitable resolutions were adopted. On May 29, Superintendent Meleney announced his election to the Teachers' College of New York, and the principalship of the Horace Mann School of Observation and Practice, and placed his resignation in the hands of the board, to take effect October 1. Later a vote was passed allowing the resignation to go into effect September 1.

On June 26, Gordon A. Southworth was unanimously elected superintendent.

On October 30, the board adopted unanimously a vote of recognition and commendation of the valuable service rendered the city of Somerville by Mr. Meleney.

On June 26, a vote commending the work of John S. Hayes as principal of the Forster school for a period of fifteen years was unanimously passed.

MINA J. WENDELL.

S. Henry Hadley.

On August 28, resolutions appreciative of Mr. Southworth's twenty years' service as principal of the Prescott school were unanimously adopted by the board.

A review of the work done for the schools, while Superintendent Meleney was at the helm, is presented in Mr. Southworth's report for 1893, a portion of which is herewith presented. It is entitled

"A Five Years' Retrospect."

"In their report for 1888, the committee say, 'With the report of superintendent Joshua H. Davis for 1887, we appropriately close the first volume of our school history as a city.' Possibly the recent change in the superintendency of our schools may not inappropriately be said to mark the close of the second volume. At any rate it is the end of a chapter.

"The rapid growth of our population, the increase of our schools, and the efforts of our city to supply educational facilities equal to the demand, will best be seen by comparing the numbers in the two columns below: —

	1888.	1893.	Per cent of Increase.
No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age	5,959	7,191	21
Average number belonging to the schools	5,488	7,217	32
No. of schoolrooms, grammar and primary	112	152	36
No. of teachers employed	139	184	32
High-school pupils in December	411	618	50
High-school teachers	10	15	50
High-school rooms	10	10	0
Grammar-school graduates	243	399	64
High-school graduates	59	82	39
Amount spent for support of schools	$103,552	$150,101	45
Cost per pupil	18.87	20.80	10
Estimated value of school property	$428,554	$636,725	49
Valuation of the city	28,765,400	41,820,700	45

"A comparison of the numbers in the preceding table shows that during the last five years the increase of school accommodations, with the noteworthy exception of the high school, has just about kept pace with the increase of children. Forty modern schoolrooms, well ventilated, well lighted, and well adapted to use, have been added by the construction of the Knapp, Glines, and Pope schoolhouses, and by the enlargement of the Morse, Highland, and Edgerly buildings. Four rented rooms occupied in 1888 have been abandoned, the Brastow schoolhouse has been converted into an engine-house, and the Union school building has been sold, making a net gain in the five years of thirty-seven schoolrooms, containing sittings for 1,946 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils has been 1,729.

"This comparison also shows that the rate of increase in the value of school property slightly exceeds the increase in the assessors' valuation of property in the city, while the expense of supporting the schools has in-

creased in exactly the same ratio as the city's ability to pay as indicated by the value of real and personal property in the city. We observe furthermore, that the gain in the number of graduates of the high school is greater than the gain in school population, and this too notwithstanding all the disadvantages of its crowded condition."

"The school board of Somerville, . . . with the wise and prudent conservatism that refuses to accept the new simply because it is new, . . . under the leadership of a courageous and enthusiastic educator, gradually introduced into our schools during five years that we are reviewing, new forms and methods of development and training fully in accord with the general trend of education in these latter days.

"The first movement in advance was the adoption of a system of industrial drawing that experience has proved to be based on sound educational principles. To train teachers and to direct the work, a skilled supervisor of drawing was employed. Under this expert direction, seconded by the enthusiastic co-operation of teachers and the growing interest of pupils, the system in all its details has become firmly established in our schools. . . . Following this came the introduction of manual training for girls, in the form of sewing. . . . Two teachers of sewing were employed and a systematic method of instruction adopted, which has since become widely known as the 'Somerville system,' and which competent judges declared to be the best exhibited at the World's Fair."

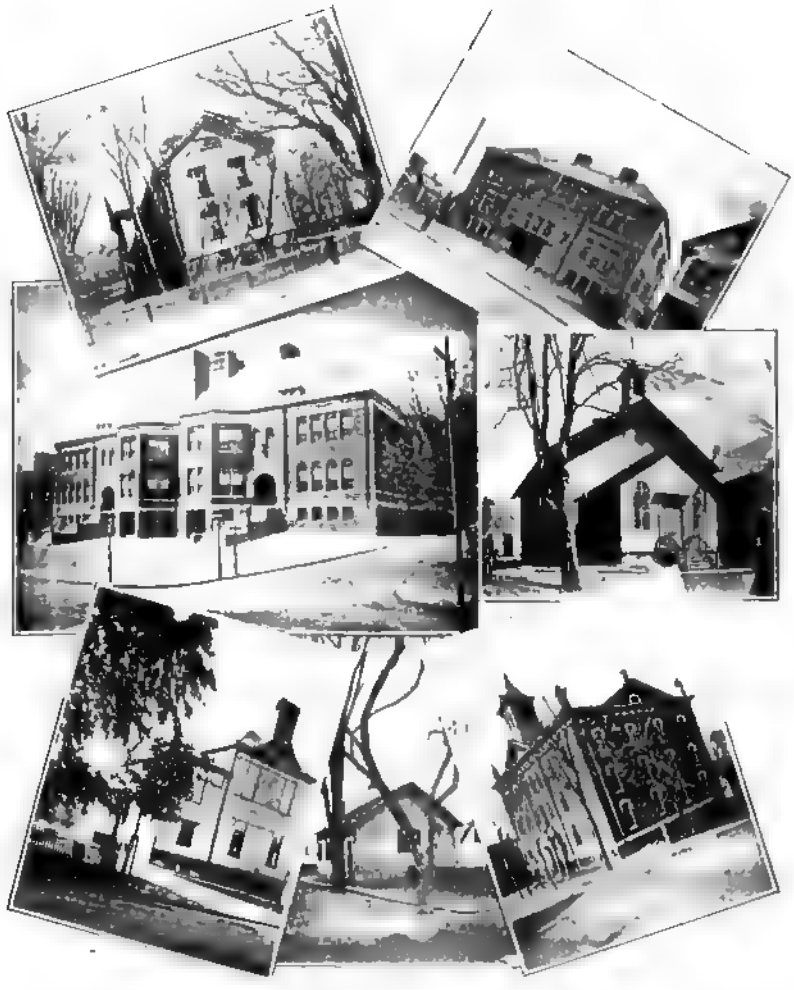
In 1889, the miscellaneous calisthenic exercises given in some schools were replaced by the form of Swedish gymnastics known as the "Ling system," which was regularly introduced into all grades. A competent supervisor was employed to direct the work and instruct the teachers.

"The introduction of the normal system of music into the primary schools, and the employment of a special director to supervise the work in them, marked an important advance in musical instruction in our city. . . . It has since been extended to the fourth and fifth grades." "Another modification of our school work that helps to put Somerville in step with other municipalities is the introduction, to a limited extent, of *nature study*." Though no special teacher for this work has been employed, he declares that "an excellent beginning has been made."

"One other improvement has characterized the period we are considering. It is the extension and systematizing of supplementary reading. . . . Our school reading now runs definitely along four lines, extending and supplementing the work in history, geography, science and literature."

"A statement of what has been accomplished during these five years would be incomplete without some allusion to the efforts that have been made to secure additional accommodations for pupils that wish to pursue a high school course. . . . Suffice it to say, that at last all these labors have been crowned with success."

"Not to prolong this retrospect, mention only is made of the formation of historical class-libraries, which raise the study of history above the plane of merely memoriter exercises, and of the extension of history study down-



PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL. HARVARD SCHOOL. KNAPP SCHOOL.
POPE SCHOOL. BEECH STREET SCHOOL.
CUMMINGS SCHOOL. LUTHER V. BELL SCHOOL.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.
HIGHLAND SCHOOL.
HODGKINS SCHOOL.
BINGHAM SCHOOL.
DURELL SCHOOL.
BURNS SCHOOL.

wards into lower grades; of changes in methods of teaching geography, which require less time and compel observation and thought and secure expression in its various forms — words, maps and drawings; of attempts to co-ordinate language-study with work in geography, history, science, and literature; and of the complete revision of the course of study, adapting it to the new lines of work."

Concerning the teachers of the city, the Superintendent says: "Of the 170 regular teachers, 104, or 60 per cent, have been appointed within five years. . . . The average term of service for our entire corps of regular teachers is six years." . . . "Thirty-six per cent of all our teachers have had the professional training given by normal schools; nine per cent are college graduates; six per cent have had a year in some training school; forty-eight per cent, about one-half of them, entered upon the work of teaching with the education which an ordinary high school gives — some of the latter came to us after considerable experience elsewhere."

"The changed condition and constantly increasing requirements in our schools demand in teachers wider culture, broader knowledge, and professional education." . . . "Teaching is now everywhere recognized as a profession." . . . "The conversion of one of our largest schools into a training school seems to be a necessity forced upon us by the situation." . . . "These teachers in training would be excellent substitutes." . . . "Other cities have such schools, and their success is multiplying their numbers."

"This portion of the report cannot be closed without bearing witness to the character of the teachers now employed by the city. In the main they are well equipped either by training or experience or both. They are conscientious, hard-working, enthusiastic, faithful. Their lot is not an easy one, notwithstanding the popular impression. They are expected to make the school. They have heard ten thousand times, 'The teacher *is* the school.' They know that the plastic material will forever bear the impress of their own characters. They must be what their pupils should become. . . . Teachers are assured that their fidelity and labor are appreciated, not only by school officials, but by the public, who realize their indebtedness to them, the most useful members in any community."

"Prominent among the questions now agitating the pedagogical world is the one that has reference to changes in the grammar school curriculum. Extended college courses have led to increased demands upon fitting schools, and they, in turn, are inquiring whether some of the work done by them may not be done in grammar grades. Discussions upon the true educational value of different studies have given expression to widely different opinions. . . . Experiments are making with a view to the evolution of what is best. Educational empiricists are advocating the introduction into the grammar schools of Latin, French, German, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, etc. The incoming of the new involves the exclusion of the old, for no one advocates lengthening the time by either daily or annual increase. Indeed, there are some that, with all the so-called enrichment, clamor for a reduction of the time spent in

education. The various exercises of the schools are being tested to ascertain their relative educational and practical value, — their value in strengthening and training the intellectual faculties as distinguished from their value in informing and equipping the student for some specific employment in the future." . . .

"The great majority of children do not go through our schools, but drop out all along the way." . . . "More than one-half our children are in the four lower grades, while but one-twelfth of them are in the high school, and one sixty-sixth in the highest, or graduating class." . . . "Our pupils leave school to engage in commercial or industrial pursuits, and what we do for the great majority of them must be done below high-school grade."

Concerning *School Exhibits*, the superintendent says: "Since our last report two exhibitions have been called for, one at the high school, June 17, 1892, where each pupil was represented by a garment of her own making, and one for the World's Fair at Chicago." In concluding his report, which is replete with important recommendations and suggestions, the superintendent says: "The most pressing need is so to increase our school accommodations that every child of school age in Somerville may have a comfortable seat five hours in every day in an uncrowded schoolroom whose air and light and heat shall be the best that modern science affords. This need supplied, the number of pupils assigned to a single instructor should be reduced to a teachable limit." . . . "Upon the schools, more than upon all other agencies combined, depend our future welfare and prosperity."

As the successor of Mr. Hayes in the Forster school, Mr. Fred C. Baldwin, of Manchester, N. H., was chosen.

THE YEAR 1894 was marked by the addition of four rooms to the Knapp school, four to the Bingham, and the erection of a new four-room building at the corner of Beacon and Kent streets, which was named the "George W. Durell School," "in honor of an esteemed citizen, for eleven years a member of the committee, . . . one whose life and character furnish an inspiration and an example for the youth who shall in coming years share the advantages of the school bearing his name."

The superintendent reported that there had been a gain of 450 children of school age, and made specific recommendations concerning additional accommodations.

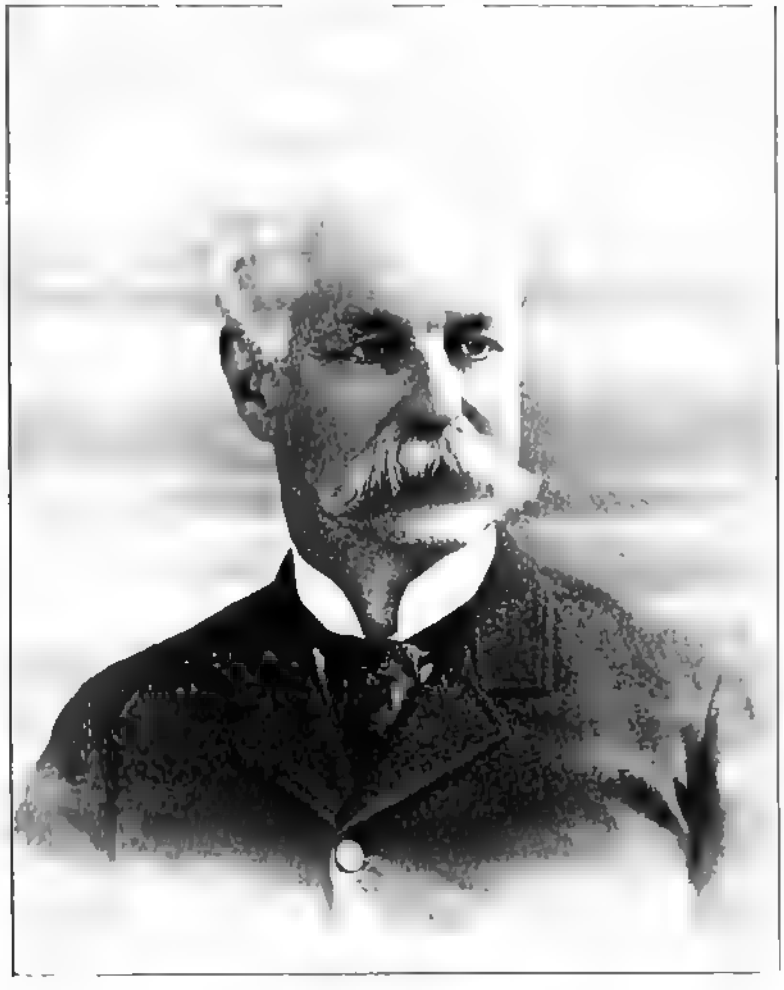
"THE YEAR 1895," says Superintendent Southworth, "has been a prosperous one in the school history of Somerville."

In regard to the expense of the school department, he says: —

"While the amount spent for the maintenance of our schools seems large, it will be noticed . . . that among the thirty cities of the State we stood seventeenth in the percentage of taxable property paid for the support of public schools in 1894."

Attention is called to the fact that "there are 542 more children in Somerville to-day than there were a year ago."

"Of the 209 teachers in the employ of the city, three are in training



FRANCIS H. RAYMOND.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

without pay; forty-one have been newly elected during the year, 17 of these to positions in the English high school."

Supt. Southworth says: "The long-talked of training school for Somerville must soon become a reality."

UNDER THE HEAD OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION the superintendent mentions, as prominent among the acts of the Legislature of 1895 affecting schools, the law requiring the uninterrupted display of the U. S. flag upon or within schoolhouses while schools are in session, and says an attempt has been made to conform to this requirement. The most of our school buildings have been provided with flags by the generosity of public-spirited and patriotic citizens or the contributions of equally patriotic children.

Miss Mary L. Patrick was chosen supervisor of drawing, and Miss Sarah I. Stanton teacher of sewing.

CARE OF SCHOOLHOUSES.

"When the last revision of the city ordinances was made, the janitors of schoolhouses were placed under the election and control of the Committee on Public Property. Previously they had been responsible to the School Board, as is the case in most towns and cities. The change has not been advantageous to the schools. The efficiency of the service has not been increased. The local School Committee are in constant communication with teachers and with schools, and to them the janitors should be responsible. Any needed criticism now reaches the ultimate authority in a very roundabout way, and reforms and changes are often slow in coming and unsatisfactory in character."

The following tables are taken from the superintendent's report for 1895: —

ANNUAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE SCHOOLS FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Amounts are given to the nearest dollar and include what has been paid for maintaining day and evening schools of all grades.

YEAR.	Average Membership.	Instruction and Supervision.	Water and Light.	Heating.	Janitors.	School Supplies.	Total.
1885	4,904	$ 79,506	$ 728	$ 4,965	$ 4,000	$ 8,449	$ 97,648
1886	4,985	83,542	624	4,929	4,194	6,676	99,865
1887	5,198	86,713	765	6,475	5,084	7,526	106,563
1888	5,488	88,967	953	7,121	5,892	7,421	110,354
1889	5,956	96,466	805	6,081	6,448	9,903	119,703
1890	6,486	104,184	1,004	5,586	7,539	10,371	128,684
1891	6,502	114,066	1,047	8,032	8,544	13,899	145,588
1892	7,035	124,232	1,064	7,148	9,795	12,944	155,183
1893	7,217	128,720	1,014	8,312	10,160	10,137	158,333
1894	7,212	132,919	958	9,673	10,686	10,919	165,155
1895	7,617	144,113	1,398	8,796	11,581	15,063	180,951

Annual Cost per Capita of Maintaining Schools

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

[Based on the average membership.]

Year.	Instruction and Supervision.	Janitors, Water, Heat, and Light.	School Supply Expenses.	Total.	Assessors' Valuation of City.	Ratio of cost of school maintenance to valuation.
1885	$16.21	$1.98	$1.72	$19.91	$24,878,400	.00392
1886	16.76	1.94	1.34	20.03	26,003,200	.00384
1887	16.68	2.37	1.45	20.50	27,460,300	.00388
1888	16.21	2.54	1.36	20.11	28,756,400	.00384
1889	16.20	2.24	1.66	20.10	30,004,600	.00390
1890	16.06	2.18	1.60	19.84	32,557,500	.00395
1891	17.54	2.71	2.14	22.39	36,843,400	.00395
1892	17.66	2.56	1.84	22.06	38,093,100	.00407
1893	17.84	2.70	1.40	21.94	41,773,600	.00379
1894	18.43	2.96	1.51	22.90	44,142,900	.00374
1895	18.92	2.86	1.98	23.76	46,506,300	.00390

The average per cent of attendance for eleven years from 1885 to 1895 was 94.1.

Amount Spent Annually for New Schoolhouses, and for Repairs, etc.,

FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Year.	For New Schoolhouses.	For Repairs.	For Maintaining Schools.	Amount spent for all school purposes.
1885	$19,185	$ 7,052	$ 97,648	$113,885
1886	15,515	8,706	99,865	114,086
1887	14,839	13,636	106,563	135,038
1888	4,996	13,994	110,354	129,344
1889	20,167	14,225	119,703	154,095
1890	75,775	19,168	128,684	223,627
1891	84,902	14,847	145,588	245,337
1892	12,679	17,734	155,183	176,001
1893	22,809	12,440	158,333	193,582
1894	82,206	*44,764	165,155	292,125
1895	87,680	15,651	180,951	284,282

Population of Somerville.

1842	1,013	1880	24,985
1850	3,540	1885	29,992
1860	8,025	1890	40,117
1865	9,366	1895	52,200
1870	14,693	1896	55,000
1875	21,594		

* Including heating apparatus in both High School buildings.

DAVIS SCHOOL.
EDGERLY SCHOOL.

BENNETT SCHOOL.

PRESCOTT SCHOOL.
JACKSON SCHOOL.

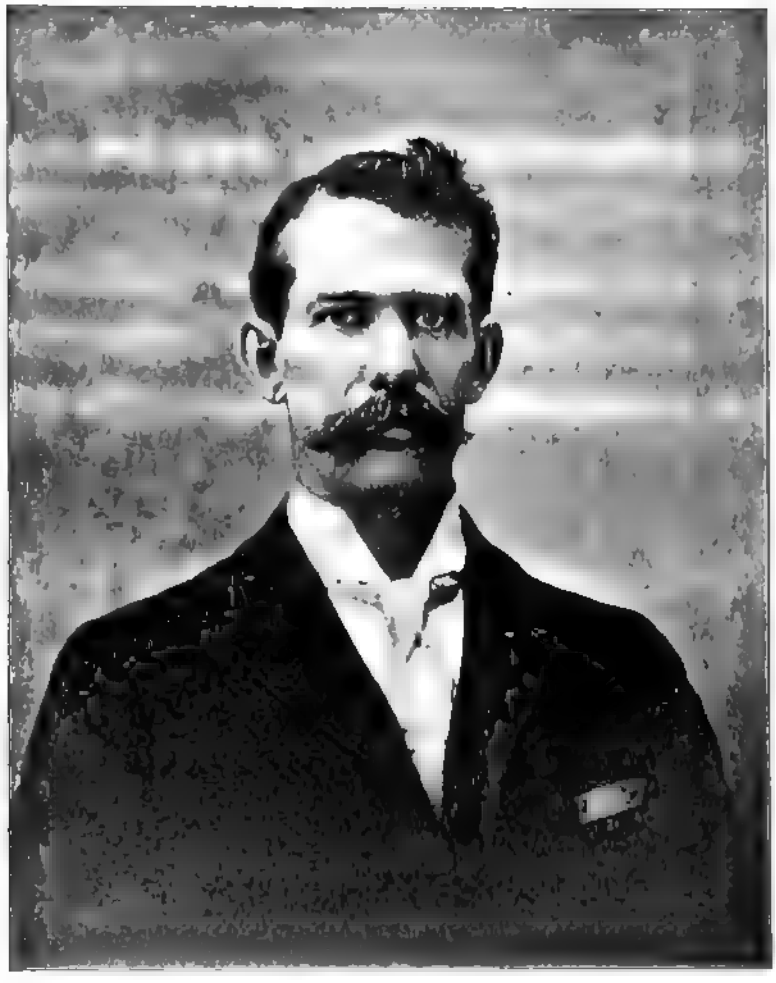
GLINES SCHOOL.
MORSE SCHOOL.

CEDAR STREET SCHOOL.

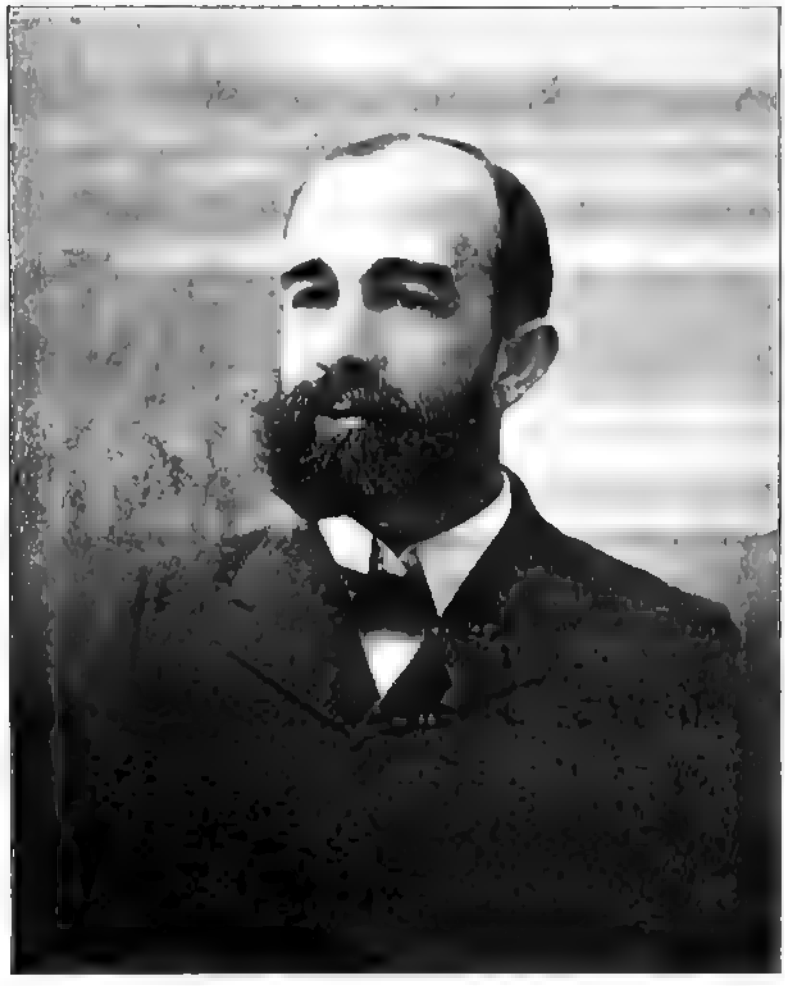
FORSTER SCHOOL.
FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

HARRY F. HATHAWAY.

GEORGE M. WADSWORTH.



JOHN S. EMERSON.



CHARLES E. BRAINARD.

An interesting feature of the report is furnished in the portraits and biographies of the distinguished citizens for whom schools have been named, which is hereto appended.

Prescott, William H. Prescott.
Franklin, Benjamin Franklin.
Forster, Charles Forster.
Brastow, George O. Brastow.
Jackson, Andrew Jackson.
Lincoln, Charles S. Lincoln.
Bennett, Clark Bennett.
Webster, Daniel Webster.
Morse, Enoch R. Morse.
Edgerly, John S. Edgerly.
L. V. Bell, Luther V. Bell.
Cummings, John A. Cummings.
Davis, Joshua H. Davis.
Burns, Mark F. Burns.
Bingham, Norman W. Bingham.
O. S. Knapp, Oren S. Knapp.
Charles G. Pope, Charles G. Pope.
J. T. Glines, Jacob T. Glines.
G. W. Durell, George W. Durell.
Hodgkins, William H. Hodgkins.

HEAD MASTERS, MASTERS AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

	Beginning of service.
Latin high school : —	
George L. Baxter, head master	1867
Frank M. Hawes, master	1879
English high school : —	
Charles T. C. Whitcomb, head master	1895
Winfred C. Akers, master	1896
Prescott, Samuel A. Johnson, master	1893
Edgerly, Charles E. Brainard, master	1889
Davis, Frances Meldrum, principal	1896
Bell, Frederick W. Shattuck, master	1890
Cummings, Lydia J. Page, principal	1869
Prospect Hill, Helen Tincker, principal	1872
Oren S. Knapp, John S. Emerson, master	1894
Charles G. Pope, George M. Wadsworth, master	1891
Jackson, Annie E. McCarthy, principal	1880
Bennett, Mary B. Smith, principal	1885
Forster, Fred C. Baldwin, master	1893
Glines, Mary E. Northup, principal	1878
Bingham, Harry F. Hathaway, principal	1890
Morse, Mina J. Wendell, principal	1882
Franklin, Harriet A. Hills, principal	1874
Durell, Nora F. Byard, principal	1884
Beech street, Elizabeth S. Foster, principal	1896
Harvard, Grace B. Tibbetts	1890
Burns, Laura J. Brooks, principal	1883
Cedar street, Lizzie A. Davies, principal	1893
Highland, George E. Nichols, master	1877
Hodgkins, Arthur L. Doe, master	1896
Lincoln, J. Louise Smith, principal	1896

Special Teachers.

Instructor in music in high schools, and grades 7, 8 and 9 of grammar schools, S. Henry Hadley.

Supervisor of penmanship, William A. Whitehouse.

Supervisor of drawing, Mary L. Patrick.

Supervisor of music, grades 1 to 6 inclusive, Mrs. Gish Garwood.

Teachers of sewing, Sarah I. Stanton, Mary L. Boyd.

Superintendents prior to 1866.

In 1857 Rev. George H. Emerson, who was a member of the school board, was elected to the office of superintendent at a salary of $300. Resigning in 1865, he was succeeded by O. S. Knapp, who had for ten years been principal of the Prospect Hill grammar school. In 1866, Mr. Knapp was succeeded by Joshua H. Davis.

Superintendent Southworth has kindly furnished the following concerning the schools for 1896: —

At the present time there are twenty-five school buildings in Somerville; two hundred and twenty teachers in day schools, and twenty-seven in evening schools. In the day schools there are eight thousand eight hundred pupils, being an increase of nearly six hundred over the number in 1895. There are about four hundred pupils in the evening schools. In June, 1896, three hundred and seventy pupils were graduated from the grammar schools, seventy-six per cent of whom entered the high schools.

High Schools.

As early as 1647, an ordinance was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, making education universal and free, and requiring every town containing one hundred families to maintain a grammar school, — similar to the high schools of the present time, — to be kept by a master who "should be able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university."

By an act of 1826, "every town may, and every town containing five hundred families or householders, shall maintain a high school." In 1851, measures were inaugurated by the citizens of Somerville, for the erection of a building and the establishment of a high school. The building was dedicated April 28, 1852, and the school was organized on the 3d of May following. After an examination sixty-six pupils were admitted. In August following, twenty-two additional pupils entered the school.

In August, 1859, when Mr. Babcock assumed charge, it contained forty-three pupils. The course of study required three years. Pupils of the first class studied the Latin reader. None had been prepared for college, and none had been graduated.

In 1860, two courses of study of four years were adopted, one a regular course including the Latin language, the other a course preparatory to college.

ENGLISH AND LATIN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Residence of GEORGE S. POOLE, 46 Mt. Vernon Street.

In 1862, diplomas were awarded to six graduates. In 1870, an English or mercantile course was adopted. The advent of Mr. Babcock to the school was the introduction of a new and prosperous era. In his efforts to improve the school he was greatly assisted by Charles S. Lincoln, Esq., then a member of the school board. Under the judicious management of Mr. Babcock and his successor, Mr. Geo. L. Baxter, the school has constantly increased in numbers, efficiency and popular favor. In September, 1867, Mr. Babcock resigned, and Mr. Baxter became principal. The school then contained one hundred and nineteen pupils. In 1872 (March 4), when the school held its first session in the new building, it contained one hundred and fifty pupils. The reports of committees and superintendents furnish abundant evidence that, under Mr. Baxter's management, the school has performed admirable work in preparing pupils for higher institutions of learning, and has pursued a liberal policy towards those who desired to supplement the grammar-school course by studies of practical value to them in their various contemplated pursuits in life.

During the twenty years that it occupied the old building, eight hundred and fifty-three pupils were admitted to the school, and one hundred and forty-one received diplomas of graduation. Previous to Mr. Baxter's accession to the school, fifty pupils had been graduated, only six of whom entered upon a college course.

The constant growth in the number of pupils and of graduates, since 1867, has been so remarkable that we present the following brief table of statistics illustrating it.

Year.	Largest number in High School.	No. Graduated.	No. who entered College or Scientific Schools.
1867	119	7	4
1872	186	21	2
1877	227	37	7
1882	280	33	14
1887	387	53	15
1892	577	80	25
1893	626	82	29
1894	691	111	33
1895	775	92	29
1896	855	118	25

By reference to the superintendent's report for 1895, page 95, we find that the per cent of the average membership of all the schools maintained by the high school has increased from 0.32 in 1867, and 0.75 in 1868, to 1.52 in 1894, and 1.21 in 1895; or averaging the first two years above mentioned and the last two, the per cent for the years 1894 and 1895 is 1.365 as against 0.535 for the years 1867 and 1868.

The names of principals of the high school, and their terms of service, are as follows: —

Robert Bickford, from 1854 to 1856.
Samuel J. Pike, from 1856 to 1858.
Isaac N. Beals, from 1858 to 1859.
Henry H. Babcock, from 1859 to 1867.
George L. Baxter, from 1867 to 1897.

In submitting the report of the committee on the high school for the year 1890, Dr. A. H. Carvill said: "When this school first occupied the present high school building, March 4, 1872, it contained one hundred and fifty pupils and six teachers, a teacher to every twenty-five pupils. In September of this year, it contained four hundred and eighty-seven pupils and ten teachers, a teacher to every forty-nine pupils. . . . But even these figures do not represent the full amount of crowding in the lower classes, where the average is nearly sixty to a teacher." The report recommended the establishment of an English high school, and speaks of Principal Baxter's work closing with these words: "He had seen the school double in the number of pupils to each teacher, and his duties have more than doubled, and yet his students go into college and maintain their rank there with the best schools in the State."

The opening of the schools in September, 1895, was marked by the beginning of the new English high school, which furnished the much-needed relief to the Latin high school. Concerning the latter, the superintendent speaks as follows: —

LATIN HIGH SCHOOL.

"While our attention is naturally turned to the English high school as an illustration of the advantages resulting from a division of the high school, we must not lose sight of the gain accruing to our educational system in the superior opportunities that the pupils of the Latin school enjoy as a result of the change. . . . Its two hundred and seventy-five members are all fitting for college. They are animated by a common purpose, and stimulated to constant efforts by the desire to attain the standard of excellence required to reach their goal. . . . Already it is apparent that better work is being done, and more rapid progress made than ever before. The Somerville high school has always been conspicuous for the excellence of its college preparatory work, and it is saying much to remark that in the future it will surpass all previous records."

From Superintendent Southworth's report is taken the following concerning

THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

"The Unitarian church property was purchased for the sum of $45,000, and an appropriation of $80,000 made for the construction of an English high schoolhouse. Several plans were submitted by architects, and those of Hartwell, Richardson & Driver were accepted. Ground was broken December 5, 1893, and the work progressed without serious interruption until the building was ready for occupancy, September 3, 1895.

"The building is admirably planned and thoroughly constructed

GEORGE L. BAXTER.

CHARLES T. C. WHITCOMB.

throughout, thanks to the efficiency of the several committees and the unflagging zeal, energy, and watchfulness of Chairmen Andrews and Sparrow, to whom the city is greatly indebted for their labors in this connection."

The entire cost of the building and furnishings was $147,725.59.

As principal of the school, the committee selected Mr. Charles T. C. Whitcomb, principal of the Wakefield high school, on the 29th of April. Mr. Whitcomb is a native of Thomaston, Maine. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1883, and taught in Sandwich for five years, becoming principal of the Wakefield high school in 1888. The superintendent says: "His conduct of the affairs of the English high school up to the present time shows that the choice of principal was wisely made."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1896.

Hon. Albion A. Perry, mayor, chairman *ex officio.*

George E. Whitaker, president of common council, member *ex officio.*

		Term expires January,
WARD I.	Sanford Hanscom, 1 Webster street	1897
	S. Newton Cutler, 28 Flint street	1898
	George S. Poole, 46 Mt. Vernon street	1899
WARD II.	Thomas M. Durell, 23 Bow street	1897
	Alvah B. Dearborn, 34 Bow street	1898
	Herbert A. Chapin, 41 Walnut street	1899
WARD III.	Thomas S. Wentworth, 350 Broadway	1897
	Frank H. Hardison, 192 Central street	1898
	Quincy E. Dickerman, 85 Central street	1899
WARD IV.	Martin W. Carr, 74 Craigie street	1897
	George A. Miles, 417 Highland avenue	1898
	Giles W. Bryant, 296 Elm street	1899

Gordon A. Southworth, secretary and superintendent of schools. Office, English high school building. Residence, 40 Greenville street.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

BY ALBERT E. WINSHIP.

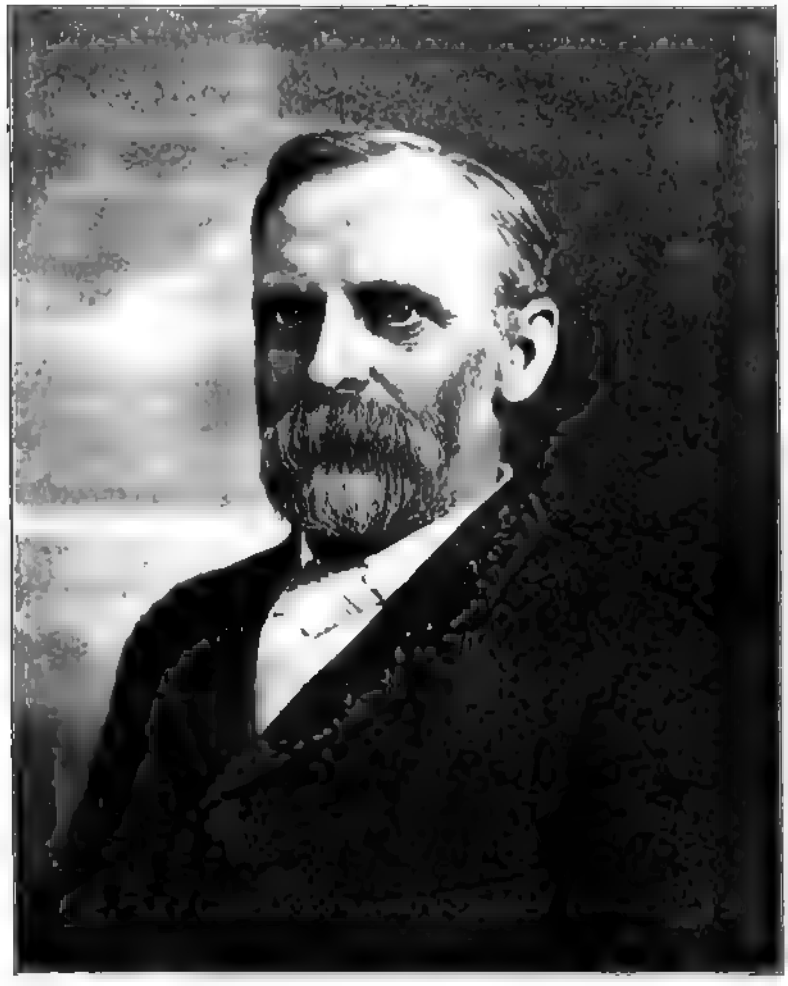
CHAPTER XVIII.

THE schools of Somerville have maintained a good standard of excellence through all the years. They have never been poor nor have they taken highest rank in the opinion of experts. They have neither been the first nor the last to introduce any new thing. The name of the city has never been attached to any special educational notion in administration, method or device, neither has it been connected with conservative opposition to progress.

Somerville has always had her schools in good working order, has always done good work for her pupils, and the record of her youth and maidens in entrance examinations for college and in final honors in the university courses has placed her high school among the first three fitting schools of the country. So far as it is possible to estimate what the schools do for those who go out into the world rather than into college, no schools have done more by way of preparation for citizenship, for industrial or commercial life. To be a graduate of the Somerville public schools is considered an honor, based upon what her graduates have done in business, professional and political life.

Originally the only school in this territory was very rural, an out-of-the-way country school for the much scattered farm-people who lived "beyond the Neck." Charlestown was a thrifty town, the Neck was the boundary of the village, and the outlying farms were merely "beyond the Neck." Fifty years ago and a little more this rural folk became a town by themselves, a humble people in their own estimation, and slowly they came to independence of thought and action.

Their schools first gave them confidence, courage and reputation. A single church sufficed for a time; but the four villages at once outlined themselves about as many schoolhouses, which became at once village rallying-points for the organization of churches as well as the education of children. The first reputations were made in connection with the schools. The first statesman, man of State reputation, was Dr. Luther V. Bell, whose writings and political championship of education made him a close second to the illustrious Horace Mann; and two of the earliest lawyers of the town — Oren S. Knapp and Charles S. Lincoln — attained the influence and reputation that gave them public confidence and practice through their efficient service as schoolmasters.



Rev. Albert E. Winship.

GEORGE O. PROCTOR.

What was so well begun has been well continued. One of the most successful mayors was one of Somerville's school principals, then a lawyer, Charles G. Pope. One of her successful physicians, a man of good professional practice with influence in the affairs of public interest — Dr. H. P. Makechnie — stepped from the Lincoln school into the practitioner's office after due course of study and the requisite diploma. And Somerville's librarian, John S. Hayes, went directly from the school to the library.

Schoolhouses.

The public pride in the character and intelligence of the graduates of the schools and the influence of the teachers and graduates have simplified the question of appropriations for schools and school buildings. At first these were a necessity and appropriations were voted by the citizens with the same sense of duty and justice as that with which they repaired their country roads; but of late years the authorities have had regard to the luxuries as well as necessities, and there are no more beautiful buildings in the city than some of the schoolhouses whose adornments are artistic and appointments all that can be desired.

In each of the original villages there are several large buildings, and all boundary lines between the villages have been obliterated by making new districts in the most unexpected places, erecting large schoolhouses which have grouped the children of different wards and sections with reckless disregard of inherited prejudices, and the end is not yet. So thick and fast comes the demand for new buildings that it is already a question where land can be found for all that must be built. No other New England city has ever had just such an experience in the housing of her scholars. So compact is the population and so rapid and universal has been the growth that her experience has been unique; and the crowning glory of the city seen far and near, are the companion high schools, the most distinguished looking buildings to be seen in the vicinity of Boston from any of the lines of public travel.

The Teachers.

It is a truism so old as to be almost absurd, that the teacher is the school. This is especially advantageous for Somerville, whose teachers have been exceptionally strong men and women. Mention has already been made of Messrs. Knapp and Lincoln, Pope, Makechnie and Hayes, men who have left teaching for more remunerative professions. Then there have been men like W. B. Stevens, called to Staten Island; Alfred Bunker, Henry C. Parker, Herbert L. Morse, Edgar L. Raub, H. H. Newton, Harry Andrews and other men called to Boston; Frank F. Murdock, Adelaide Reed, and Miss Turner, who have been called to the State normal school at Bridgewater. Mr. F. E. Forest, of the high school, is the leading criminal lawyer of Chicago and of the West. These are types merely of the men and women who have considered themselves promoted by their going.

Those who remain are not less worthy of note. In the churches of the city, in all religious organizations, in Masonry, Odd Fellowship, the Royal Arcanum and other fraternities, the teachers have been an important factor. A cleaner set of men, a nobler class of women are not to be found in any community. They are representative of the best reading and thinking, of the highest purpose and noblest aspiration of the city.

The School Boards.

Somerville has been specially favored in the men who have been willing to serve upon the school board. It is a thankless task and one that offers no political preferment. It is a service with a mission rather than an office with a reward. In the case of Dr. Luther V. Bell, it was a great service with a grand mission. In the entire history of Somerville, no other name occupies so high a place in the niche of fame. It would be a luxury to write appropriately the story of his life. He was the most eminent physician, the most influential man of affairs the city has ever produced, and occupies a prominent place among the educational celebrities of the State. His school reports written fifty years ago are next to those of Horace Mann.

Men like Oren S. Knapp and Charles S. Lincoln, ex-teachers and leading citizens, gave much time to this service of their fellow men, each has a school named for him, an honor infinitely beyond that which attaches to the naming of a school for an official merely. In their case it recorded public appreciation of personal devotion to the cause of education.

There have always been prominent persons from each ward, men or women, in whom the public has had such confidence that support of every measure has been prompt and hearty. Among the many leaders of long and efficient service it may not be invidious to mention Hon. John Haskell Butler, Henry M. Moore, Dr. Sanford Hanscom, Norman W. Bingham, Quincy E. Dickerman, Prof. B. F. Brown, M. W. Carr, and Dr. A. H. Carvill. These are a few only of the many who have served term after term wisely and well, giving to the schools their best thought and unwearied endeavor.

The Superintendents.

After all has been said by way of general praise, that which stands out clear as the day is the fact that the schools owe their pre-eminence to four men, Dr. Luther V. Bell, Joshua H. Davis, George L. Baxter and Gordon A. Southworth. Dr. Bell was the greatest educational character, but to Mr. Davis, long a member of the town school committee, and for more than a quarter of a century the superintendent, the city owes more than it can ever repay.

The greatest service any one ever renders a community educationally is in the selection of efficient teachers. The great danger to the public school system has ever been the choice of incompetent teachers because of personal or political favoritism. To-day it is a recognized impropriety for

EDMUND S. SPARROW.

LUTHER B. PILLSBURY.

a member of the school board to insist upon his preference over the professional judgment of the joint opinion of the superintendent and a principal; but in Mr. Davis' day there were no such recognized limits to propriety. Then the teachers were largely untrained, and local residence or committee favoritism counted for much; and yet in these adverse conditions Mr. Davis had the wisdom and the skill to get the best available talent, to place the good to the best advantage and the indifferent to the least disadvantage. Ideals of teaching were quite different twenty years ago from what they are to-day, and yet Mr. Davis had standards so high and his tests were so rigid that results were attained that seem now impossible under such conditions. The knowledge of the children was exact, facts and processes learned were retained and the pupils had themselves well in hand in their thinking and in the expression of their thought.

No three men ever worked together more perfectly than Mr. Davis, Mr. Baxter, principal of the high school for more than a quarter of a century, and Mr. Southworth, principal of the Prescott grammar school for nearly twenty years. Mr. Baxter has trained an entire generation, has fitted for college practically every Somerville boy and girl that has ever enjoyed the advantages of a higher education. Men now in the pulpit and at the bar, in medicine and dentistry, in professors' chairs and in the enjoyment of literary honors, men of business and women of the best society, people scattered over the world on missions and in missions did all their preparatory work under his guidance. With high ideals, close and accurate scholarship, a born trainer, Mr. Baxter placed the Somerville high school at the front when he became its principal, and it has never lagged an hour through all the years of his administration.

But to Mr. Gordon A. Southworth has come the greatest opportunity. He was long the leading grammar school principal in the city, if not in the suburbs. A great teacher, a genius in administration, an inspiration, a personal and professional force, he left the impress of his mind and purpose upon a multitude of girls and boys; while in grammar school work he prepared a series of language books and arithmetics. This working out of ideal into definite shape, materializing notions in a system of teaching, broadened his professional vision and intensified his force so that he was admirably fitted for local leadership and a representative position when he was chosen superintendent of the Somerville schools.

Mr. Clarence E. Meleney succeeded Mr. Davis, and in five years he transferred the system from the old to the new in method and spirit. This work has to be done sooner or later for every city. It matters not how efficient the work or how good the results under the old regime, the new must be substituted, and Mr. Meleney made the transfer with much skill, so that Mr. Southworth presides over entirely different schools from those that Mr. Davis passed to Mr. Meleney.

Since Mr. Davis' retirement an entirely new series of school buildings have arisen all over the city, and a new English high school, with every modern appointment in laboratory and kitchen, with popularized courses of

study, and a new professional equipment of the highest order, has seated itself in Mr. Baxter's school yard. Mr. Whitcomb, the latest professional accession, is an educational force of which any city might well be proud, and Somerville has taken every occasion to show her appreciation of the character of the work in the English high school.

Somerville's educational advantages are due not alone to her teachers, school boards and superintendents, but in large measure to her citizens who are neither rich nor poor, but of that best of all social conditions, the middle classes. No private school or academy has ever prospered in the city, and no community of the size has contributed less to the patronage of such schools in neighboring cities. There is a large parochial school in the city, but its establishment was in no sense due to criticism of the public schools, and every effort has been made to have the educational character of the school conform so far as possible to the public school standards.

The people have confidence in the school authorities, respect the methods and spirit of the teaching and supervising forces, and are proud of the schools of Somerville. The record is one of which all are proud and the promise is all that the most ambitious can desire, and the educational spirit of the city is certain to eventuate in civic power.

NATHANIEL DENNETT.

FRANK E. MERRILL.

HISTORY OF THE WATER-WORKS.

BY FRANK E. MERRILL.

CHAPTER XIX.

As Somerville has always been dependent upon neighboring municipalities for its water-supply, it becomes necessary to treat the subject-matter of this chapter somewhat comprehensively and touch upon features which might, otherwise, be considered out of place in a history of our local water-works system.

Although the need of a proper supply was for many years acknowledged, the small population of the town precluded the possibility of its taking advantage of any opportunity of obtaining an independent supply from the several sheets of water which lie within a comparatively short distance of its borders.

The first organized company to do a water business within the limits of the town was the Cambridge Aqueduct Company, which was chartered in 1837, to furnish water to the residents of the lower section of Cambridgeport, and a tract of land on the southerly slope of Central Hill was purchased for the control of the abundant springs then existing in that locality. This water was conveyed to Cambridge through wooden logs bored out to a diameter of four inches, and many persons are now living who recall the excellent service done by that somewhat primitive system, as well as the exceptionally pure quality of the water furnished by these springs. At that period Somerville, or, as it then was, Charlestown, was a sparsely settled farming district, but the residents in that section through which the pipes were laid appreciated the luxury of having the water brought into their houses, and a number of them are recorded as becoming consumers and so remaining until the discontinuance of the system.

In 1842, the town of Somerville was set off from Charlestown with a population of about 1000, the most of whom were dependent on wells and springs for water for their household uses. As early as 1849, the mother city began to experience the advantages of a piped system of water supply, as at that time the passage of a legislative act was obtained authorizing the city of Boston to supply East Boston with Cochituate water. This pipe line, when constructed, passed through Charlestown, and the act required hydrants to be erected along its course: these were intended to be used for fire purposes only, but, to some extent, they were made available for domestic service. The partial benefits obtained from this source finally led the authorities to efforts to procure an abundant supply for fire, domestic and

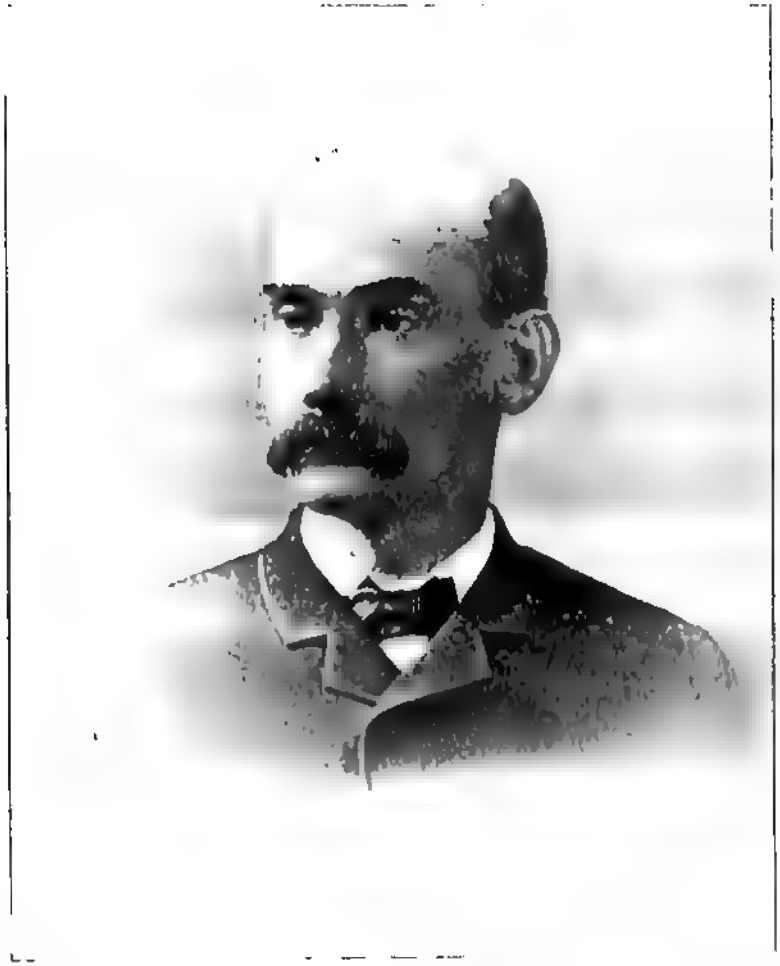
manufacturing purposes. In 1860, application was made to the legislature for the grant of powers to enable the city of Charlestown to obtain a supply of water. This met with much opposition from land-owners, towns and cities, as well as from ship-owners and builders from Medford and East Boston, and even from the merchants of Boston in behalf of Boston Harbor, which it was feared would be injuriously affected if the proposed dam should be erected at the outlet of Mystic Lake, thus stopping the flow of fresh water from the ponds. In 1861, the act was passed under which the present works were constructed, and the city was authorized to sell its surplus water to the towns through which the pipes should pass.

As a large portion of these works are located in Somerville and are the present source of Somerville's water-supply, it seems proper in this place to give a brief description of the Mystic water-system, although, at that time, it possessed no direct interest for Somerville.

The legislative act referred to authorized the city of Charlestown to take water from the northerly division of Mystic pond, and permitted the waters to be raised seven feet above the original level of the pond.

Mystic Lake is a familiar name to all residents of Somerville, but not all are acquainted with the picturesque beauties of that sheet of water which has served our homes for a generation, and fewer still are informed regarding those features which are interesting from a water-works point of view. The northerly portion of the lake from which the water is taken is situated in the towns of Winchester and Arlington and the city of Medford, and is about four miles distant from Somerville city hall. It has an area of about two hundred acres when flowed to the level authorized by the act, and a storage capacity at that level of 380,000,000 gallons of water. The area of the country forming the drainage basin is thirty-one square miles, and the lake receives water from springs abounding in its vicinity and from streams rising as far away as Reading and Wilmington. The daily yield of the lake has been estimated at 30,000,000 gallons. The potable qualities of Mystic Lake, in the early days of its use as a water-supply, were considered excellent, but the great increase of population along its watershed in recent years has had its natural effect and produced a marked deterioration. Much good has been accomplished by the Boston Water Board in conjunction with the Metropolitan Park Commission and other authorities, in removing sources of pollution which had sprung up along its borders, but it is doubtful if the water ever regains its former purity.

The dam, at the outlet of the lake, is fifteen feet wide on top, and is, in height, eleven feet above high-water mark of Boston harbor, or four feet above the authorized limit of flowage. The conduit which conveys the water from the lake to the pipe-chamber on the north bank of Mystic River is 7,453 feet in length, and is constructed of hydraulic brick masonry eight inches in thickness, five feet eight inches in height and five feet wide. The total fall to the pipe-chamber is nine inches, and the conduit is calculated to convey 35,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. From the pipe-house the water is conveyed in two thirty-six-inch iron pipes under the Mystic River



GEORGE D. WEMYSS.

GEORGE A. KIMBALL.

to the pump-well in the engine-house, whence it is raised by the powerful engines to an elevation of 147 feet, through a thirty-inch pipe, to the reservoir on College Hill, a distance of 3,277 feet.

The reservoir, which has become a familiar feature among Somerville's attractions, is situated on College hill. It is both receiving and distributing in its scope. In shape it is a parallelogram 350 feet by 560 feet, and its water-surface covers an area of about four and one-half acres. It is twenty-five feet in depth and is divided into two portions nearly equal in contents, by a partition wall five feet below high-water line. At high-water mark the capacity is 26,244,415 gallons. The top of the embankment is 150 feet, the top water-line 147 feet, and the bottom water-line 124 feet above high-water level of the harbor. The embankments are nineteen and one-half feet in width at the top, are laid out with concrete walks and furnished with seats, making an attractive promenade to which many resort to enjoy the beautiful scenery spread out in all directions.

From the reservoir the water is conducted through two pipes, the first one laid being of cast iron, twenty-four inches in diameter, and the other, laid in 1870, being thirty inches in diameter and constructed of wrought iron sheets, securely riveted, lined inside with cement and imbedded in a thick layer of the same material. These pipes deliver the water to the Charlestown city system and to the distributing pipes of Somerville.

After the necessary preliminaries, work was commenced on the construction of the reservoir on College hill, then called Walnut hill, September 27, 1862, with appropriate ceremonies. Considerable progress was also made in that year on the contract for the dam and conduit. The construction of the engine-house was commenced in 1863 and completed in 1864, and in the latter year the water was brought into Charlestown amid great rejoicing and a general celebration of the event.

Shortly after the completion of its supply main the city of Charlestown made a connection in Broadway opposite Franklin street, and laid its pipes through Franklin, Pearl, Myrtle and Washington streets to the McLean Asylum, this being the first introduction of Mystic water to the houses of Somerville. During the three following years quite a large territory in East Somerville and Winter Hill was brought into the Charlestown system, the expense of the work being borne first by the city: subsequently the cost of the pipe and laying was borne by the city, and the expense of trenching was paid by the parties for whose convenience the pipe was laid; and finally the entire cost was required from the parties supplied with water. Later these pipes were purchased by the town from the parties who had been assessed for their construction.

By the year 1867 the town of Somerville had arisen to the importance of a prosperous community of about 12,000 inhabitants, imbued with the spirit of enterprise and mindful of the necessity of soon procuring from some source an abundant supply of water for the protection of their homes from fire as well as the enjoyment of its use for domestic purposes.

The subject was introduced to the inhabitants of the town by a petition presented at a town meeting held November 5, 1867; at this meeting the

town took its first action in regard to the introduction of Mystic Lake water when it was "Voted: That Nathan Tufts, Jr., Aaron Sargent, George O. Brastow, S. A. Carlton, Christopher E. Rymes, Thomas Cunningham and Levi Russell be a committee to take the whole matter of contracting with the city of Charlestown for a supply of Mystic water into consideration, confer with the Charlestown authorities, propose some plan and report at the next town meeting."

At a town meeting held April 13, 1868, the committee submitted a full report on all the matters delegated to them, and recommended the election of a committee to be called the "Somerville Mystic Water Committee," with authority to make any and all arrangements in regard to the introduction, distribution and supply of the water.

This report was accepted and adopted, an appropriation of $30,000.00 was made, and Aaron Sargent, C. E. Rymes, R. A. Vinal, R. E. Demmon and Cutler Downer were elected to constitute the first "Somerville Mystic Water Committee."

The first work of the committee was to procure the necessary legislation to authorize the making of a contract with the city of Charlestown for the use of Mystic water, and permit the laying of the distribution pipes.

The desired act (Chap. 202, Statutes of 1868) was passed by the legislature and approved May 14, 1868, the first section being as follows: -

"The town of Somerville is hereby authorized to lay, construct and maintain within the limits of said town such pipes, aqueducts and structures in connection with the water-works or aqueducts of the City of Charlestown as may be requisite for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of said town for the extinguishment of fires and for other uses."

Immediately upon the passage of this act the committee made application to the city council of Charlestown for the terms upon which that city would supply this town with water, and reported their progress at a town meeting held September 18, 1868. At this meeting a proposition was strongly advocated for the establishment of an independent system of water-works in connection with the waters of Spot Pond in Stoneham, five and one-half miles distant from the town line, or of Lake Quanapowitt in Wakefield, seven and one-half miles distant. After much discussion these schemes were decided unfeasible and it was "Voted: That the town will introduce water in pursuance of the authority granted to the town" by the act above referred to.

The contract with the city of Charlestown for the use of Mystic water was made on September 21, 1868. By the terms of the contract the city of Charlestown agreed to furnish the water, collect the water-rentals, and to pay to the town of Somerville a percentage of the rents collected in Somerville, on the following sliding scale, viz.: -

On annual receipts up to $20,000	15 per cent.
From 20,000 to $30,000	20 "
From 30,000 to 40,000	25 "
From 40,000 to 50,000	30 "
On the amount in excess of $50,000	40 "

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL.

The town of Somerville on its part agreed to lay and maintain the distribution pipes and fixtures and to pay the same rates for the use of the water as was charged to the inhabitants of Charlestown. By the terms of the agreement the payment for the use of fire-hydrants was fixed at the sum of $28 for each 350 inhabitants based on the semidecennial census.

On August 14 a contract was made with the Patent Gas and Water Pipe Company of Jersey City for furnishing the pipe and gates for the season's use; on September 11, a contract was made for the trenching, and on October 8, 1868, the work of laying the pipe was commenced by the town of Somerville. Connection was made with the Charlestown pipe in Broadway at the Medford town line and the pipe was continued through Medford and Central streets, Somerville avenue and Washington street to the grounds of the McLean Asylum, there connecting with the pipe which had been laid by the city of Charlestown. This pipe in Medford and Central streets was twelve inches in diameter, was made of wrought iron lined with cement, and it is an interesting fact that this section of pipe, the first that was laid by the town, is to-day performing satisfactory service after a period of twenty-eight years.

This kind of pipe was laid up to the year 1884, when, on account of increasing trouble from bursts, and on account of the decline in cost of iron pipe, it was abandoned, and cast-iron pipe has been used exclusively since that time.

In 1869 the pipes laid in Somerville by the city of Charlestown were purchased from that city, and in the following year a line of pipe which had been laid through Sacramento street to the American Tube Works was purchased from the city of Cambridge, thus bringing the entire system under the control of the town authorities.

The rapid growth of the town rendered a change of organization desirable, and in 1872 the city of Somerville was incorporated. On the 13th day of January, 1872, by provisions of Chap. 182, Acts of 1871, the "Somerville Mystic Water Board" springs into existence, composed of five members, each elected annually by joint ballot of the city council in convention.

On July 1, 1880, after many years of agitation and effort on the part of the several boards, a modification of the water contract was secured, by the terms of which the city of Boston, who had meanwhile assumed the Mystic water-works through the annexation of Charlestown, agreed to rebate to the city of Somerville fifty per cent of the water-rates collected from Somerville consumers. This increased the city's revenue from this source from $21,444.91 in 1885 to $42,650.57 in 1886.

While the larger portion of the city's territory was, by this time, enjoying the advantages of an abundant water-supply, the high lands, embracing some of the otherwise most favored localities, were deprived of a satisfactory service, the height of the water in the reservoir being insufficient to give the pressure necessary to supply residences in these elevated sections of the city. In 1889, in consequence of these conditions, plans were perfected for the erection of a high-service plant, and in the following year the

system was put into operation, and in its results has proved the wisdom and foresight of those who urged its construction and carried it through to a successful termination.

The plant comprises a brick engine- and boiler-house, one high-duty pumping engine, two steel boilers, a wrought iron standpipe, and a system of force and distributing mains ranging in size from fourteen-inch to six-inch.

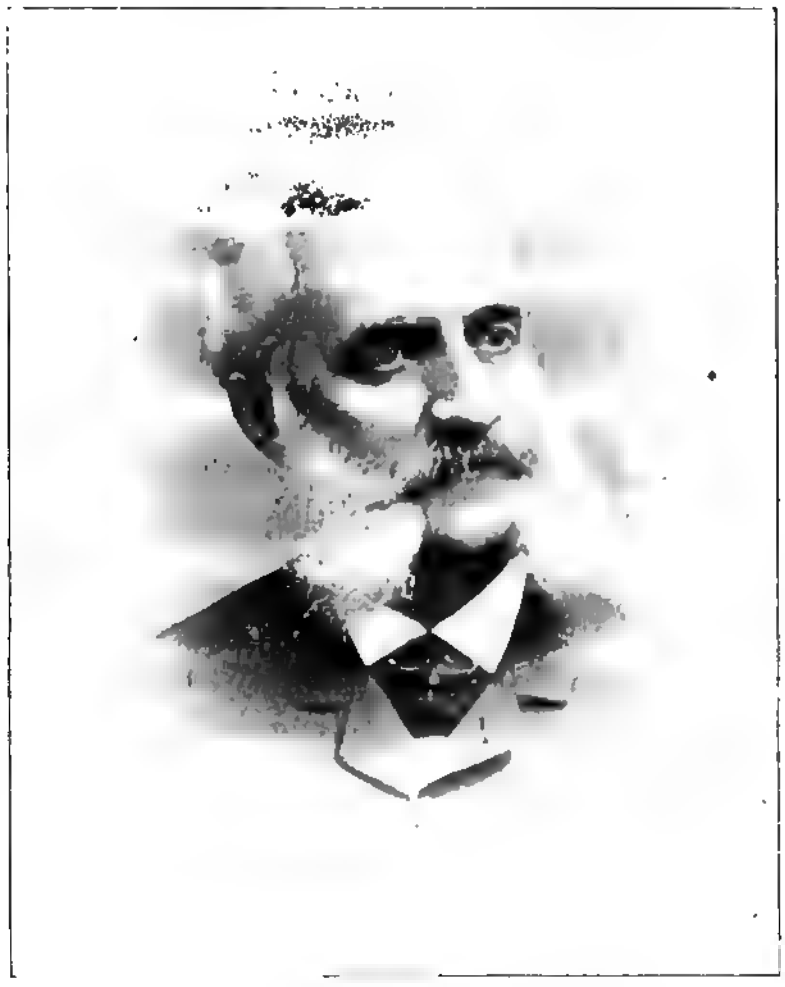
The portion of the city now covered by the high-service system comprises 309 acres, or about one-eighth of the entire land area of the city. The water is draughted from the thirty-inch main in Broadway near Cedar street to the pumping station one-eighth mile distant. It enters the pump under an average pressure of thirty-eight pounds, and is thence raised to the standpipe on the summit of Spring Hill. The elevation of the base of this standpipe is 144 feet above tide-marsh level. The erection of the standpipe was commenced September 9, 1889, and was completed November 23 of the same year, and was filled with water the first time on March 1, 1890. The standpipe is 30 feet in diameter, 100 feet in height and has a capacity of 528,768 gallons.

The pump was made by Henry R. Worthington, New York, and is a compound condensing engine with two fourteen-inch high pressure and two twenty-four and a half inch low pressure cylinders, with two fourteen inch double-acting water plungers of eighteen-inch stroke. The contract called for an engine of 2,000,000 gallons daily capacity and a duty of 50,000,000 foot-pounds. At the trial the engine developed a duty of over 64,000,000 and a capacity of over 2,200,000. The steam was generated in one sixty-inch boiler, and this was in operation until 1894, when a duplicate boiler was erected for alternation. The total cost of construction of the high-service plant was about $75,000.

March 11, 1891, passage was obtained of a legislative act reducing the membership of the Somerville Mystic Water Board from five to three, to be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen, the term of office to be three years, one member being appointed annually; thus ensuring a practically permanent and efficient organization. The present Board consists of George D. Wemyss, president; George A. Kimball, and Wm. Franklin Hall.

The several boards who have had charge of the affairs of the water department since its organization have, with the co-operation of the town and city governments, been enabled to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city and have met all reasonable demands for the extension of the system. This has resulted in the occupancy of a very large portion of the city's territory, and the network of pipes of the Somerville water-system covers practically the entire district.

Starting with two and a half miles of pipe, nineteen hydrants and twenty stop-gates in 1868, the city now possesses a system comprising about 75 miles of mains, 58 miles of service connections, 700 hydrants, 900 stop-gates, 50 water-posts, 8 drinking fountains and 9,000 service taps.



WALTER S. BARNES.

FRANK G. LOMBARD.

The amount of bonds issued on funded debt account for the construction and maintenance of this system has been $1,005,000, and payments have been made, to January 1, 1896, of $683,500, leaving the water indebtedness at that date $321,500. Since 1892 no water bonds have been issued, the entire expenses of the department, including its interest account and reduction of its funded debt, being paid from its earnings, and no call is made on the tax-payers for its support.

The expenditures for construction account to January 1, 1896, have been $667,976.93, and the total revenue from sale of the water up to that time was $795,466.94; the water income for the first year being $911.39, and for 1895 $89,431.46. These figures well serve as an indication of the growth and prosperity of our city.

The great influx of population to the commercial centers produces new conditions; new conditions demand new resources, and what served well the requirements of our fathers does not satisfy the necessities of their children. This is an era of progression and evolution, and the Mystic water-system is destined to succumb to the ever onward march of progress and will soon become a thing of the past. It has well played its part in the prosperity of our city, but its safe capacity for supplying our homes with water has already been exceeded, and its absorption into the greater and more comprehensive scheme which the early future has in store for it will not be regretted.

Already we hear the sounds of preparation and soon we shall receive the full benefits of that gigantic enterprise undertaken by the Commonwealth to bring down the head waters of the Nashua to supply the necessities of her chief city and its outlying municipalities.

Somerville looks forward to the realization of this grand scheme of water-supply with almost as much anticipation as, in the earlier days, she regarded the introduction of the Mystic water; and this fact justifies a brief outline of its important features.

The agitation for an increased water-supply for the district included within a ten-mile limit of Boston led to the formation of the Metropolitan Water Board, who have, by legislative enactment, acting in behalf of the Commonwealth, formulated a plan to take the water of the south branch of the Nashua river from a point in the town of Clinton, Mass., and convey the same to the inhabitants of the so-called Metropolitan District, of which Somerville is an important factor. The streams which unite in West Boylston to form the south branch of the Nashua river take their rise on the easterly and southerly slopes of Mt. Wachusett, in the central part of the State.

The plan contemplates a storage reservoir in Clinton which will wipe out the present location of a thriving town, four cotton-mills, four churches, six schoolhouses and nearly seven miles of railroad, and will require 1,711 inhabitants to seek other homes.

The reservoir is to be nearly eight miles long by two miles maximum width, with a shore line of over thirty-five miles, its surface of 6.56 square

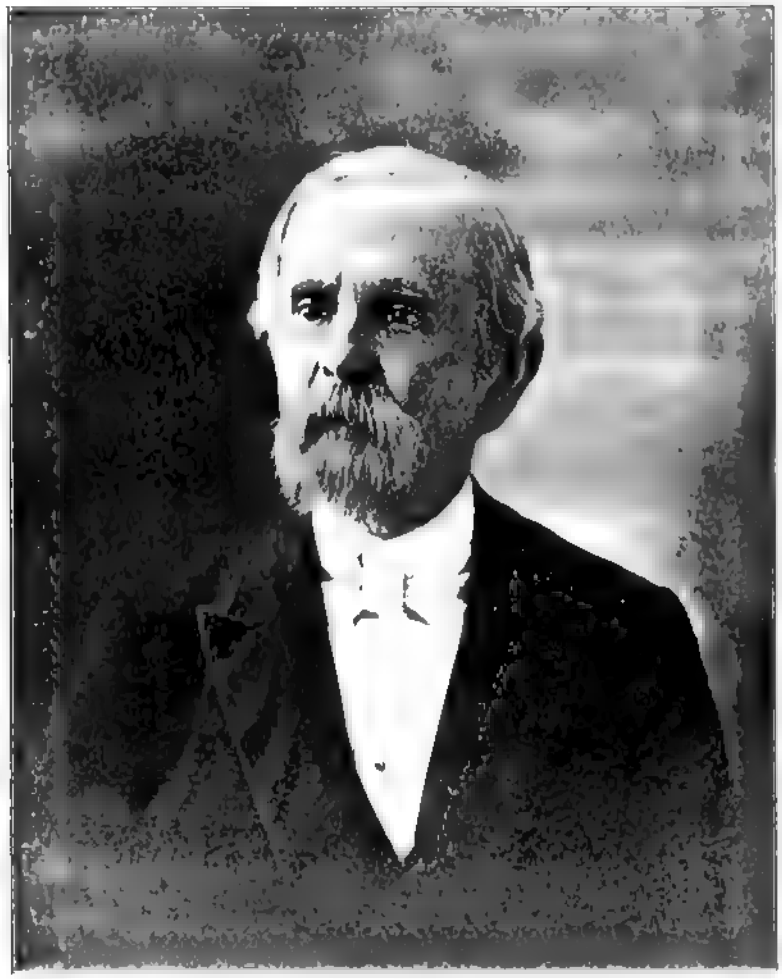
miles forming the largest body of fresh water in Massachusetts. Its maximum depth is 129 feet with an average of 46 feet, and it will contain 63,068,000,000 gallons, its capacity being greater than that of any existing reservoir, and four times that of all the Boston water-works reservoirs combined. The elevation of the level of full reservoir is 385 feet above the level of high tide in Boston harbor. The entire cost of constructing this reservoir is estimated to be about $9,000,000.

The dam to hold back this enormous body of water is to be constructed of solid masonry across a narrow gorge; it will be 1,250 feet in length, 129 feet in height above the level of the ground, 119½ feet in thickness at its foundation and 19 feet thick at the water-level.

The water is to be conveyed from the reservoir through an aqueduct eleven feet six inches wide by ten feet six inches high, with a daily delivering capacity of 300,000,000 gallons, for a distance of 8.87 miles, nearly two miles of which is in tunnel; thence by open channel 3.03 miles to Reservoir No. 5 in Southboro, from which place it will flow through existing aqueducts and reservoirs to the reservoir at Chestnut Hill. At this point the water which is destined to supply the North Metropolitan District will be lifted by three high-duty low-service pumps, each of 40,000,000 gallons daily capacity, to a height of thirty to forty feet, whence it will flow through two forty-eight-inch iron pipes to Spot Pond in Stoneham, which will serve as an equalizing and distributing reservoir. On the line of one of these mains, near Spot Pond, is to be erected a pumping station for the entire northern high-service district, which will be equipped with high-duty engines of great capacity. The reservoir to be used in connection with this branch of the system is to be located in the Middlesex Fells, is to have its water-surface 270 feet above high-tide level, and is to contain about 35,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the highlands of our city will derive their water-supply, and the lower sections will be served direct by the forty-eight-inch pipes, one of which will pass through Willow avenue in West Somerville and the other through Union square and Walnut street, on their way to Spot Pond.

Although the main desideratum is pure water in abundant quantity, Somerville expects to enjoy from this system the subsidiary advantages of increased pressure in its local system; cutting off the expense of maintaining a local pumping station; increase in water revenue due to our ability to secure more favorable terms than are at present enjoyed; and the removal of a certain feeling of prejudice against our city which has prevailed to some extent on account of the unfavorable quality of our present water-supply.

Somerville's interest in the Mystic system will cease by legislative enactment on the first day of January, 1898, and she will then become a consumer in this great Metropolitan Water-System.



ISAAC STORY.

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AND POLICE COURT.

BY WILLIAM E. BRIGHAM.

CHAPTER XX.

THE long-continued depredations of incendiaries led to the organization of a regular police force in Somerville at a time when no householder could lie down to sleep at night without an anxious fear that his own might be the property which, without warning, would go up in flames, kindled by the torches of a noted gang that had kept the town in terror for years. The regular constabulary had performed police duty exclusively for more than twenty years after the incorporation of the town, or until firemen and citizens were compelled to do their own watching to prevent incendiarism.

For the better regulation of the temporary watchmen thus informally employed, a police board was organized, June 19, 1865, with Town Constable Horace B. Runey as chairman and Jairus Mann, now city messenger, and who has been a constable of Somerville since 1858, as secretary. The citizens of the town thought they had handled the liquor question quite sucessfully when, in 1863, the authorities had induced the forty-three liquor dealers of Somerville to agree in writing to sell no more in violation of the law; but the burning of property necessitated more stringent measures, and the police board urged the establishment of a permanent night-watch, stating that "The officers of this town have been upon duty night after night, for weeks together, and some of them night and day also, for many days in succession."

September 6, 1867, Robert R. Perry and, soon afterward, James Hanley were appointed a permanent night-watch, to aid Captain Runey, and the town appropriated, in place of its former annual "Selectmen's Incendiary Fund" of $5,000, the sum of $2,700 for police maintenance. In 1868 Melville C. Parkhurst was added to the night-force; two men were added in 1869 and in 1870 two more. About this time a day-patrol was established, and in 1870 the town was redivided into seven police districts, a night-patrolman was assigned to each, and the men were put upon fair salaries.

The force was reorganized in 1871 and enlarged to thirteen men, and a set of rules for its control was adopted, emergency only having been its governing factor before that year. Chairman Austin Belknap of the Board of Selectmen meanwhile had kept his eye upon the work of Melville C. Parkhurst, fresh as he was from the hardy experience of war, and having tried that officer and found him efficient, the Board made him captain of the watch. Upon the organization of the first city government, in 1872, Captain Parkhurst was appointed to his present position of chief of police. February 1, 1873, Patrolman Robert R. Perry was made captain of police, which rank he has held uninterruptedly to the present time, with the distinction of being the oldest officer, in point of service, in the department. The office of lieutenant was created in 1875 and filled by Joseph B. Alden

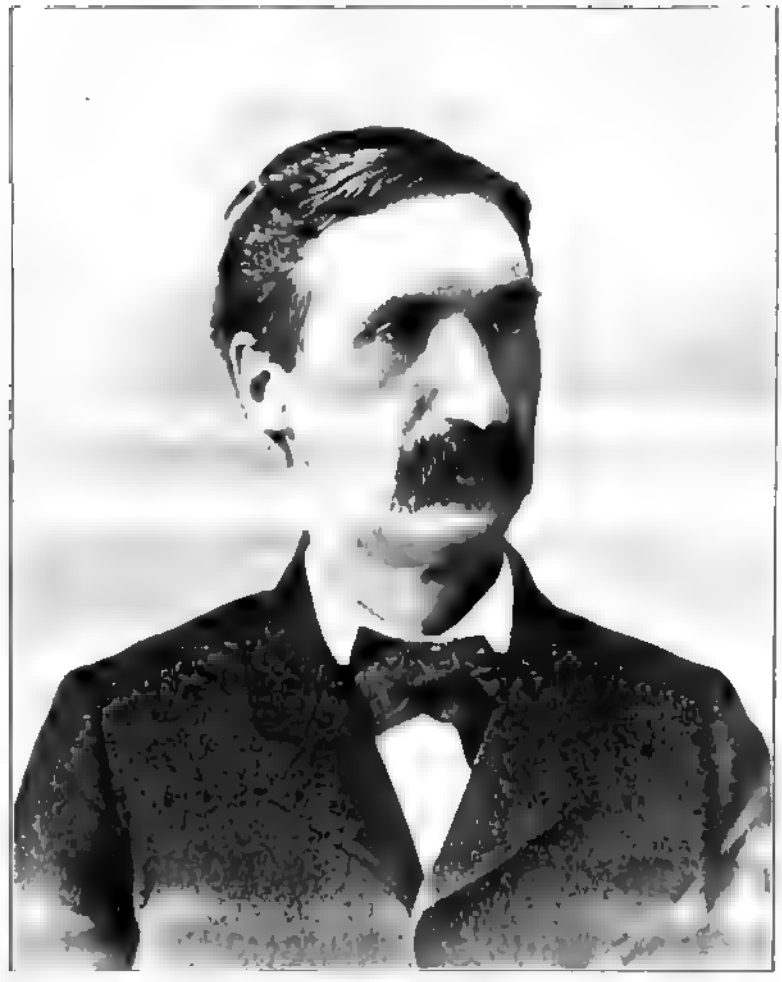
until his death in March, 1876, when Sergeant Samuel R. Dow was appointed to the place and held it until the office was discontinued in 1877. Charles C. Folsom was promoted to sergeant in 1876, and resigned, August 1, 1885, to become superintendent for the overseers of the poor, a position he still fills. The four sergeants of the present force, with their dates of appointment to the force and promotion are: Edward McCarr, April, 1871 — September 1, 1884; Christopher C. Cavanagh, May 1, 1869 — August 1, 1885; Dennis Kelly, April, 1881 — May 10, 1892; Eugene A. Carter, March, 1884 — February 8, 1893.

In 1877, with a city's population of about 22,000, the police force was reduced from twenty-eight to twenty-four men and salaries were cut down. The municipal police signal system was established for the use of the department September 1, 1888. The emergency ambulance was introduced in 1894, upon the completion of the Somerville Hospital, toward the building fund of which the police force collectively had voluntarily contributed the sum of $200. In 1895, acting under authority of Chapter 197 of the Acts of 1895, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Appointment of a Reserve Police in the City of Somerville," Mayor William H. Hodgkins appointed a reserve police force of eight men — the number of the reserve force is limited to ten by the same law, and the vote of the city council has fixed the number at eight — of whom three already, in accordance with the second section of the Act, requiring the regular force to be recruited from the reserve force, have been promoted to be regular patrolmen. September 1, 1896, with a city's population of about 55,000, the force consisted of the chief, one captain, four sergeants, thirty-six regular patrolmen and six reserve officers.

The Somerville Police Relief Association, of which all the men upon the regular force are members, was organized in 1872, and was incorporated December 19, 1881. It is dependent for funds almost exclusively upon the annual police ball, and has more than $20,000 in its treasury. Its officers are: President, Robert R. Perry; clerk, Eugene A. Carter; treasurer, Melville C. Parkhurst.

Somerville, as town and city, has ever been comparatively free of crime, chiefly because it is a residential place, where the sale of liquor is prohibited by overwhelming public sentiment and the liquor laws are unceasingly enforced. Until 1854 criminal cases were taken to Charlestown or to East Cambridge for trial. From 1854 until the incorporation of the city in 1872, cases were tried almost exclusively by Francis Tufts, acting as justice of the peace, and, later, as trial justice, under the statute whereby certain trial justices were designated and commissioned triennially, who exercised authority and jurisdiction in criminal cases in any town in the county where no Police Court was established. The first trials in Somerville, and those for many years, were conducted in the office of Justice Tufts, on the southwesterly corner of Medford and Washington streets. In 1861 the court was removed to what had been the schoolhouse, on the southeasterly corner of Prospect street and Somerville avenue. A Police Court was established in the city April 23, 1872.

MELVILLE C. PARKHURST.



MICHAEL F. FARRELL.

The Hon. Isaac Story, who is still in office, was appointed standing justice, and Lebbeus Stetson was elected clerk. Clerk Stetson was succeeded in 1882 by the present incumbent, Herbert C. Chapin. A room in the city hall was used for the sessions of the court until the completion of the fine brick and granite police building on Bow street in 1875. This structure, erected at a cost of about $50,000, furnished, was designed especially for the accommodation of the Police Department, the Police Court, the Somerville Light Infantry and the Overseers of the Poor. It contains also a large hall for ward and city purposes.

POLICE STATION, BOW STREET.

The venerable brick engine-house, on the corner of Prospect and Washington streets, was used as a lockup until 1873, before which time Cambridge accommodated Somerville's overflow of criminals, and from that time until the police building was finished the present water-works office, corner of Prospect street and Somerville avenue, was used.

The Somerville police department is, in many respects, a model organization. While the city has never pursued the policy, common in many other cities and towns, of maintaining one patrolman to every one thousand inhabitants, the force as constituted is reasonably effective, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the citizens.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY JOHN S. HAYES.

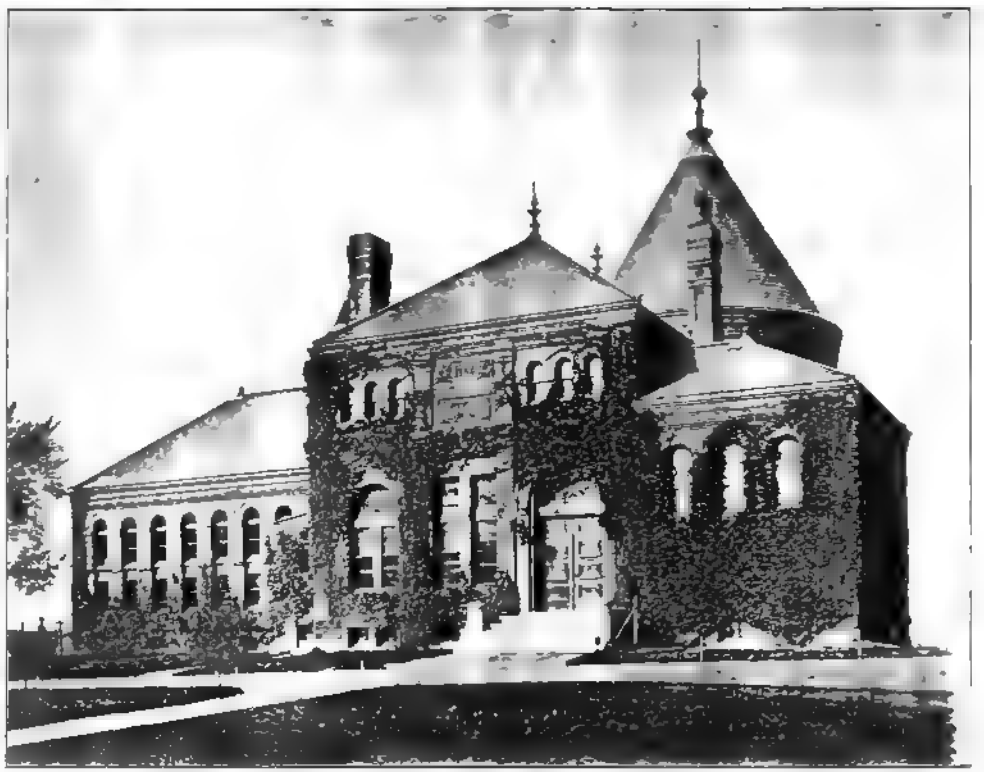
CHAPTER XXI.

THE Somerville Public Library deserves a prominent place in any recognition of the Somerville of to-day. Its inception, its steady growth, the fidelity of those to whom its interests have been committed, and its wide and increased usefulness, should have more than ordinary attention.

It cannot be disputed that to a very large degree a public library is the focus-point of the intelligence of a community. Of course its value must depend upon the character of its contents and the methods employed to bring it into touch with all classes of people. A public library is not meant for those of exceptional culture only, nor must it merely meet the uncultured taste of those whose lack of experience would make them satisfied with works of a weak if not vicious character. It is for the steady, if necessary, the slow uplifting of those who need, in every station in life, that enlightenment of mind which will make them appreciate the ennobling resources of mental culture, refinement, and ambition. From the very first the Public Library of Somerville has come under good guardianship and direction.

The one who took the earliest and most active interest in its establishment was Edward E. Edgerly. He held a position as president of the Somerville High School Association which of itself was indicative of the esteem in which he was held by those interested with him in the improvement of children and youth. It was unfortunate that his sickness and death prevented the maturing of his plans, but he achieved the success of inspiring others with the salutary importance of the project he had so persistently and strenuously advocated. Those who were associated with him did not receive his ideas in fallow minds or in unsympathetic hearts. On the contrary, at the suggestion of the Association of which he had been President, the selectmen and school committee of the town were invited to co-operate in taking measures for the formation of a library. This proposition received the immediate attention of the selectmen. A joint committee was formed, consisting of Austin Belknap, Horace Haskins, and Francis Houghton, of the board of selectmen, and Edward C. Booth, Henry M. Brown and George S. Littlefield of the High School Association. This was in the year 1869. The same committee was reappointed in March, 1870, and prepared and submitted a plan for the proposed library, and presented the names of the following well-known citizens as a Board of Trustees:

JOHN S. HAYES.



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Austin Belknap, Henry M. Brown, Samuel A. Carlton, Horace P. Hemenway, Oren S. Knapp, John P. Marshall, Edwin Mills, Frank H. Raymond and Columbus Tyler.

The town, however, at its April meeting in 1871, while voting "That a free public library be established," did not ratify the action of the committee, but instead appointed a committee "to report a plan for operating the same." This committee consisted of the above mentioned citizens, and Russell H. Conwell, Joshua H. Davis, Samuel C. Hunt, George S. Littlefield, Rev. Charles Lowe, Isaac Pitman, and Quincy A. Vinal. Subsequently there was a change made in the composition of the committee. Rev. Charles Lowe and Prof. John P. Marshall being absent in Europe, and so unable to serve, Rev. Geo. W. Durell and John R. Poor were chosen to fill the vacancies.

It is unnecessary to follow in minute detail the work done by the committee. They reported in print, and submitted a code of by-laws, substantially the same as those now in force, and the citizens in town meeting assembled adopted their recommendations, November 7, 1871.

The change of town government to that of a city necessitated some delay. But at a meeting of the city council held October 21, 1872, a board of trustees consisting of nine members was elected. This board organized November 14, and elected Isaac Pitman librarian.

The library opened for the delivery of books to the public May 1, 1873, in a small room on the lower floor of the city hall. It had a list of 2384 volumes. Of that number 715 volumes were donated by thirty-six public-spirited citizens. From that time until the present, the library has been wholly sustained by the yearly appropriations made by the city council, and the dog-licenses, which are yearly turned over to the library, it having received only $102.80 in gifts. The aggregate amount of the annual appropriations and dog-licenses, during the existence of the library, is $111,355.34.

Mr. Pitman continued as librarian, giving valuable help, without money and without price, until June 1, 1875, when he resigned, and his valuable assistant, Miss H. A. Adams, was elected to his place, which she acceptably filled for eighteen years. During her term of service the number of books increased to about 25,000, and the yearly circulation to 93,000. In July, 1893, the present incumbent, John S. Hayes, took charge of the library.

It was evident to the board of trustees that the increasing needs of the library consequent upon the enlarged population of the city, and the more general use of the library books, demanded better accommodations, and more modern methods. The present library building was erected in 1884 5, at a cost of $28,335.45 exclusive of land, and presumably was deemed sufficiently capacious for all prospective needs; yet within ten years it had been outgrown in every department, but particularly in shelf-room for books, and rooms for consultation and study.

By the generous action of the city government, the trustees were enabled in 1895 to remove the book-cases and erect a steel book-stack, thus

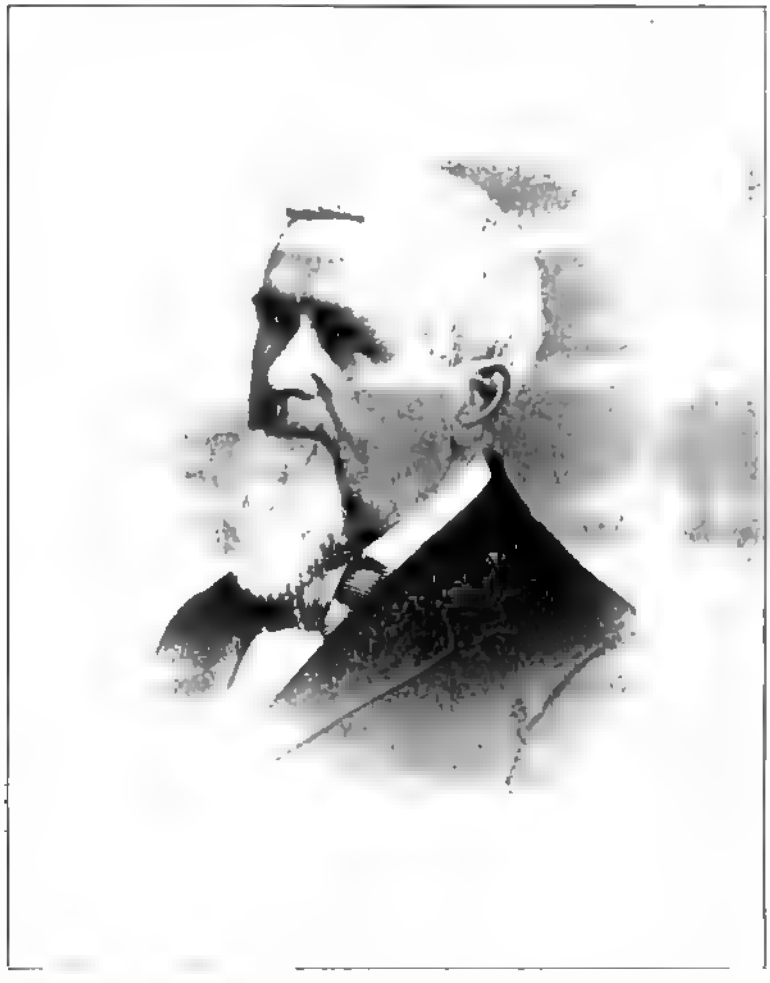
enabling them to more than double the book-holding capacity of the stack-room. Other changes were made, adding very much to the usefulness of the library for those who desired to consult its resources. A reference room was provided, thus making the books of this department more accessible. One room has been set apart for works on our state and town histories, and the volumes which now line its walls make a notable beginning for a department of Americana; and numerous valuable art-books have been added, and so far as was deemed justifiable in view of the limited funds at the disposal of the trustees, foreign books, mostly in general literature, have also found a place within the library.

And still the work goes on. There is an increasing use of the books now held in the library catalogue, and a very urgent need for more. This is indicated by the fact that, having a library of less than 34,000 volumes, and a city population of over 54,000, and rapidly increasing, the yearly circulation has risen to 130,000, — which is equivalent to each volume in the library being circulated four times each year; while the size of the library is indicated by the statement that there is less than two-thirds of a book to each inhabitant. It will thus be seen that our library is very small in proportion to the size of the city, while its circulation is comparatively large, — thus making it a question of serious consideration how soon there can be had, at least, a list of 100,000 books in the library.

It is the policy of the trustees to bring the resources of the library as close to the homes of the city as possible. With this end in view, sub-agencies have been located in East Somerville and West Somerville, and books are regularly delivered at the several large school buildings, for the use of teachers and pupils, and thus the library is kept in touch with the younger portion of the community.

In order to make the library more accessible, a new finding-list was printed about one year ago, after a re-classification of all books in the library, at an expense of $4,344. In order to give information as to new books, or books bearing on special topics, a monthly bulletin for free distribution has been issued, and frequent communications printed in the local press, which has very cordially seconded the efforts which have been industriously made by those in charge of the library.

The trustees have always given patient thought and valuable time, voluntarily and gratuitously, sometimes in much perplexity, to promoting the interests of the institution committed to their guardianship. The high character of the books selected and placed upon the shelves testifies to their faithfulness, and indicates that they fully appreciate the responsibilities placed upon them; and it is evident that the library has been exceedingly fortunate in having the services of able and devoted men and women in its organization, management, and administration. It has been built up and carried forward with no false step or retrograde movement, from its small beginning in a little room, until it has quite outgrown the beautiful building it now occupies, and it seeks to-day new opportunities of usefulness, even in advance of public requirements.



CHARLES S. LINCOLN.

CHRISTOPHER E. RYMES.

Judging from its past growth, and from its present influence, it is by no means unreasonable to expect that the public library will be an increasing power for good in the flourishing, intelligent, and beautiful city of Somerville.

The interest taken in the library since its beginning, and the use made of it, may be imperfectly indicated by the following brief citation of figures: In 1873, as has been already stated, the number of books in the library was 2,384; the circulation that year was 18,047 volumes. Two years later, that is, in 1875, there had been placed in the library 5,235 books, and the circulation was 30,025. In 1880, 8,614 books, 67,891 circulation; in 1885, 12,788 books, 65,450 circulation; in 1890, 20,112 books, 95,127 circulation; in 1894, 27,729 books, 106,341 circulation; and in 1896, up to November 1, 30,642 books, and a circulation of 116,786. The circulation for the entire year will probably exceed 130,000 volumes. The number of books worn out, lost and discarded, up to the present time, has been 2,754, making the number of volumes in the library about 34,000. The total circulation has been 1,727,038 volumes.

The library and reading-room are open every day (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M; Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9 P. M. The reference room is open from 1.30 P. M. to 5.30 P. M. Books are delivered and collected at the several large grammar schools as frequently as the demand may require.

Any resident of Somerville, over fourteen years of age, is entitled to the use of the library by signing the proper application, and presenting a written recommendation that he is a suitable person to use the library, signed by two citizens of Somerville.

Any person visiting the library for the purpose of literary or scientific investigation may temporarily receive the benefits of the reading-room and the use of the books within the library building.

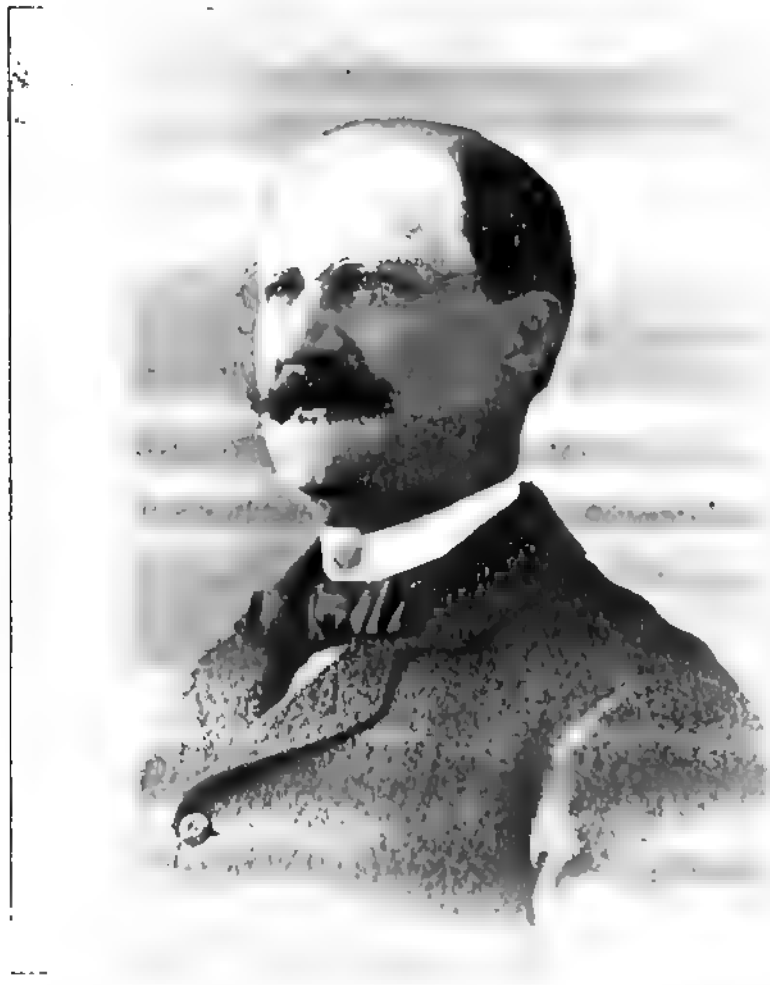
Special privileges are granted professional persons, teachers, authors, and special students requiring the use of more than one book at a time.

It is hoped that those who make use of the library will have no hesitation in consulting the librarians and assistants in all matters upon which information is needed. Inquiries regarding special subjects of study are always invited, and will receive careful attention. Information slips can be obtained at the desk.

Organization.

Trustees. — Charles S. Lincoln, president, J. Henry Flitner, Christopher E. Rymes, Charles H. Brown, Elijah C. Clark, John B. Viall, Charles A. West, J. Frank Wellington, Charles W. Sawyer; John S. Hayes, secretary.

Library Staff. — John S. Hayes, librarian; Clara L. Bidwell, assistant librarian; Anna L. Stone and Mary J. Warren, assistants; F. Mabel Norcross, cataloguer; Esther M. Mayhew, Charles A. Wiggin and Henry N. Sanborn, attendants; Charles A. Southwick, janitor.



J. FRANK WELLINGTON.

CHARLES W. SAWYER.

JAMES R. HOPKINS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

BY WILLIAM E. BRIGHAM.

CHAPTER XXII.

FROM 1842, when all Somerville was a quiet farming country, dates the history of the Somerville Fire Department. For nearly fifty years a curious little machine had been in service in Charlestown proper, a "tub" hand engine, Mystic No. 6 by name. Its principal mechanism consisted of an oblong wooden tank sheathed with metal, pistons which worked perpendicularly, and handsome lancewood brakes. It could not "draught" water, and all it threw was first poured into it from buckets — hence its denomination "tub."

In 1838, four years before Somerville was set off as a town, the Charlestown authorities assigned this engine to duty in Charlestown's big back yard, as Somerville then was, and a plain two-story wooden engine-house with cupola was built for it on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, at a cost of $400. In this the engine was placed, and a small bell was hung in the cupola. For years, even after the Somerville company was organized, in 1842, an alarm of fire could be rung only by means of this bell. For years, also, according to a law then in force, every man in town was required to hang two buckets, usually of leather and painted, in his front hall, and when an alarm was sounded it was his duty to seize those buckets, hurry to the fire and range in line with others to assist in passing water from well or cistern to the men who worked the engine.

August 6, 1838, the selectmen appointed Benjamin F. Ricker, Hiram Allen, Clark Bennett, Solomon Story, James Underwood, Nathan Tufts, Nathan Tufts, Jr., David A. Sanborn, William Bonner, John Runey, Jr., True Morrill, Henry A. Ireland, Charles Miller, Jerome Thorp, Joshua Rand, Levi Orcutt, Daniel Stone, Joseph Clark, Robert Vinal, William Munroe, William Parker, Nathan Blodgett, Benjamin Hadley, Benjamin Hadley, Jr., Abram Welch, Oliver Tufts, Samuel T. Frost, Asa Richards, Dustin N. Smith, Oscar Bennett, Robert Sanborn, Nathaniel Williams, John Giles, Caleb Harrington and Charles Wentworth, "to be engineers and firemen constituting a new company designated as Engine Company No. 6, attached to Engine 6, located near Milk Row in said Charlestown." The Charles Miller mentioned in the foregoing was the man who named Somerville. The records fail to give the list of officers of the original "Mystic 6" company. The first officers mentioned were in 1840, when

John Runey, Jr., was foreman: Solomon Story, assistant foreman; Jerome Thorp, second assistant; and Robert A. Vinal, clerk and treasurer. In 1839 Hiram Allen had been appointed an assistant engineer, and was, it is stated, the only representative the Somerville district ever had upon the Charlestown board of fire engineers. In 1842, when the town was set off, old Mystic 6 was left as a legacy to Somerville, and the engine's valuation, $50, was entered upon the town records. This engine was Somerville's only fire apparatus until 1850; in 1856, by vote of the town, Abram Welch was authorized to sell the venerable relic, which he did for $30, and it was taken to East Boston and broken up for old junk. The small hand bell which came with it from Charlestown is now in possession of Chief Hopkins at the central fire station. It bears the inscription: —

"Presented to Company No. 7 by Mr. John B. Parker."

The salary of the firemen, all volunteers, was $1.50 each per annum, paid by the abatement of the poll tax. Fires were infrequent, however, and in a short time the company disbanded; and from that time until 1850 the engine was manned sometimes by a regularly organized company and sometimes by volunteers. In 1846 the "Boys' Company," so called, because composed of young men from 16 to 20 years old, was organized. According to the recollection of some of its members, Levi Orcutt was foreman, David A. Sanborn, Jr., assistant foreman, and J. Manley Clark, clerk. Among other members were Quincy A. Vinal, Robert A. Vinal, Horace B. Runey, George W. Fillebrown, Carlton Hawkins, "Jimmy" Williams (a popular colored man), George Ambrose Clark, Albert L. Sanborn, Daniel Sanborn, Henry Munroe, Henry Thorpe, and Quincy Harrington.

In 1850 began what may be termed the romantic days of the department which continued for fifteen years, during which time the firemen as such were closely identified with the social life of the town. November 12, 1849, after repeated attempts at like action, the town appropriated $1,438.75 for the purchase of a "good and sufficient fire engine." It arrived about January 1, 1850, and was styled "Somerville No. 1." It was a first-class modern suction machine, one of the best ever made by the celebrated Hunneman & Co. of Roxbury, and had six and a half inch cylinders, folding brakes and all the latest improvements. January 7, 1850, the selectmen appointed the following board of fire engineers: Nathan Tufts, Jr., Gardner T. Ring, George O. Brastow, John B. Osgood, and Abram Welch. Mr. Welch declining to serve, Hiram Allen was appointed in his place. January 15, the board organized by the choice of Nathan Tufts, Jr., as chief engineer, and George O. Brastow, clerk. More than fifty men at once enrolled in the company, and soon it was one of the leading and most popular organizations in town. Following is the original roster of Somerville Engine Company No. 1, as taken from a poster in the possession of Chief Hopkins, and which is believed to be the only one in existence: —

D. A. Marrett, Lorenzo Burbank, Rufus Littlefield, Seward Pidge, Caleb Kingman, Jairus Mann, L. Arnold, George W. Bridgman, George A. Clark, Samuel Hamblin, George W. Hadley, David Kenrick, John

DAVID A. SANBORN.

Residence of RICHARD H. STURTEVANT, 31 Walnut Street.

Ackers, David Bonner, Granville Leland, Jonas Trefren, Francis Tufts, Levi Orcutt, Jr., W. S. Leland, Lewis C. Edgerly, David A. Sanborn, Nathaniel K. Hammond, Joseph Q. Twombly, Calvin Horton, Horace B. Runey, J. Runey, George H. Foster, John B. Osgood, Benjamin Randall, Benjamin Hamilton, B. F. Darling, George Holton, J. Rice, Edward J. Shattuck, Lewis Horton, J. Bachelder, Benjamin Hadley, Isaac F. Shepard, Francis J. Williams, John Ireland, Daniel A. Hartwell, James Wiggins, James M. Stevens, M. E. Benjamin, E. G. Kenrick, S. C. Bradshaw, Jr., Frederick W. Hannaford, William G. Emery, Samuel H. Gooding, Shepard Robinson, Joseph Pierce, Jr., George S. Fogg, W. B. Sisson, Franklin D. Snow, James Williams, George W. Trefren.

The first fire to which the department was called was the burning of Jotham Johnson's barn on the "Ireland rangeway," off School street toward Union square.

In 1853 the company demanded a raise of pay from $1.50 a year to $1.00 a month, that an entertainment fund might be established. The selectmen hesitated. The men reeled up the hose and, figuratively speaking, walked out. In course of time the selectmen yielded and, December 5, 1854, this pioneer strike was ended. The company, as a matter of fact, suffered one or two other disbandments, during all of which, however, the men stood as ready for service, in case of emergency, as if their names had still been carried upon the pay-roll of the town.

An event which attracted the excited attention of firemen all over the State, and in which the Somerville company played one of the two important parts, took place Fast Day, 1852. Somerville One, a Hunneman, and Niagara 3 of East Cambridge, a Thayer engine, had long been rivals, and at last Somerville sent a formal challenge to Cambridge. The fact of the approaching contest became noised abroad, and on the day of the trial several thousand persons, residents of neighboring places and firemen from all over the State, gathered on Broadway, Cambridge. The Cambridge Brass Band was hired, all the church bells were rung, and the excitement was intense. The cylinder of Niagara was of about the same size as that of Somerville, but of shorter stroke. Niagara lowered Somerville's water nine and one-quarter inches in the first trial and "washed" her once in the second. At the expiration of time in the second trial the water in Somerville was four inches from the top of the tub. In the third trial, "tub and tub," Niagara "sucked" Somerville twice, and at the expiration of time the water in Niagara was twelve and a half inches from the top of the tub, and in Somerville's, five and a half inches. Captain B. F. Darling was in command of Somerville 1, and Captain Alexander Fraser of Niagara 3.

As a matter of history, also, Somerville One engaged in many other exciting contests of a like nature, in which she was as often victorious as defeated.

The first and only board of fire wards for the town, appointed May 4, 1842, consisted of Robert G. Tenney, Hiram Hackett and William A. Russell, who served until the appointment of the board of engineers in 1850.

December 24, 1855, the old engine-house was destroyed by fire, although the engine with other contents was saved, and J. Q. Twombly's paint-shop was used until 1856, when the town, at a cost of $5,000, erected the substantial brick building on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets; in 1871 the handsome house with the tower, on the corner of Highland avenue and Walnut street, was erected.

Before leaving the days of the hand-engine it is pleasant to record one or two of the many incidents illustrative of the patriotism and paternal liberality of the firemen of that time, and of their correlation to the interests of the town. For years the upper room in the little engine-house and Franklin hall, next it, on the site of the present Holmes' store, were much used for public gatherings of all kinds, of which none, perhaps, were more popular with the firemen than the series of religious services in charge of Rev. Charles Baker. When "Father" Baker wished to build a church edifice, in 1857–8, he said: "Well, boys, what are you going to do to help us?" The answer was immediate and satisfactory; and it was said of the members of Somerville Engine Company No. 1, that their assistance did much toward the erection of the first edifice built by the First M. E. Church in Somerville — now the property of the St. Joseph's Society, on Webster avenue. The first flagstaff in town, long a landmark, and later replaced, was put up by the firemen in Union square in 1853.

The war record of Somerville 1 Engine Company was noteworthy. Immediately following the bombardment of Fort Sumter several of its members, including James R. Hopkins, now chief, Albert Caswell, F. R. Kinsley, Joseph J. Giles, John H. Hodgdon, Frank Moore and Henry Carr, enlisted in the Somerville Light Infantry and went to the front; and during the war the company contributed more than $800 to assist in placing Somerville's soldiers in the field and caring for their families at home.

It was fifteen years from the purchase of the hand-engine to the organization of the first hose-company. In 1865 David A. Sanborn and Jairus Mann were sent by the town to New York to select a hand hose-carriage. In Troy they chose one bearing upon the front the words, "John E. Wool," and on the back, "We Battle with the Elements." It was taken to East Somerville and placed in a shed, and later removed to the two-story wooden house on Webster street, between Glen and Rush streets, torn down in the fall of 1896 to allow the erection upon that site of the Sanford Hanscom schoolhouse. "Liberty Hose Company No. 1" was at once organized, in June, 1865, as follows: Alfred Horton, foreman; George W. Bean, assistant foreman; James R. Hopkins, clerk; James Merritt, treasurer; James Bean, L. Horton, D. P. Horton, W. E. Dickson, Jabez P. Dill, A. F. Locke, Seth Hatch, James Galletly, R. G. Wentworth, William Bean, J. D. Lovering, Elkanah Crosby, R. D. Hall, James Porter, E. A. Dickson and Albert Abbott. July 9, 1866, the company disbanded, owing to internal dissensions, but a new company was formed within a few days, taking the name of "John E. Wool." In the fall of 1867 the carriage was remodeled and repainted: on one reelhead was a representation of the burning of the Frank-

BERNARD W. LAWRENCE.

Residence of BERNARD W. LAWRENCE, 289 Highland Ave.

lin Street Congregational Church, in 1867, and on the other was placed a fine carving of a wreath, horn of plenty, etc., inclosing a picture of the burning of the armory of the Prescott Light Guards of Charlestown, with the machine coming out of its house. A horse-carriage superseded the "Gen. John E. Wool" in 1873, and the hand-carriage, which had cost $600, was sold to the town of Everett for $400 and thence went out of service and was returned to its original company in Troy. Thomas H. Daley, now captain of Hose 1, was the first driver of a horse hose-carriage in the department, and has continued as driver to the present time. Differences with the engineers led to a disbandment of the company in 1874, but another company was organized immediately.

The fire department was fast becoming one of the great wheels of the municipal machinery. March 30, 1866, the volunteer system was abolished, and May 26, 1866, a steam fire-engine, the first and one of the best that Hunneman & Co. built, arrived, and the department was reorganized. A working force of engineers, drivers and firemen was employed permanently. The new steamer company, recruited chiefly from the old hand-engine company, was composed as follows: Frank O. Hudson, foreman; Albert Caswell, assistant foreman; Samuel S. Hudson, clerk; W. A. Burbank, Rufus Lamkin, Melvin B. Ricker, F. D. Snow, hosemen; H. A. Whiting, engineer; Henry A. Byrnes, stoker; Charles Trull, driver. The only muster this company ever attended was at Fitchburg, October 11, 1871, when, twenty-five engines contesting, Somerville stood fifth, with a horizontal record of 212 feet, 8 inches, through 200 feet of hose. The first Silsby engine was bought in 1873. Henry A. Byrnes and William A. Burbank, promoted to engineer and fireman in 1867, have held their positions nearly thirty years, being still in service.

Winter Hill Hose Company No. 2, originally named "Carlton," was organized December 1, 1869. With a two-wheeled carriage and a jumper it occupied humble wooden quarters until 1872-3, when its present well appointed brick house on Marshall street was erected, a new carriage was bought, and horses were secured to drag it.

Since 1867 an independent company, having for its officers Caleb A. Page, Jarvis A. Bucknam and Fred A. White, had run with the hook and ladder truck, bought in 1863 but never formally manned. May 2, 1870, the company having disbanded some time before, George W. Bean was requested to recruit a regular company, which, in August, was officially recognized and organized with George W. Bean, foreman; Albert Caswell, assistant foreman; and John W. Byrnes, clerk. It was styled "Prescott," after Col. Prescott of Bunker Hill fame. In 1874, when a new truck was bought, the name was changed to Robert A. Vinal Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Chief James R. Hopkins having declined to allow it to be named for himself.

In June, 1871, the graceful engine-house upon Central Hill, now abandoned, was completed, and the steamer was transferred thither from Union square. Hose 3 company was organized at once to fill the place left vacant,

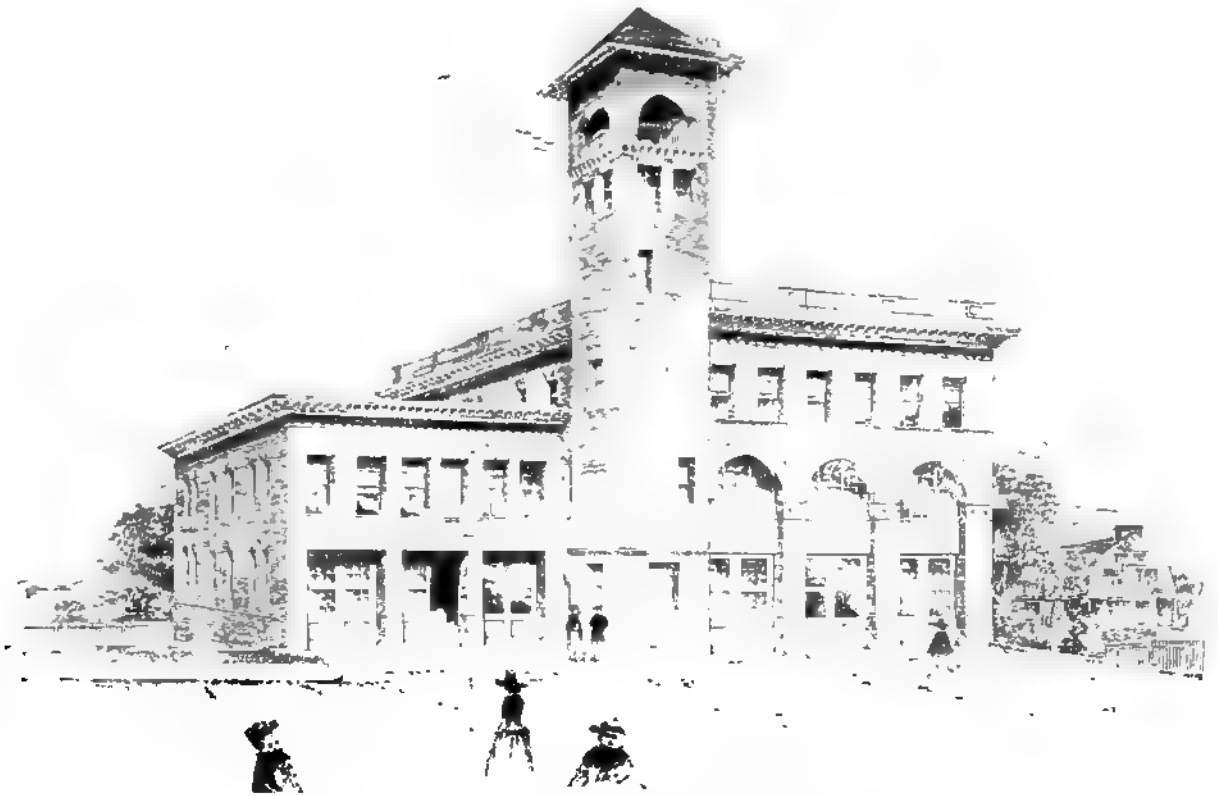
and the truck was transferred from its shed to the same building. This company was named after George H. Foster, foreman of "Somerville One" from 1854 to 1861, and who, "as a hand-engine commander, had no superior and but few equals." He served also as an engineer until his death, November 23, 1864, and his funeral was one of the largest attended ever held in Somerville.

George O. Brastow Hose Company No. 4 was organized November 12, 1873, and went at once into its present building, corner of Highland avenue and Grove street, at the completion of which all the apparatus in the city was equipped with horses. In 1884 a combined hose-reel and a protective wagon replaced Hose 4's carriage. It was intended to use rubber covers to protect goods at fires, but as the insurance companies would not furnish the covers the idea was abandoned, and in 1887 two 40-gallon Babcock chemical tanks replaced the box intended for the covers. This was designed by Chief Hopkins and, according to H. H. Easterbrook, to whose painstaking sketch of the Somerville fire department this writer is indebted for several matters of detail, was probably the first combined apparatus of that kind in the country. A Silsby steam-engine was placed in the station in 1890, and the company changed from a hose to an engine company. Hose 5, whose model brick station is on Somerville avenue at Lowell street, was organized August 15, 1889.

The commodious and substantial Central Fire Station, near the junction of Medford street and Highland avenue, was erected in 1894, whereupon the old engine-house on Highland avenue and Walnut street was abandoned. The new station is thoroughly practical in plan and appointments, and has no superior in the State. It shelters now Engine 1 and hose wagon and the new chemical engine A, and includes accommodations also for a combined aerial-ladder truck and water-tower when it may be found necessary. The second floor is given up to sleeping rooms, a recreation room, hayloft, workroom, and the chief's quarters. The third floor is used exclusively as the headquarters of the fire-alarm telegraph system. In 1894, also, a building sufficiently commodious for two pieces of apparatus was erected on Highland avenue near Cedar street. A truck was bought and placed therein, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 was organized to operate it.

In 1896 a new fire station, designed to accommodate three pieces of apparatus, was erected at the corner of Broadway and Cross street. To this building Hose Company No. 1 was transferred from the old wooden building on Webster street and reorganized into an engine company. Relief engine No. 2 was placed in its charge, and this company is now known as Engine Company No. 2.

In June, 1874, the Gamewell fire-alarm telegraph system was introduced, and in 1877, under special act of the legislature, the force was reorganized, the board of engineers was abolished, and the power to appoint and remove vested in the mayor and board of aldermen. The office of assistant chief was also created, and since that time has been efficiently filled by Captain Nathaniel C. Barker. The men were uniformed in 1885.

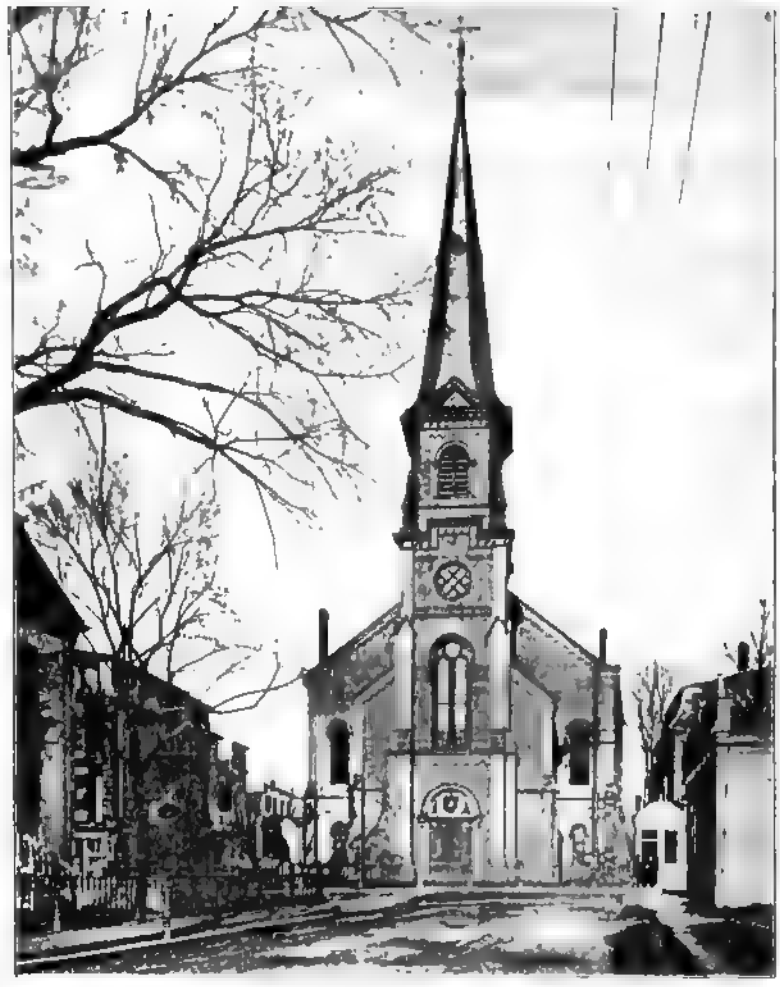


CENTRAL FIRE STATION, at junction of Medford Street and Highland Ave.

It is possible to speak only in the highest terms of the efficiency of the Somerville Fire Department and of the ability and popularity of its veteran chief, James R. Hopkins, as fireman and man. The city has dealt very liberally with the department, and there is not its superior in the State.

A valuable table showing the organization of the Board of Fire Engineers from 1850 to the present time is as follows: —

Year.	Chief.	Clerk.	1st Assistant.	2d Assistant.	3d Assistant.
1850	Nathan Tufts, Jr.	George O. Brastow.	Gardner T. Ring.	John B. Osgood.	Hiram Allen.
1851	"	"	"	Abram Welch.	"
1852	Abram Welch.	Sam'l H. Gooding.	Levi Orcutt.	Carl'n Hawkins.	John Runey.
1853	"	"	Chas. E. Gilman.	Benj. Randall.	"
1854	"	"	"	"	"
1855	Robert A. Vinal.	John Runey.	Charles Waldron.		
1856	"	"	"		
1857	"	Sam'l H. Gooding.	John Runey.		
1858	John Runey.	"	Geo. A. Sanborn.		
1859	"	"	"		
1860	"	"	"		
1861	Sam'l H. Gooding.	Charles Waldron.	Geo. H. Foster.		
1862	"	Samuel A. Tuttle.	"		
1863	"	D. A. Sanborn, Jr.	"		
1864	"	"	"		
1865	D. A. Sanborn, Jr.	Jairus Mann.	Sam'l H. Gooding.		
1866	"	"	"	G. W. Trefren.	
1867	"	"	"	"	
1868	"	Sam'l H. Gooding.	Henry A. Angier.	Geo. Cutter.	Albert Horton.
1869	"	"	"	"	J. R. Hopkins.
1870	"	"	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"	"
1872	James R. Hopkins.	Henry A. Angier.	George W. Bean.	F. D. Snow.	Theo. C. Joslyn.
1873	"	"	"	"	"
1874	"	Gardner W. Ring.	"	Theo. C. Joslyn.	A. Caswell.
1875	"	"	Theo. C. Joslyn.	A. Caswell.	S. H. Stevens.
1876	"	"	"	"	"
1877					
to	"		Nath'l C. Barker.		
1896					



EAST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Perkins Street, opposite Pinckney.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES.

CHAPTER XXIII.

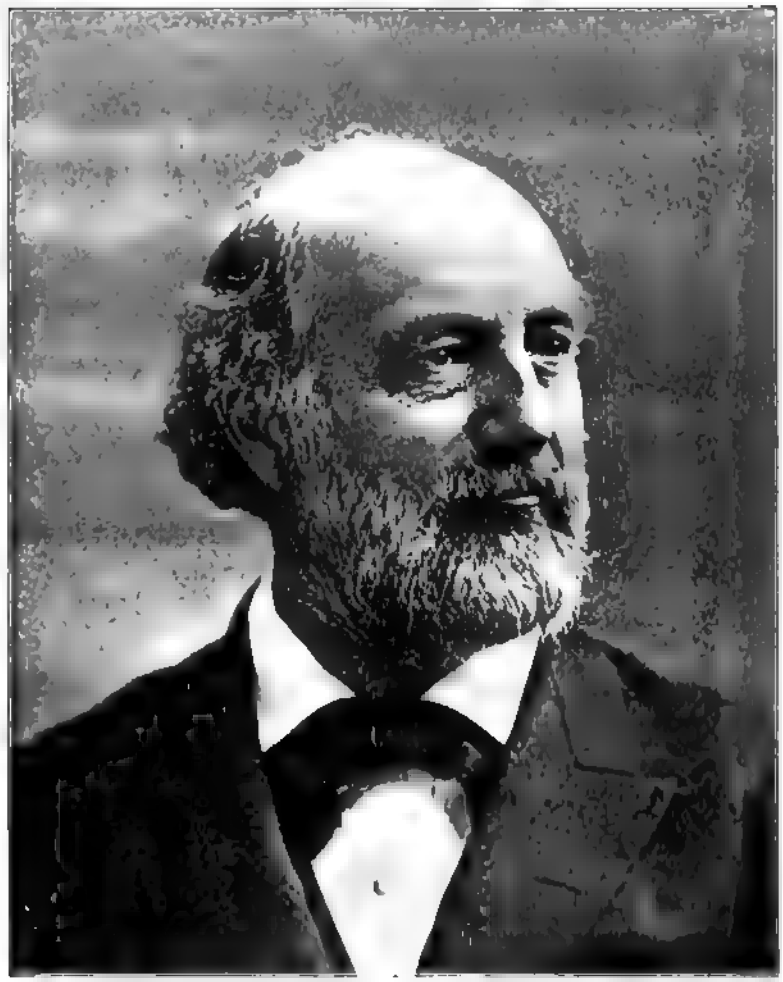
EAST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By Rev. Orville Coats.

The East Somerville Baptist Church was organized March 19, 1890. Its constituent members were nearly all originally members of the Perkins Street Baptist Church. Its first pastor was Rev. C. L. Rhoades, who served the church from its organization until September 25, 1892. During this period the membership increased from 143 to 274, and a Sunday-school of over five hundred was gathered. The first services of the church were held in Hadley Hall on Broadway, afterward in the Flint-street Methodist church, and since July 25, 1890, in the present edifice on Perkins street opposite Pinckney. The original officers were: deacons, Samuel Cutler, Hiram N. Stearns and Elbridge A. Towle; clerk, Arthur C. Hill; treasurer, Charles F. Powers; collector, Wm. A. Corson. One of the remarkable features of the early history of the church was the work among children inaugurated and carried on by Pastor Rhoades. Hundreds of boys and girls were gathered every Saturday evening, and instructed by means of lectures and stereopticon pictures, many of whom became permanently connected with the Sunday-school and the church. The officers of the Sunday-school at its organization were: superintendent, William H. Goodspeed; assistant superintendent, L. Herbert Huntley; secretary, William B. Wilson; treasurer, W. T. Kincaid. May 1, 1891, William H. Goodspeed and Herman D. Osgood were elected deacons. The Baptist Young People's Union was formed September 29, 1891, and Charles H. Johnquest was elected its first president.

The church was without a pastor from September 25, 1892, until March 5, 1893, when the present pastor, Rev. Orville Coats, began his work.

The church, though small in numbers, has made a good record by its interest in missions, general evangelization and benevolence. During the six and a half years of its existence it has given $11,529.30 for benevolent objects, and raised for all purposes $43,898.27. Present membership is 298. Church officers: pastor, Rev. Orville Coats; deacons, Samuel Cutler, Hiram N. Stearns, Wm. H. Goodspeed and Herman D. Osgood; clerk, Charles N. Stockbridge; treasurer, Frank E. Cutler; collector, C. A. Littlefield; assistant collector, I. F. Pierce; Sunday-school superintendent, L. Herbert Huntley; assistant superintendent, William B. Wilson; secretary, Wm. S. McLean; treasurer, Walter E. Horton. Preaching services are held on Sunday at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school meets at noon.



JUSTIN D. FULTON, D.D.
Pastor First Baptist Church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Spring Hill.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

By Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D.

The First Baptist Church in Somerville was organized December 30, 1852, with eleven men and twenty women. A council was called to recognize the company as a regular Baptist church, twenty-two churches being represented. On motion of Rev. Rollin H. Neal, D.D., the council unanimously voted to recognize this as "The First Baptist Church in Somerville," which recognition was completed in a public service the same evening. Rev. Daniel W. Faunce served them as pastor from July 14, 1853, to September 1, 1854. He was followed by George G. Fairbanks, March 21, 1855, to June 30, 1860; Lewis B. Hibbard, February 21, 1867, to February 28, 1868; John D. Sweet, May 4, 1868, to August 9, 1869; Charles M. Smith, February 20, 1870, to March 31, 1885; Fenner B. Dickinson, October 1, 1885, to November 2, 1886; Frank O. Cunningham, April 26, 1887, to September 1, 1892; Luther B. Plumer, February 4, 1893, to September 4, 1894; and Justin D. Fulton, D.D., November 20, 1894, to the present time. The church worshipped in the Beech-street Chapel from the date of its organization till March 2, 1873, when they entered their present place of worship on Belmont street. This building was formally dedicated June 12, 1873, and has been without a mortgage or incumbrance since April, 1883. It is a comfortable, commodious and attractive house of worship.

The church has from the first maintained a character of uncompromising devotion to the proclamation of the gospel of Christ, and believing that the Baptist church founded by Christ and the apostles in Jerusalem furnishes the model for the highest and freest religious life, consistency has made the church the stalwart champion of Baptist principles, which enter so largely into the religious life of the nation. The position maintained by this church on the temperance question has helped keep Somerville a no-license city, and has furnished from its membership some of the ablest advocates and the most indefatigable workers for clean citizenship in the city.

The calling of its present pastor as the lover of Roman Catholics, and their co-operation with him in the great work to which he has given his heart, giving him four days of each week to prosecute the work in the regions beyond, evidences their faith in the needs of the country and the remedial power furnished by the gospel which is the present and the future hope of the country.

The Sabbath School was organized in 1853, and was made a branch of church work by formal action, April 10, 1889. Its superintendents have been men of God, and its teachers, chosen from the church, are thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit and purposes of the gospel which is being sounded out from the pulpit.

The Baptist Young People's Union furnishes the young people an organization where Baptist sentiments find a home, and brings the young people as well as the church into association with masses of young Baptists that are making their influence felt in all parts of the land.

The Woman's Foreign Mission Circle was organized April 10, 1873. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Story was its first president, and she filled the office with exceptional acceptance till her death, October 23, 1888. In 1885 a Woman's Home Mission Circle was formed, with Mrs. S. P. Wilcox for president, but in 1889 it was thought best to consolidate the two, having one organization with two treasurers. The organization was then known as the Woman's Mission Circle. There is a children's meeting, held on Friday afternoons at 4 P. M. under the direction of the B. Y. P. U., which is accomplishing great good. The church is in the enjoyment of great prosperity, as is indicated by the flourishing Sabbath-school and large congregations which wait upon the ministry of the word, for all of which there is devout thankfulness.

RANDALL MEMORIAL FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By Rev. Edwin P. Moulton.

The Randall Memorial Free Baptist Church was organized July 21, 1873, as the Freewill Baptist Mission Church of Charlestown, with twenty-three members. For about one year meetings were held in a hall on Main street, Charlestown. October, 1874, they moved to Broadway Hall, East Somerville, and in June, 1879, to a larger hall near by. There they remained until April, 1882, when they moved into the chapel they now occupy. A lot has been purchased on New Cross street, and an edifice, a cut of which accompanies this account, is to be erected upon it. This church has always been small in numbers, but has been self-supporting. About three hundred and fifty persons have united with it since its organization, and the present resident membership is one hundred and eight. This church has had six pastors: Rev. James Rand, August, 1873, to January, 1879; Rev. A. T. Hillman, December, 1882, to September, 1883; Rev. James Boyd, February, 1884, to September, 1884; Rev. C. S. Frost, January, 1886, to April, 1887; Rev. J. H. Yeoman, May, 1887, to October, 1888; and Rev. Edwin P. Moulton, the present pastor, who commenced his labors in November, 1888. Though comparatively small, this church has had many excellent men and women among its members, and has done a good work in the community. During the past year it has given to the world one minister, Rev. Geo. W. Russell of Starksboro, Vt., and one missionary, Miss Etta Castellow of Calcutta, India. This church is congregational in polity, and in faith stands for free grace, open communion and the baptism of believers by immersion only. It is a member of a body of churches of like faith in the State, called the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist Churches. It has also connected with it all the usual auxiliaries: a Sunday-school, Young People's Society, Ladies' Social Circle, etc., and with the other churches in the city is laboring for the salvation of men and for that righteousness among the people that exalteth a nation.

REV. EDWIN P. MOULTON,
Pastor Randall Memorial Free Baptist Church.

RANDALL MEMORIAL FREE BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Now being erected on New Cross Street.)

THE PERKINS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

By Rev. John R. Cow.

This church was organized May 4, 1845, with fourteen members. It was first known as the Neck Village Baptist Church, later as the Charlestown and Somerville Baptist Church, and in August, 1853, as the Perkins Street Baptist Church. The first meeting-house occupied by the church was erected at the corner of Main and Haverhill streets, Charlestown. In the summer of 1853 it was removed and located on Perkins street, Somerville, at the same time being somewhat enlarged. In 1864 the house was remodelled, and on Monday, January 8, 1866, it was destroyed by fire. In June, 1867, a new house was dedicated, of a size to accommodate six hundred persons and costing $25,000. In 1873 the meeting house was further enlarged to a seating capacity of a thousand persons. This house still stands, being occupied by the East Somerville Baptist Church.

The church has had seven ministers. William Stow was ordained June 25, 1845, on the day in which the first meeting-house was dedicated and the church was publicly recognized by its sister churches. Mr. Stow's ministry continued five years and two months. C. H. Topliff was ordained September 30, 1850, and continued in service one year and seven months. N. M. Williams entered on his ministry with the church in August, 1852. The change in the location of the house of worship and in the name of the church was made under his leadership, which lasted seven years and nine months. J. Judson Miller was ordained September 17, 1861, and remained the successful and beloved minister of the church and the community till his resignation of the office, October 3, 1880, a period of nineteen years. William A. Smith came to the church from Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1881, and materially increased the congregations and enlarged the church activities. His ministry covered a period of about eight years, closing in March, 1889. C. L. Rhoades assumed the charge of the church in December, 1889, and resigned his office in March, 1890. During the later years of Mr. Smith's service unfortunate dissensions arose, which culminated in the withdrawal, in March, 1890, of about two hundred members, including Mr. Rhoades, who formed the East Somerville Baptist Church. In July, 1890, the five hundred members of the church still remaining were deprived of the use of the church edifice by a bare majority in the society which controlled the property. Though thrown into confusion by this action, the leaders of the church arranged for the carrying on of preaching services, at first in Arcanum Hall and later in the Franklin street Congregational meeting-house by the courtesy of the body worshiping there. Steps were also taken for the erection of a new house on the present lot, near the corner of Cross and Pearl streets. Warned by the experience through which it had just passed, the church became incorporated August 29, 1890, under the present State law for the incorporation of religious bodies. Rev. Andrew R. Moore became the minister January 1, 1891. In May, 1892, the new meeting-house which had been erected at a cost of $46,000 was dedicated. Mr. Moore closed his labors with the church

September 1, 1894, and the present minister, John R. Gow, succeeded to the office in July, 1895. After many revisions of the roll, the church reports three hundred and seventy-three resident members.

UNION SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This, the latest addition to the numerous houses of worship of Somerville is one of the handsomest structures in the city. For a long period the society had sorely felt the need of a permanent home, its large and increasing number of members being but poorly accommodated in the hall in which its meetings were held, and a number of efforts were made to obtain sufficient funds to permit the erection of a proper edifice.

After many struggles and disappointments the necessary amount was at length obtained to warrant the undertaking. Ground was broken on the lot owned by the society on Walnut street, August 12, 1895. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies and addresses, October 3, following. The building was completed for occupancy in June, 1896, and on the fourteenth of that month the first services in the church were held. The edifice is a most sightly one, the towers and handsome windows of stained glass of various designs giving it a very attractive appearance. It is of wood above the first story, which is of brick, with slated roof and copper gutters. The main entrance is at the base of the large tower, with other entrances on Walnut street and Giles park. The plans were prepared by Architect Warren K. Hayes of Minneapolis, Minn., and the building contract was awarded to John A. Dodge.

The growth of the society has been steady, and it has now a membership of nearly two hundred. Soon after the laying of the corner-stone the pastor, Rev. E. J. McKenna, on the 6th of October, resigned. He had been in failing health several months, and upon his retirement Rev. R. B. Moody was engaged as stated supply for the pulpit and later as acting pastor. At the annual business meeting last January, the following official board was elected for the year 1896: Deacon, (three years) A. B. Gookin, (two years) I. H. Brown, (one year) T. M. Maddison; moderator of business meetings, G. M. Wadsworth; clerk, G. H. Streeter; treasurer, A. O. Taylor; Sunday-school superintendent, W. P. McGeouch.

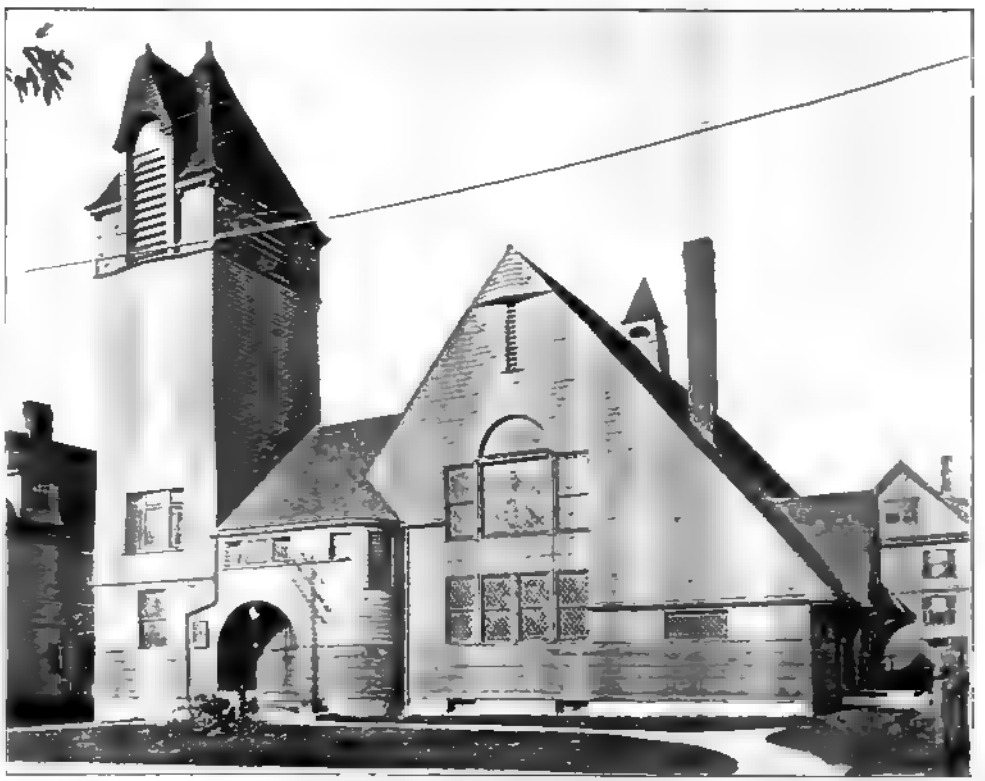
WINTER HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Winter Hill Baptist Church was organized June 27, 1881, and the first church meeting was held on that day. A council was called for June 28, 1881, to recognize the church as a regular Baptist Church.

The church was recognized by a unanimous vote and the recognition services were held in the evening as follows: sermon by Rev. J. J. Miller, prayer by Rev. J. Cooke, and giving the right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Lisle.

At a meeting on July 5, 1881, the first Sunday-school superintendent was elected and the first pastor was called. August 30, 1881, it was voted to call a council of churches to ordain the newly elected pastor.

Rev. William J. Day,
Pastor Winter Hill Baptist Church.



WINTER HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, School Street, opposite Maple Ave.

January 1, 1882, the first pastor resigned. Temple Hall, the first place of worship, was furnished and an organ purchased.

April 17, 1884, it was decided to hold services in Weldon hall.

April 30, it was voted to call a council for the ordination of the pastor elect, and several were received by letter from the Perkins-street Church.

June 2, 1884, it was voted to appoint a committee of three whose duties shall be to look after a lot of land, solicit funds, and any and all things pertaining to building a house for God's worship.

November 26, the pastor's resignation was accepted.

April 30, 1885, a call was given to the pastorate, and on June 6 it was accepted.

March 18, 1886, it was voted to authorize the circulation of a paper soliciting subscriptions for funds to purchase a lot of land upon which to erect a church edifice.

June 24, 1886, it was voted to change the name of the church to Winter Hill Baptist Church.

November 4, 1886, a numerous land committee was appointed to devise means for raising money.

April 1, 1887, a committee was appointed to look after the legal organization of the church, and on April 21, the church adopted by-laws for the corporation, and elected officers. One clerk served the church from its organization to this date.

May 5, 1887, it was voted to authorize the trustees to purchase a lot on School street for a house of worship, and that it was expedient to proceed to build. A building committee of fifteen was appointed.

October 8, 1888, ground was broken and the building to which the church had looked forward so long began. The new house was dedicated with appropriate services on the evening of April 10, 1889.

The building is a modern structure, combining the Queen Anne with some Gothic and classical features. The rural English church architecture best describes the style of the building. The edifice is ninety feet in length. The auditorium is forty feet wide and fifty feet in length. The front of the building is seventy feet in width. The tower to the left of the main entrance on School street is twenty feet square and seventy feet in height. The main entrance under a wide archway opens into an ample and attractive vestibule, to the left of which are the ladies' parlor and toilet rooms. Wide double doors open to the right of the vestibule into the vestry room, which is very pleasant, being provided with a fire-place mantel and mirrors, and will seat sixty or more. Beyond this is the library room. The rooms on the second floor consist of one in the tower, an ample hallway and a gallery which will seat eighty-five.

During its history of fifteen years, the church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. L. H. Abrams, who served the church from July, 1881, to January 1, 1883; Rev. Samuel Hill, January, 1883, to January 2, 1884; Rev. Wm. D. Ward, February, 1884, to November 6, 1884; Rev. Joseph F. Bartlett, June, 1885, to March 11, 1888; Rev. Edward D. Mason, April, 1888, to June 5, 1891; Rev. Wm. J. Day, May 1, 1892, to the present time.

THE BROADWAY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The movement which resulted in the establishment of this church began with the formation of a Sabbath-school, by a few Christian people of Winter Hill, in August, 1863. The school opened with about fifty members, in Broadway Hall, situated on Broadway, at the foot of Winter Hill. Soon stated preaching was inaugurated, Rev. E. Porter Dyer being engaged for the purpose. An ecclesiastical society was formed, and services were continued in the hall until the 21st of June, 1864, when the church, organized the 14th of June preceding (the result of plans instituted the 24th of December, 1863), with the society, dedicated a new church building at the corner of Broadway and Central streets. This building was occupied until the night of December 9, 1866, when it was destroyed by fire. Owing to financial difficulties which had long embarrassed the enterprise and which led to litigation, the church was left to its fate, without home or shelter. The Sabbath following the fire the church assembled in a new dwelling-house on Sycamore street, owned by Mr. Samuel Oakman, a member of the church. On that day the acting pastor, Rev. E. P. Dyer, preached his last sermon. Rev. E. P. Marvin was secured as temporary supply, and under his ministry the church gained twenty-three members. Increase of attendance led to removal to the town hall in the Forster schoolhouse, where services were continued from July 7, 1867, until January 18, 1868, when the church removed to a new chapel on Sycamore street, erected by Mr. Oakman and tendered to the church free of rent. In February, 1868, Rev. Samuel H. Virgin of Andover was ordained as minister, and was duly installed as first pastor of the church October 27 of the same year. During all this period since the fire the expenses had been met by voluntary contributions, but in June, 1869, another ecclesiastical society was formed. On account of poor health, Mr. Virgin resigned in February, 1871. Early in the summer of that year the society voted to build a chapel at the corner of Central street and Broadway, the site of its former meeting-house, the land having been donated for the purpose by Mr. Samuel Oakman and Mrs. C. Eldridge, the original owners. The new and beautiful house of worship was completed and dedicated December 10, 1871, just five years after the burning of the former church. Rev. William H. Pierson of Ipswich was installed pastor, August 29, 1872, and officiated as such to both church and society until 1879, when, in consequence of a change in his theological views, other means of relief failing the church, it, in compliance with advice of an ecclesiastical council, voted to vacate the building, which it did in January, 1880, and commenced services in the chapel it had formerly occupied on Sycamore street. The ecclesiastical society did not continue its connection with the church in this movement, but remained in the old building and under the ministry of Mr. Pierson. In 1883-1884 the church erected a building on Sycamore street on the present site of the church home. The church after the separation had for ministers: Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., from January, 1881, to May 1, 1884, acting pastor; Rev. Lewis V. Price, from September 1, 1884, to June

REV. HORACE H. LEAVITT,
Pastor Broadway Congregational Church.

BROADWAY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Sycamore Street, Winter Hill.

12, 1888, installed; Rev. Charles E. Andrews, from September 1, 1889, to March 1, 1891, installed; Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, from August 1, 1891, to August 1, 1893, acting pastor; and Rev. Horace H. Leavitt from January 1, 1894, installed, the present incumbent. In the fall of 1894, because of large additions to the church membership during the year, and marked increase in the congregations, the question of enlarging the church edifice was agitated, though there still existed a debt for the building then in use of about $6,000. The church, which many years before had become incorporated as a legal organization, voted, in the spring of 1895, to remodel and enlarge its edifice, and some $10,000 was contributed for the purpose. The work was undertaken at once and the new structure was dedicated in April, 1896; the church having, however, a few weeks previous, through the pledges (payable monthly, for three years) of its members and members of the congregation, taken up the entire outstanding debt of the church and the interest thereon for three years, amounting to about $24,000, so that the building and its complete fittings could be dedicated practically free from debt.

The church is now finely equipped with the best and most ample facilities, and is in a prosperous condition and growing rapidly.

Its present membership is about 340, its congregation between 300 and 400, and its Sabbath-school about 400 members.

DAY STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By Rev. Peter MacQueen.

Preliminary action was taken looking to the formation of a Congregational Church in West Somerville in the autumn of 1873.

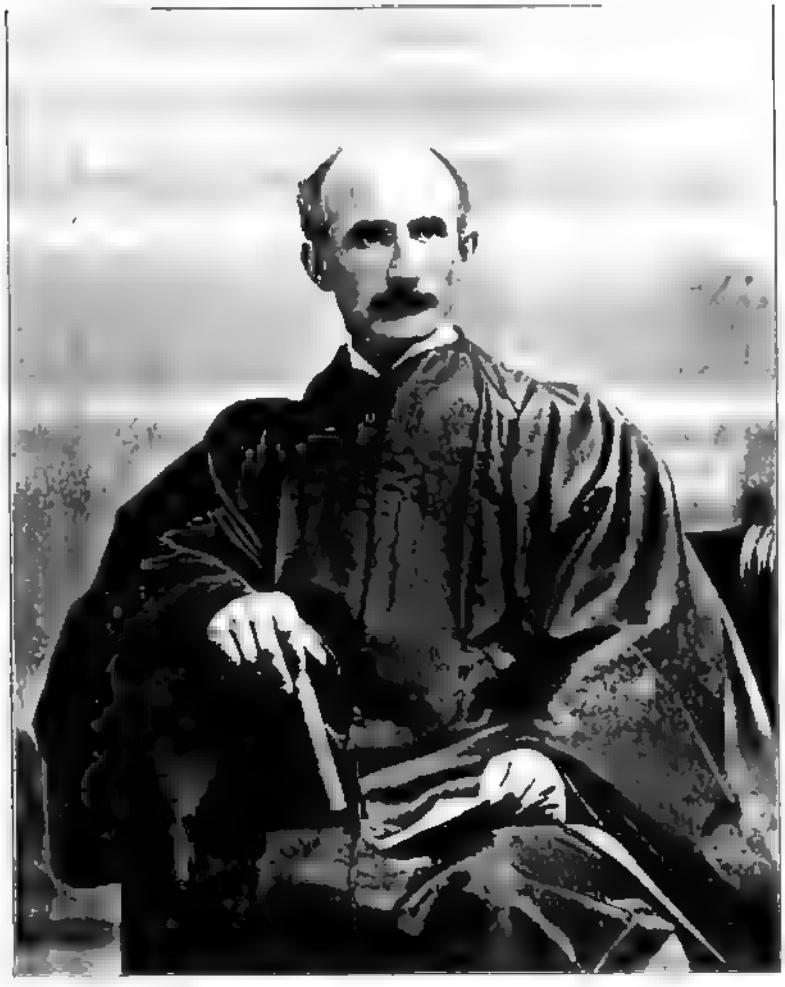
Beginning with Sunday, December 14, religious services were regularly conducted by Rev. C. L. Mills, representing the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

April 14, 1874, the West Somerville Congregational Church, with a membership of fifty-two, was regularly organized by council, Mr. Mills acting as pastor until the following June, when ill health compelled his retirement.

For two and one-half years the church worshipped in a hall in Clarendon Block, and the six months following in the M. E. Chapel on Holland Street.

During the summer of 1876 a house of worship was donated to the society by the East Cambridge Evangelical Society, through the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

This building was taken down, removed to the present site and rebuilt, being dedicated December 4, 1876. This necessitated an indebtedness of $5,500, which was carried until the autumn of 1881, when, largely through the efforts of its pastor, Rev. C. B. Summer, a sufficient amount was pledged to pay the same. In the spring of 1882, through the kindness of friends of the church, a bell was purchased and hung in the belfry. In the summer of



REV. PETER MACQUEEN,
Pastor of Day Street Congregational Church.

1888, $1,200 was raised and applied to interior improvements and decorations of the church building, consisting of new windows, new cushions, new carpet, etc.

Again, in 1896, the church was completely renovated and beautified, and a new Gothic front and Renaissance tower were added. The design of the building was so entirely recast as to present an absolutely modern structure.

The membership of the Day Street Church is composed of kindly, genial folk, who are religious in a quiet, cheerful way, and evermore benevolent, and in all ways charitable. No one need ever feel the world is cold or life is dreary who enters this comfortable Christian atmosphere. The church sets itself to dignify life and labor, and set a star of hope above every cradle and every coffin.

The pastors and acting pastors have been as follows: Rev. C. L. Mills, April, 1874, to June, 1874, acting; Rev. James M. Hubbard, June, 1874, to January, 1875, act.; Rev. Albert Bryant, February, 1875, to January, 1880; Rev. W. F. Bacon, January, 1880, to April, 1880, act.; Rev. C. B. Summer, June, 1880, to November, 1882; Rev. H. C. Hitchcock, November, 1882, to January, 1893; Rev. Peter MacQueen, April, 1893.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) CHURCH.

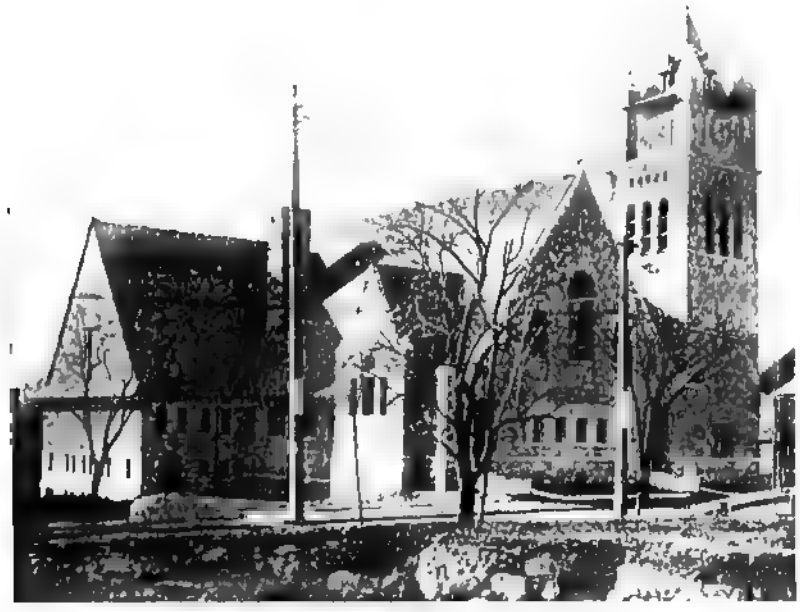
The First Congregational (Unitarian) Church is the mother church of the city. One autumn day a little more than half a century ago, the Rev. Richard Manning Hodges was walking through the green fields and orchards along the main road that led from Charlestown to Cambridge, over the farms of what is now known as the city of Somerville, when, as he tells us in his diary, "the thought occurred to him that he might make himself useful as a religious teacher to many aged persons, young children and others, who from the long distances were prevented from attending church in these first-named towns." But when Mr. Hodges came here on a certain Sunday in March, 1844, to hold religious service, he found that Miss Elizabeth Page Whittredge, the teacher of the district school, had already on a Sunday in June, 1842, in the first year of the town's incorporation, gathered her pupils and other children on Sabbath mornings, to instruct them in the simple truths of the Gospel, and to hold up before their hearts the sweet and attractive example of Jesus. So the good woman and the good minister united their forces, — the little church and the little Sunday-school, with the result that in August of this same year, 1844, a religious society was organized, and the corner-stone of the first church was laid upon what is now Central Hill park.

Within half a century, four new churches were builded by the founders of this society and their successors, three of them upon the same site. The first church was dedicated in September, 1845. The second church, after the destruction of the first by fire, was completed in April, 1854. The third church, after the destruction of the second by fire, was dedicated in January,

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) CHURCH.
The old edifice on Central Hill.

REV. WILLIAM H. PIERSON,
Pastor First Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

1869. The corner-stone of the fourth church was laid upon its present site on Highland avenue, June, 1894. This edifice, designed by Hartwell and Richardson of Boston, with Sunday-school rooms, parlors, memorial windows and all the accessories for the social and religious work of a modern church, cost with the land and appointments, not far from $80,000, which was largely secured by the sale of the old church to the city. Through the efforts of the pastor and the contributions of the citizens, stimulated by a special and generous gift, the church is the possessor of a fine chime of eleven bells, from the old Paul Revere founderies of Boston.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (UNITARIAN) CHURCH

Rev. John Turner Sargent, the friend and defender of Theodore Parker, was the first pastor of the church. He was installed in 1836, and was succeeded by Rev. Augustus R. Pope, a most excellent man and minister; Rev. Charles Lowe, afterwards secretary of the American Unitarian Association; Rev. Henry H. Barber, now professor in Meadville University, Pa.; and Rev. John S. Thompson, a graduate of Oxford, Eng., and now settled in Los Angeles, Cal.

The present pastor, Rev. W. H. Pierson, a graduate of Bowdoin College, came to the Winter Hill Congregational Church, Somerville, in 1872. His pastorate lasted nearly nine years, during which time his theological opinions underwent a change, and after a ministry of ten years at Fitchburg, he returned to Somerville, and was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Church, April, 1891.

The First Unitarian Church, if we may accept an impartial and unsolicited testimony, "is one of the strongest and richest church-organizations in the city; it has a good working force, a wide and intelligent constituency, and, in a quiet way, is doing a good deal for the denomination at large, as well as for charities at home."

Our limits will not allow further mention of the founders, benefactors, past and present supporters of this society, but we may speak of the special devotion of one of its members, the late Columbus Tyler, who bequeathed to the church nearly the whole of his large estate.

The purpose of the present management of the Church is to develop a broad, catholic, humane organization. In its preaching and in its services, the life, influence and teaching of Jesus of Nazareth is held in utmost love and reverence; and if the same insistence is not put upon theories and doctrines as in other communions, much stress is laid upon ethical influences, upon the deep, underlying sentiments of the soul, and upon the constraining need of character, worship and religion.

FIRST ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was, as its name indicates, the first of the Congregational denomination established in Somerville, and from it, as the parent church, the various colonies which have grown into prominent church organizations have received much aid and strength.

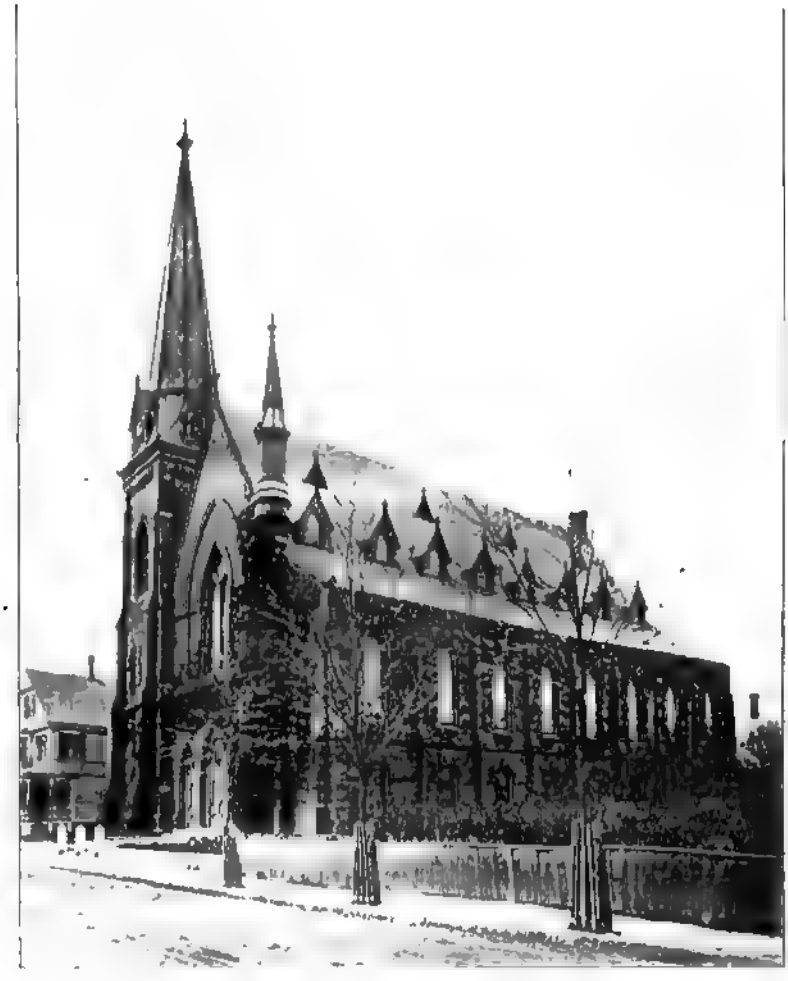
The first formal meeting, with a view to the founding of a church of the Orthodox believers, was held at the house of Temple Paul, No. 17 Mt. Vernon Street, April 21, 1853. On September 15, 1853, at the house of Ebenezer Davis, the "First Orthodox Congregational Society" was legally organized. The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid October 10, 1854, and the building was dedicated July 12, 1855. By an ecclesiastical council, presided over by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, on May 3, 1855, the church was duly organized according to Congregational polity, thirty-nine persons constituting its membership. The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston.

On the following evening, officers were chosen as follows: deacons, Ebenezer Davis, Oliver Dickson, Joseph Lovett; examining committee, N. J. Knight, Joshua H. Davis, James L. Tyler, O. H. Granville; treasurer, Joseph Lovett; clerk, Moses H. Sargent.

On January 3, 1856, Rev. Benjamin Judkins, Jr., was installed as pastor, the sermon being by Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston.

On March 16, 1867, the "holy and beautiful house" was burned. The corner-stone of a new church was laid August 27, 1867, and the present edifice on the original site on Franklin street was dedicated September 30, 1868.

The names of pastors are as follows: Rev. Benjamin Judkins, November, 1855, to June 2, 1858; Rev. David T. Packard, July, 1858, to November 28, 1866; Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., March, 1867, to May 22, 1871; Rev. William S. Hubbell, February, 1872, to November 22, 1881; Rev. William



FIRST ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Franklin, opposite Perkins Street.

E. Merriman, D. D., December, 1881, to June 1, 1887; Rev. James H. Ross, September 1, 1888, to April 5, 1893.

At one period in its history the membership of the church exceeded five hundred. On April 1, 1896, there were three hundred and sixty-four members. Rev. James M. Gray, of Boston, has recently served as pastor in charge. The Sunday-school and various societies connected with the church have been actively engaged in the interests of morality and religion, and fruitful in good works. At the present time, the deacons are Henry F. Sears, John P. Heath, Barna S. Cole, Charles H. Colgate, Henry M. Moore. The treasurer is George E. Dustin, and G. A. Southworth is clerk.

C. H. Colgate is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

HIGHLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By Rev. George S. K. Anderson.

The Highland Congregational Church, organized November 11, 1894, with a membership of forty, was incorporated November 28, 1894, and recognized by the council, January 21, 1895.

The first movement which finally led to the organization of the Highland Church was a series of open-air meetings, conducted by E. P. Dunham and others, during the summer of 1893; but it was not until the following year that the work assumed definite shape. In July, August, and September, 1894, gospel tent-meetings were held under the auspices of the free Congregational Church of Somerville, and of the Home Missionary Society of Mass. The meetings were conducted by Rev. Geo. S. K. Anderson, whose services were secured through the Evangelistic Association of New England. The large blessing which crowned the work encouraged the people to go forward, and before the closing of the tent-meetings they voted to organize a church, and to call Mr. Anderson to be its pastor. The lot of land, containing sixteen thousand feet, on the corner of Highland avenue and Lowell street, on which the tent was pitched, was purchased in November, 1894, for $3,835, and a contract for a $6,000 chapel was placed with Messrs Osgood & Stevens.

During the fall and winter of 1894-95 the meetings of the newly organized church were held in Guild Hall, Central street, in a vacant store on Cedar street, and in the homes of the people.

On Easter-Sunday morning, April 14, 1895, nine and a half months after the first tent-meeting was held, the new building was formally opened, and on May 8, 1895, was appropriately dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

One unique and highly commendable feature of this work is that the church has been built, and all present obligations met without the aid of a single bazaar, fair or entertainment. The church is a free church. No seat can be rented or sold. It is a church for the masses, and both pastor and people desire to make it a great life-saving station.

PROSPECT HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By Rev. Edward S. Tead.

The Prospect Hill Congregational Church was organized December 30, 1874, in Bacon Hall, Union square, with sixty-one charter members, thirty-seven of whom are now living. The recognition sermon was preached by Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D., of Boston. Inasmuch as the first meeting-place of the few people who afterward organized the church was in Dea. M. P. Elliot's house on Prospect Hill — a hill associated with the early history of the Revolution — it was voted to call the new church Prospect Hill Church.

Rev. A. E. Winship was installed as the first pastor, February 9, 1876, and for nine years held the office with the increasing affection and regard of his people. In October, 1883, Rev. Mr. Winship resigned, and on May 8, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. Edward Sampson Tead, was installed.

The first house of worship, situated on Warren avenue, was dedicated in 1876, and became the property of the Union Square Presbyterian Church, October 1, 1887.

In October, 1889, the present house of worship was dedicated, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., of Cambridge, preaching the sermon. Mrs. Louise Ordway Tead wrote the dedication hymn.

The edifice is one of the finest in the city, and has a seating capacity of seven hundred. The church is progressive in its methods of work, and its influence for good is recognized by all as powerful and permanent.

WINTER HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

By Rev. Charles L. Noyes.

In August, 1863, under the leadership of Samuel A. Carlton, now of Boston, a few Christian people of Winter Hill organized a Sabbath-school, there being then no public religious services of any kind held nearer than the Unitarian Church, Highland avenue, the Cross-street Universalist, or the Franklin-street Church, East Somerville.

As an outgrowth of this Sabbath-school an ecclesiastical society was soon organized, and Rev. E. Porter Dyer of Hingham, Mass., was engaged as acting pastor. On June 14, 1865, a church was formally organized, numbering twenty-eight members.

The ministry of Mr. Dyer having terminated in December, 1866, was followed by that of Rev. E. P. Marvin, but the first regularly settled pastor of the church was the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, who was ordained and installed October 27, 1868, and filled the pastorate until February, 1871. He was succeeded, August 29, 1872, by Rev. W. H. Pierson, who served until January 30, 1881.

About this time the membership of this church was divided. A part withdrew, and were recognized ecclesiastically as the Broadway Congregational Church. The portion remaining with the society continued its ser-

HIGHLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Highland Avenue.

WINTER HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and Central Street.

vices and Sabbath-school until they united with other Christians worshiping with them to constitute the Winter Hill Congregational Church, which was organized January 24, and formally recognized by council January 29, 1883. The society then changed its name to the Winter Hill Congregational Society to conform with the Winter Hill Congregational Church, which it accepted as the church of the society.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles L. Noyes, who had been serving in this capacity since June, 1882, was duly installed as pastor, June 18, 1883.

Since its organization the Winter Hill Congregational Church and Society have enjoyed nearly fourteen years of uninterrupted growth and prosperity. A debt of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) has been paid off, and resources gathered for the erection of a new building at a cost of $30,000, to accommodate the growing congregation and Sabbath-school. The membership, which began with 43, has increased to a total of 210.

The Sabbath-school, which in 1883 numbered 170 and was divided into 16 classes, has now 250 on its lists 222 scholars, 20 teachers and 8 officers.

Throughout its entire history the church has been efficiently aided, and much of its best missionary work has been done, by a Ladies' Society. They took the initiative both in raising the old debt and in starting the fund for the new edifice.

ST. ANN'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

In October, 1877, land was purchased by Father McGrath, on the corner of Medford and Thurston streets, as a site for the church, and four years later St. Ann's was erected. Three weeks after the dedication of the edifice, which took place September 25, 1881, Rev. John B. Galvin was installed as pastor, who said his first mass in the church on the 23d day of October in the same year.

Father Galvin's work in St. Ann's parish has been principally devoted to the spiritual building up of his people. For this purpose among other things he has had missions given by the Passionist, Redemptionist, Jesuit and Paulist Fathers. Among the material improvements he has made in the church edifice may be noted the beautifying of the interior by frescoing, the enlargement of the vestries, the reconstruction of the main altar and the placing of new side altars, the addition of vestibules and a very tasteful façade and tower.

November 27, 1894, the church was partially destroyed by a fire, the tower, roof and the upper portion of the walls being partly consumed. In two months after the fire, however, notwithstanding the advent of very cold weather and several severe snowstorms, the edifice was rededicated and made to appear, interiorly, more beautiful than ever.

Among the societies attached to this church in addition to the Sunday-school may be mentioned the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the care of the poor; the Holy Name Society, whose special object is to cultivate a greater reverence for the sacred names of God and Jesus Christ; and the

League of the Sacred Heart, whose object is to inculcate a greater love for the heart of the God-Man. They are all in a flourishing condition and bring many blessings upon the people of St. Ann's parish.

ST. CATHERINE'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

By Rev. James J. O'Brien.

The last of the trio of churches erected by the Catholics of Somerville is the one dedicated to St. Catherine of Genoa. In 1891, the parish of St. Catherine was organized, and the Rev. James J. O'Brien placed in charge. Ground for the new church was broken in December, 1891, and the edifice was finished in April, 1892. The first mass was said on Easter Sunday of that year.

The present church on Spring Hill is a temporary frame structure, one hundred and fifteen feet by sixty-five feet, with a seating capacity of about one thousand. It stands somewhat back from Summer street. The grounds around the church are well kept — the grassy lawn is ornamented with flower-beds and trees. The parochial residence is a large and substantial building.

The pastor, Rev. James J. O'Brien, son of the late Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston, was born in Boston in 1854, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. He studied for a short time at Boston College and then entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland, from which institution he graduated in 1874. He studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest by Cardinal Gibbons, December 21, 1878. For over seven years he labored in Arlington, and in February, 1885, was transferred to St. James Church, Boston. In 1891, he was appointed by the Most Rev. John J. Williams to Somerville. Rev. D. W. Lenehan is the assistant.

The congregation of St. Catherine's numbers about two thousand. The Sunday-school of the parish numbers about four hundred members. The various church societies and social organizations are active in charitable and parish work.

It is the ambition of the people of St. Catherine's Church to erect, in the near future, on the top of Spring Hill, an edifice adapted to the growing needs of the parish.

EMMANUEL (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

It is well that the early history of Emmanuel Church, a prolonged struggle against intolerance, partisan fanaticism, and the bitter hostility which mistook the zeal of opinion for religion, should remain unwritten. The struggle was successful, and the knowledge of that issue is sufficient for the present.

The early formation of the present parish known as Emmanuel chapel dates from Easter Sunday, 1862. The place of worship was in a small hall,

REV. NATHAN K. BISHOP,
Rector Emmanuel (Episcopal) Church.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Summer and Central Streets.

then at the corner of Milk Row and Park street. A moderate congregation continued to worship there until December 18, 1862, when a permanent organization was effected, as follows: —

"We, the subscribers, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Massachusetts, hereby agree to form, and have formed, a religious society for the purpose of organizing a free church in the town of Somerville, subject to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the said Protestant Episcopal Church and in continuation of the existing parish, known as Emmanuel chapel.

"R. P. Benton, Ramsey Clarke, Mortimer Lyon, Jno. O. Pierce, Heber C. Lyon, Joseph H. Clark, Peter J. Barry, Benjamin Woodward, Joseph Proctor, L. D. Jackson."

Four days afterward, on December 22, 1862, a legal corporation was organized under the provisions of the thirtieth chapter of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, and on December 29, 1862, the first board of parish officers was elected, as follows: —

Clerk, Heber C. Lyon; wardens, Dr. Francis Dana, Mortimer Lyon; vestry, R. P. Benton, Philemon Morey, John O. Pierce, Peter J. Barry, Joseph Proctor, Orel Towle, Benj. Woodward; treasurer, H. C. Lyon.

At the parish meeting, on Easter Monday, 1863, Mr. Reuben P. Benton was elected warden, in lieu of Dr. Francis Dana, who resigned the office. Mr. George Cullis was elected on the vestry to the vacancy created by Mr. Benton's election to the wardenship, and two more vestrymen were elected, viz.: Ramsey Clarke, E. A. Fitcham.

At the parish meeting in 1864, Mr. Joseph H. Clark was elected clerk of Emmanuel parish, and has been annually re-elected ever since. Mr. Benton was re-elected warden at the same meeting, and has been annually re-elected ever since. Mr. Benton was chosen treasurer at that meeting, and continued as such till 1870, when Mr. Clark was elected and has continued as such, ever since.

At the parish meeting, in 1865, Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Jr., was elected junior warden, *vice* Mr. Mortimer Lyon, resigned, and Mr. Reynolds was annually re-elected till his decease in 1886, when Mr. Robert H. Gibby was chosen. Mr. Gibby declined re-election, and Mr. Geo. A. Gordon was elected junior warden, and has held that position until the present time.

At the diocesan convention in 1864, Emmanuel church, Somerville, was admitted to union with the convention, and has been represented at every convention since. The first delegates were: Messrs. Benjamin Woodward, Peter H. Barry and Mortimer Lyon.

The present officers of Emmanuel church, Somerville, are: rector, Nathan K. Bishop; senior warden, Reuben P. Benton; junior warden, Geo. A. Gordon; clerk, Joseph H. Clark; treasurer, Joseph H. Clark; vestry, George I. Vincent, Philip Highly, Frank G. Reynolds, Joseph H. Clark; delegates to the diocesan convention, Robert H. Gibby, Geo. A. Gordon, George I. Vincent.

ST. THOMAS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By Rev. Andrew Gray.

In the spring of 1863, the late Rev. N. G. Allen conferred with Rev. Dr. Lambert, late rector of St. John's Church, Charlestown, as to the advisability of establishing the services of the Episcopal Church in East Somerville. Dr. Lambert heartily endorsed the suggestion and at once circulated a subscription paper to obtain funds for the rent of a suitable room for services.

At the suggestion of Dr. Childs, a chapel situated on the corner of Washington and Tufts streets was rented at $125 per annum. Certain changes, rendered necessary to make the building suitable for the services of the Episcopal Church, were effected, and articles of church furniture added. Rev. Mr. Allen took charge of the work, and on Sunday evening, May 17, 1863, the first service was held and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Randall, afterwards Bishop of Colorado.

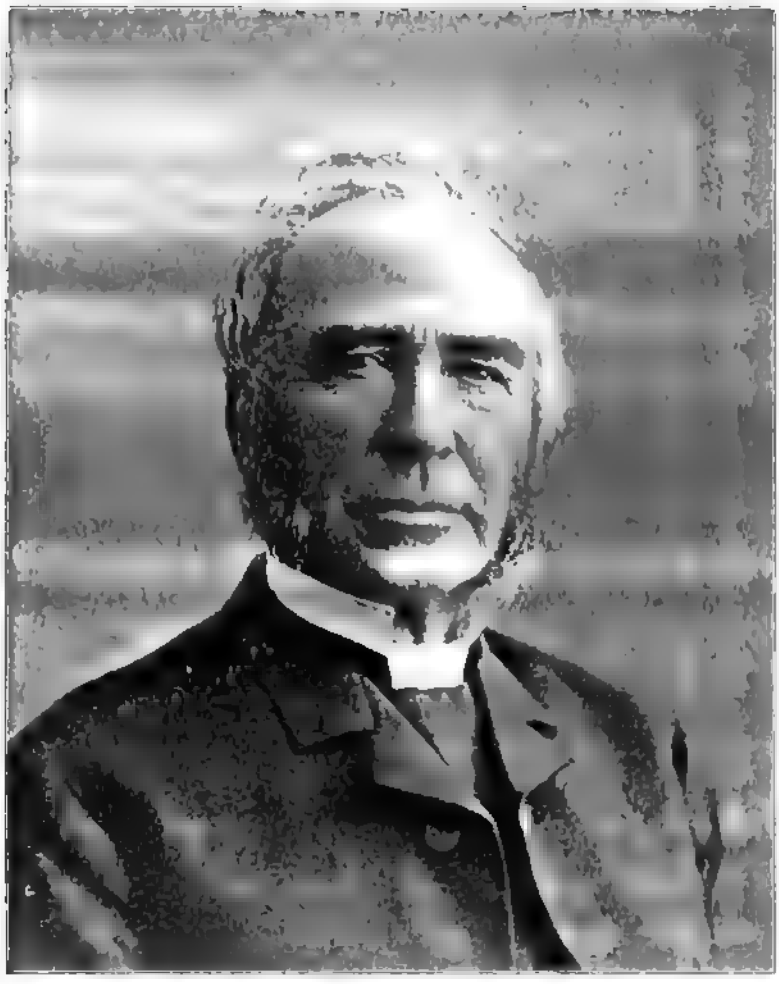
The Sunday following, May 24, 1863, a Sunday-school was opened, with three teachers and nine scholars, under the temporary superintendence of a Mr. Whitman of Cambridgeport. The teachers were Mrs. Hatch, Miss Wood and Mr. Webb. The school took a recess on Sunday, August 9, for three Sundays, and reopened on Sunday, September 6, with an increased attendance. Evening service on that day was attended by a much larger congregation than usual.

Rev. Mr. Allen, having accepted a call to Wrentham, resigned the work at East Somerville, officiating for the last time February 5, 1865.

After the lapse of a few months the Rev. F. W. Shelton "entered upon the duties as rector, November 18, 1866." He did not remain very long in charge of the work.

The parish had again been vacant for some time when, on the 18th of July, 1869, the late Rev. George W. Durell "entered upon the duties as rector in Hawkins' Hall," Union square. The church was built in little more than a year after, and used for its holy purposes when finished, though with a debt upon it. The debt having been discharged, the building was consecrated by Bishop Paddock, July 9, 1875, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Burgess, now Bishop of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Durell continued rector of the parish till the day of his death, August 26, 1895. He was greatly beloved and universally regretted. The parish register shows that during the twenty-six years of his incumbency he had baptized 942 persons, presented 439 for confirmation, officiated at 527 marriages and at 755 burials.

The present rector, Rev. Andrew Gray, D.D., was unanimously elected to succeed him. He accepted the election and entered on his work as rector, December 15, 1895. The people are taking hold of the work with him, and a bright and promising future appears to be in store for St. Thomas' Church.



REV. GEORGE W. DURELL,
Late Rector St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.

REV. ANDREW GRAY, D. D.,
Rector St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.

ST. JAMES' (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

The parish of St. James' is an offshoot of St. James', North Cambridge, and was organized as a mission of that church in 1875. A small chapel was built in 1876 on Newbury street, near Holland, in which the first service was held November 26, of that year. April 8, 1880, the edifice was consecrated by Bishop Paddock, the whole cost of construction having been paid. December 12, 1885, this edifice was moved to its present site. On the 18th day of November the mission was incorporated into a separate parish, by the election of a rector, wardens and vestry, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth. The rector chosen was the Rev. John W. Suter, who was also at that time rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Winchester. The wardens elected were Albert S. Pillsbury and William L. Dodge, and the vestry consisted of Edwin S. Burroughs, Isaac R. Webber, Silas H. Holland, J. Q. Bennett, D. L. Countway, Samuel Hollis, G. G. Little and E. R. Clowsen. Edwin S. Burroughs was elected clerk, and Isaac R. Webber, treasurer. The parish as thus organized was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts at its annual convention in May, 1880. In 1892 the edifice was improved by the addition of a chancel and parish room, and a dedicatory service was held by the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of the Diocese, December 7, of that year.

There have been three rectors of the parish since its organization: the Rev. John W. Suter and the Rev. Thos. Bell, who held the rectorship in connection with another parish, and the Rev. Edward P. Lee, the first resident-rector. Many of the services have been conducted by Mr. A. S. Pillsbury, who has held the Bishop's license as Lay Reader since January, 1880. He has also been warden of the mission, from a period long before it was organized into a parish until the present time. The Sunday-school work has always had his efficient aid, the superintendency of which he has held from the beginning.

The church is located on the corner of Broadway and Clarendon avenue. The Rev. Edward P. Lee, rector; Albert S. Pillsbury and John A. Dodge, wardens; Isaac R. Webber, Edwin S. Burroughs, William T. Cleveland, Otis E. Phalen, George Melluber, William H. Tweedie, Edward B. Lee, vestrymen.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By Rev. George S. Butters.

In September, 1855, Rev. Abraham Merril, then preaching at East Cambridge, sent a local preacher named Rufus Gerrish to Somerville to start a Methodist society. A few people were gathered in Franklin Hall, a building then standing at the junction of Washington street and Somerville avenue. Two weeks after a Sunday-school was started consisting of five scholars. The first Sunday-school teacher was Mrs. S. J. Canfield, who taught three of these scholars, and Mr. Gerrish taught the other two. This

school increased until it numbered nearly a hundred. The first superintendent was Joshua Wiley, and the second Asa Mayo, now living in Minnesota. After the services had been commenced a class-meeting was established at at the residence of Mr. J. B. Canfield. Mr. Gerrish continued to supply the pulpit until the next April, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Babcock, who remained one year. The first minister appointed by the New England conference was Rev. Charles Baker, who was largely instrumental in the building of the then new church.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church has had the following pastors since the close of Mr. Baker's ministry: Oliver S. Howe, Burtis Judd, Franklin Furber, J. H. Owens, Samuel Jackson, Albert Gould, J. W. Hamilton, Wm. C. High, John A. Cass, Geo. S. Chadbourne, Geo. Whitaker, J. W. Hamilton, George Skene, I. H. Packard. The present pastor is Rev. Geo. S. Butters. The present church building was erected in 1874. It is the largest audience room in the city, and the church itself is one of the most aggressive religious organizations in Somerville. Its membership is 577, and its Sunday-school numbers about 700.

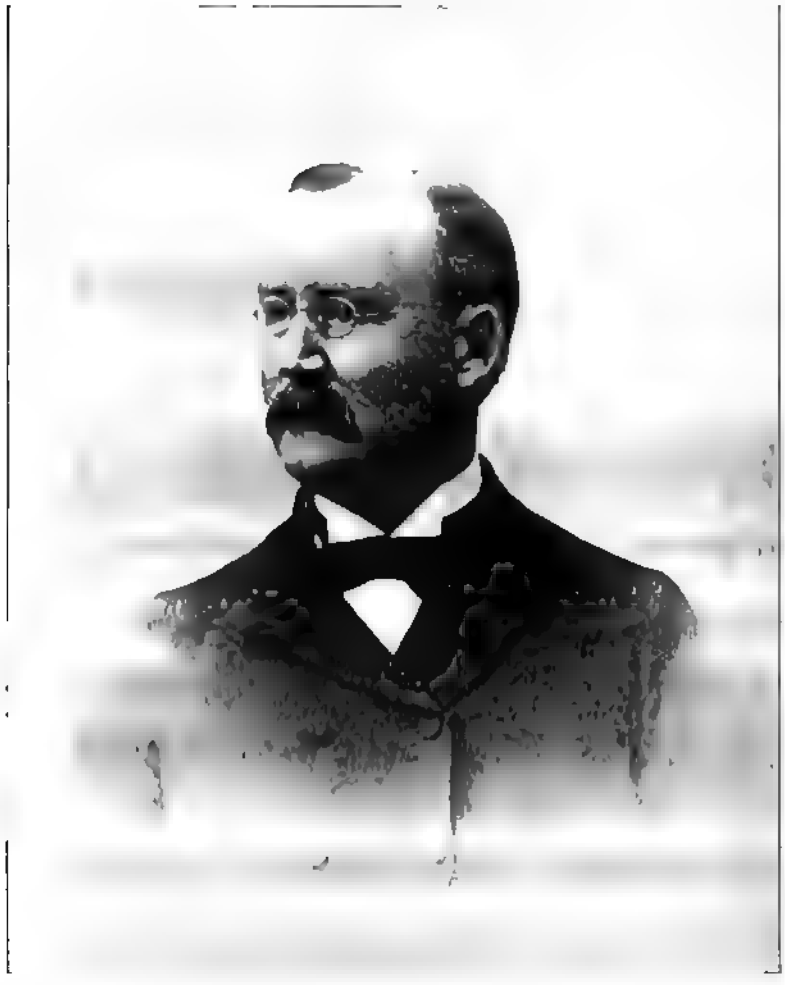
PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Early in 1872 a few Methodist families in West Somerville, finding themselves in a new community, and at a distance from their respective churches, met at various private houses and held prayer-meeting services.

These soon led to meetings in larger places, and in May, 1872, a class of eleven members was formed under the leadership of Rev. W. F. Lacount, an aged Methodist minister, who with his family had moved into the place. About this time Dr. G. M. Kingman offered the use of an empty room in his new block at the corner of Elm street and Highland avenue, now occupied by Heald's hardware store. Here Sunday services were held consisting of Sunday-school and prayer meetings, and sometimes preaching by Rev. W. F. Lacount. May 28, 1872, the first Quarterly Conference was held, Rev. J. W. Hamilton being delegated by Rev. D. Sherman, the presiding elder of the district, to preside. Rev. F. J. Wagner of Medford and Rev. W. F. Lacount assisted in the formal organization of the church.

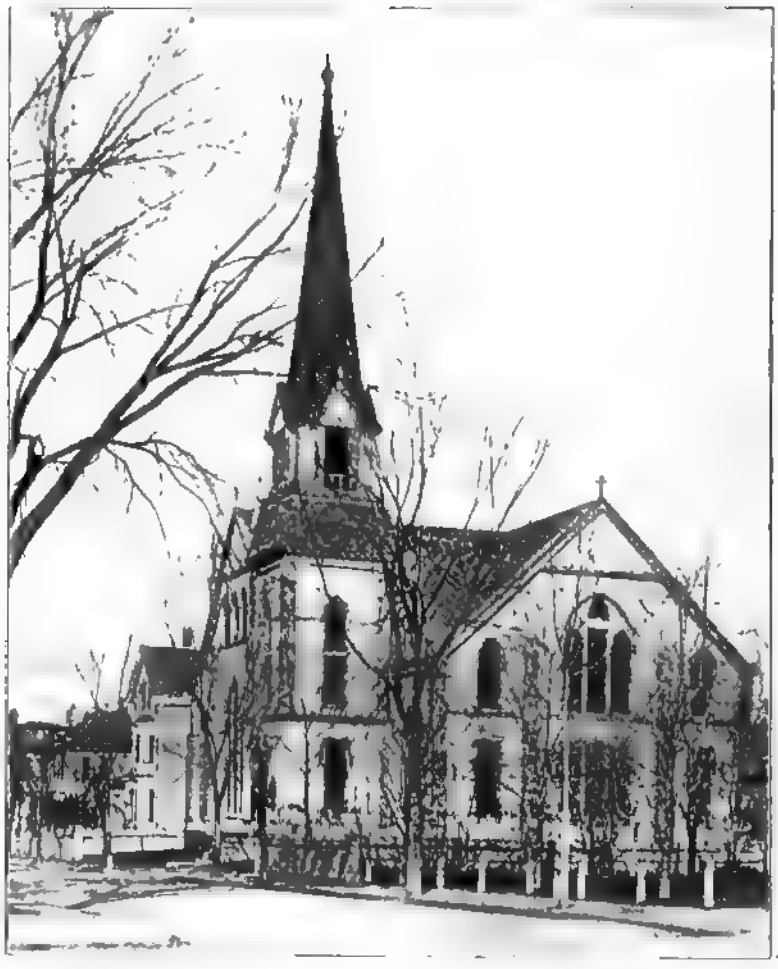
The following official board was elected: Trustees: Chas. E. Joyce, Eugene D. Lacount, Walter K. Foster, Frederick H. Tibbetts, Edward A. Kingman, Jesse Simpson, Silas H. Holland. Stewards: Chas. E. Joyce, Eugene D. Lacount, Jacob F. Emerson, William F. Lacount, Alby J. Warren. The organization took the name of the Holland Street M. E. Church, which, at the opening of the present edifice, was changed to the Park Avenue M. E. Church.

July 1, 1872, the board of trustees took on corporate powers in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, and appointed a committee to secure subscriptions for the erection of a place of worship. Few in numbers and poor in purse, but full of faith, they succeeded in securing a cheap and poorly constructed chapel at an expense of about $1,600, in which they



REV. GEORGE S. BUTTERS,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Bow Street and Wesley Park.



PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Park Avenue, near Elm Street.

REV. GARRETT BEEKMAN,
Pastor Park Avenue M. E. Church.

received their first pastor, Rev. A. E. Winship, who was appointed to that charge April 8, 1873. Mr. Winship remained one year, and helped much by his enthusiasm in establishing this early foundation of what was to be a strong society. The chapel was dedicated May 1, 1873, Rev. Jefferson Hascall delivering the dedicatory sermon. At this time there was a membership of twenty-one, which has increased to about three hundred and thirty members. In 1880 or 1881 it became evident that a change of site must be made, and the property at the corner of Elm street and Park avenue, now occupied by Dr. Bryant, was purchased and was used as a parsonage for about two years. Early in 1882 a part of this property, including the buildings, was sold, the church retaining 40 feet frontage on Park avenue, to which was added by purchase 55 feet more, making a lot 95 feet by 88 feet, on which the present edifice was erected. Rev. L. A. Bosworth, Geo. R. Emerson and L. W. Jones were the building committee, to whom, by their indefatigable exertions and wise management, the church owes its comfortable home for the past thirteen years. The present building was dedicated February 7, 1883, the dedicatory exercises being under the direction of Rev. D. Dorchester, the presiding elder of the district. The entire cost of the edifice, including furnishings, was about $12,000.

This church has always been a progressive one and a power for good in the community. It is thoroughly organized for every department of work, having a large Sunday-school, a live chapter of Epworth League, as well as a Junior League, and various missionary and benevolent societies. It believes it has a work to accomplish in this place and means to do it.

The following pastors have served the church since its organization: —

Rev. A. E. Winship, April, 1873, to April, 1874.
Rev. John R. Cushing, April, 1874, to April, 1875.
Rev. Albert D. Knapp, April, 1875, to August, 1876.
Rev. Wm. Full, August, 1876, to April, 1879.
Rev. Wm. Merrill, April, 1879, to April 1881.
Rev. L. A. Bosworth, April, 1881, to April, 1884.
Rev. Gilbert C. Osgood, April, 1884, to April, 1886.
Rev. A. R. Nichols, April, 1886, to April, 1889.
Rev. Henry Mathews, April, 1889, to April, 1891.
Rev. John H. Mansfield, April, 1891, to April, 1894.
Rev. Garrett Beekman, the present pastor, received his appointment April, 1894.

The constantly increasing congregations have convinced the official board that immediate steps must be taken to provide a larger audience room, as well as other facilities for effective church work, and it is expected that the needed changes will be carried out early next year.

UNION SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By Rev. Thomas Atkinson.

Was organized by the presbytery of Boston, in Pythian Hall, Tuesday evening, December 14, 1886. At the same meeting elders were ordained, and over sixty members were received by letter and on profession of faith. Rev. C. S. Dewing, D.D., to whose labors the organization was due, was installed as the first pastor January 25, 1887.

In October of the same year the congregation purchased their present place of worship from the Congregational society. From the first the congregation grew rapidly, and in a remarkably short time the church was clear of debt.

In October, 1893, Rev. C. S. Dewing, D.D., closed his pastorate in order to accept the position of pastor at large of the New England churches. Soon afterwards Rev. Thomas Atkinson was invited to fill the pulpit, and having accepted the invitation began his work in January, 1894. After laboring for three months, Mr. Atkinson was duly installed as pastor in response to the earnest and unanimous request of the people.

The membership now exceeds 250. The people are united and enthusiastic, so that the outlook for the future is bright.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

By Rev. L. M. Powers.

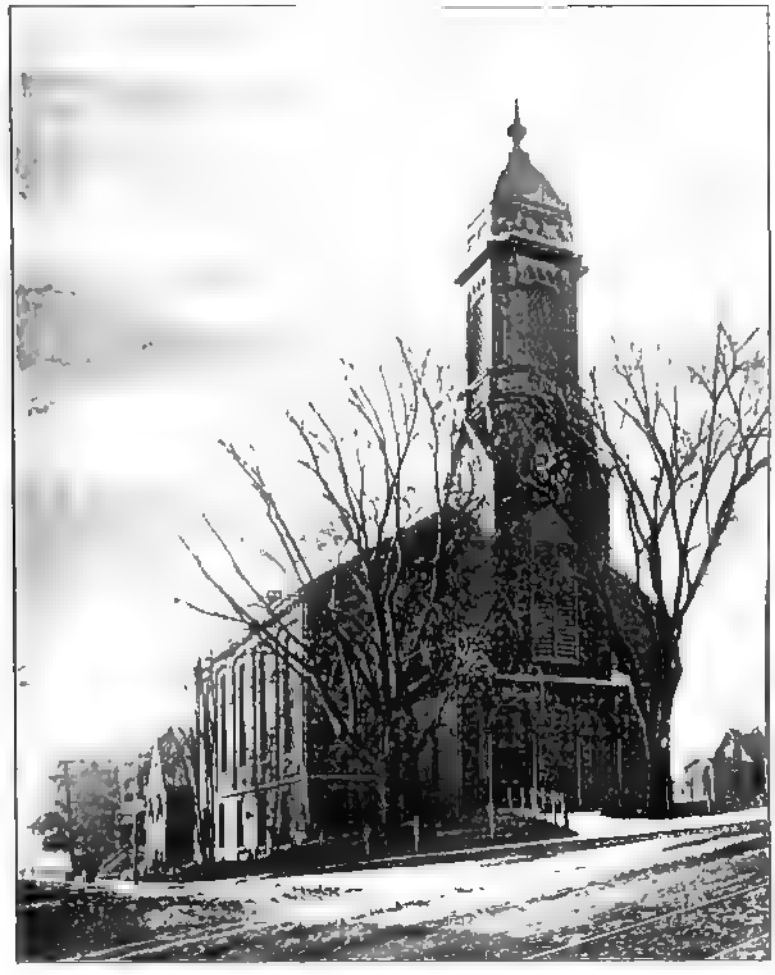
Memorial services were first held in the Town Hall in 1853, with Rev. George H. Emerson, D.D., as minister. The church was not organized, however, until February 16, 1854. The original incorporators were Ira Thorp, Charles Williams, Erastus E. Cole, Reuben Horton, Edwin Munroe, David Russell, James S. Runey, J. Q. Twombly, Robert Burrows, David P. Horton, Alfred Horton.

The first chapel was built upon land given by Charles Tufts, for whom Tufts College was afterward named. From the beginning the church has had a place of influence among the religious forces of the city and the Universalist denomination. The present building was erected in 1869, and the Social Hall, a substantial structure, was added in 1894.

In forty-three years the church has had seven pastors: Rev. George H. Emerson, editor of the "Christian Leader," Rev. D. K. Clark, Rev. B. K. Russ, Rev. George H. Vibbert, Rev. U. S. Ralph, Rev. Charles A. Skinner, and the present pastor, Rev. L. M. Powers. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and the Sunday-school is one of the largest in the Universalist denomination.

It is decidedly a working church. During the winter the church or Social Hall is open nearly every night. The following are among the officers of the church: deacons, J. F. Nickerson, Arthur W. Glines, J. W. Sanborn, Irving Smith; C. A. Kirkpatrick, clerk. Parish committee: J. F. Nickerson, chairman; L. V. Niles, C. E. Giles, Dr. A. H. Carvill, George

UNION SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Warren Avenue.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Cross and Tufts Streets.

Stephens; Seth Mason, clerk; A. Hodgman, treasurer; superintendent of Sunday-school, A. A. Wyman; George F. Horton, secretary. Sewing circle: Mrs. F. B. Burrows, president. Young People's Christian Union: Dr. George Greenleaf, president.

THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

By Rev. Thomas Edward Potterton.

Early in 1881 a few devoted Universalists, under the leadership of Mr. Carmi D. Chamberlin, gathered to discuss the feasibility of organizing a Universalist parish in West Somerville. The agitation bore fruit in the call, issued July 1, 1881, to meet on the 13th of the same month for the purpose of organizing a Universalist society. Clarendon Hall was engaged as a place of worship, and the pulpit was supplied by eminent clergymen, who gave their services in aid of the new movement. At a meeting of the parish, May 24, 1882, it was voted to engage Mr. R. A. White, a student in Tufts Divinity School, for six months. This arrangement continued for nearly a year, when the pulpit was again supplied by different ministers until January, 1884, when Rev. C. A. Skinner, pastor of the First Universalist Church, was called as pastor, to preach on Sunday afternoons for the new society.

At the annual parish meeting in April, 1883, the standing committee reported an offer from an interested member to give "a lot of land, sixty feet square, on Highland avenue, a short distance beyond the new schoolhouse, on the corner of the avenue and a new street called West street." The desire became strong in the parish to possess an eligible church site, and many lots were considered. So intense was the interest in the young parish, that it held four meetings in May, 1883, and at the last one voted to buy the land on the corner of Elm and Morrison streets. Time has proved this to be the best church location in West Somerville. A year later, further agitation and consideration resulted in a vote to build a chapel. Mr. Hosea B. Dennison, a faithful member of the parish, was selected as architect and superintendent. In September, 1884, the work of building commenced, and on the last day of the year the Third Universalist Church was dedicated, Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., preaching the sermon. September 1, 1889, Rev. Mr. Skinner finished his labors with the society, after nearly six years of faithful and successful work. Shortly after internal dissensions lessened the strength of the parish and caused the departure of some of its most generous supporters. In April, 1890, Rev. Charles Macomber Smith, D.D., who had been for nearly twenty years a Baptist clergyman in Somerville, was chosen pastor, and under his experienced care and Christian guidance the church gained in strength and influence in the community. After three and a half years of faithful labor, Dr. Smith resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Edward Potterton, who was called to the pastorate November 1, 1893. The parish has steadily gained in strength, numerically and financially, and in spiritual estate, the true test of Christian success. The present needs demand an increased seating capacity, and in all probability the church will be enlarged at no distant day.

WINTER HILL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

By Rev. Isaac P. Coddington.

The Winter Hill Universalist Parish was first organized at a meeting held in the Methodist chapel on the corner of Marshall street and Broadway on the evening of June 23, 1879. The officers elected at that meeting were: Eli Smith, clerk; J. L. Norcross, treasurer, who with G. T. Burnham, Edward Glines and Samuel E. Currier constituted the parish committee. Services were first held in the Methodist chapel, and later in Temple Hall, Broadway, and the pulpit was at first supplied by such ministers as were available.

In October, 1879, Rev. William A. Start, secretary of the State Convention, took charge of the parish until June, 1880, when the Rev. R. Perry Bush of Everett was secured as acting pastor, continuing as such until January, 1888, when, a church having been built on the corner of Thurston street and Evergreen avenue, the time of service was changed from afternoon to forenoon, which necessitated the severance of Mr. Bush's connection with the parish.

The first regular resident pastor was settled in 1888. At a meeting of the parish, held June 21, 1888, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Isaac Philip Coddington, then of the Grove Hall Church, Boston. The call was accepted, and the pastorate began the first Sunday of September of that year, and it continues at the present time. In May, 1889, the name was changed, on petition to the legislature, to that of Winter Hill Universalist Church. The very best of good feeling and a large degree of prosperity attend this church in all its many departments of Christian work.

The present officers are: Isaac Philip Coddington, pastor; Parker Ridler, president; George Russ, clerk; Herman Barker, treasurer, who together with Erastus Woodward and Charles S. Robertson constitute the board of trustees; I. B. Mayhew, superintendent of Sunday-school; Mrs. C. E. Moore, president Ladies' Circle; Albert Roscoe, president Y. P. C. U. Ethel Moore, president Golden Rule Society; Gladys Coddington, president of the Busy Bees; Isabella Porter, president of the Flower and Benevolent Mission.

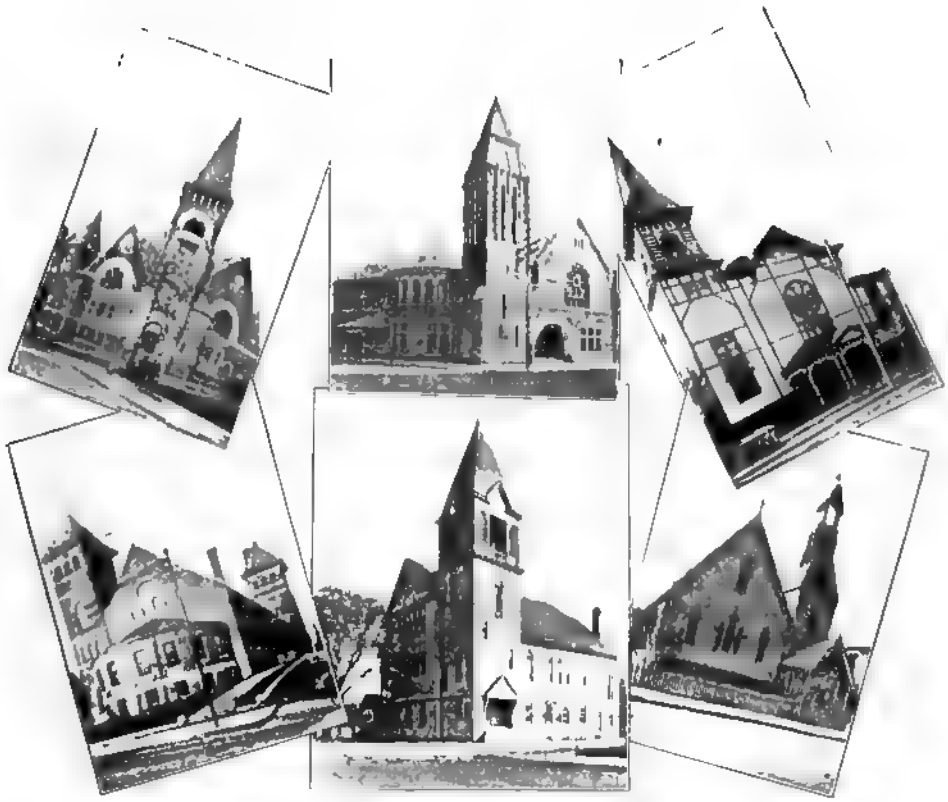
SOMERVILLE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH.

By Rev. William E. Fredericks.

This church was organized December 19, 1892. Rev. Edward Freeman was its pastor the first two years, until March, 1895, when W. E. Fredericks, of Pennsylvania, was appointed pastor. This church is purely Wesleyan in doctrine. While it gives due attention to all the doctrines taught in the Word of God, it emphasizes the doctrines of thorough evangelical repentance, justification by faith, regeneration or the new birth, and entire sanctification as necessary to obtain salvation. It emphasizes the privilege and necessity of living a holy life in this world. It is democratic in its church polity. The pastor is appointed annually at the annual conference

WINTER HILL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Thurston Street and Evergreen Avenue.

of the conference district by the presiding bishop with the concurrence of the presiding elders of the conference district. All the expenses of the church are met by free-will offerings. The present membership is 34. Its meetings are held in Brazillian Hall, 271 Broadway.



UNION SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. PROSPECT HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. FLINT STREET M. E. CHURCH. PERKINS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. W. SOMERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH. ST. THOMAS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SOMERVILLE CHURCHES.

In addition to the foregoing there are a number of other churches in Somerville, several of which have large congregations that are doing valuable Christian work in the community.

They are named and located as follows: WEST SOMERVILLE BAPTIST, on Elm street, corner of Winslow avenue, organized in June, 1874; ST. JOSEPH'S (Catholic), on Washington street, corner of Webster avenue, dedicated in June, 1881; BROADWAY METHODIST EPISCOPAL, on Broadway, corner of Grant street, FLINT STREET METHODIST, on Flint, opposite Rush street, organized in April, 1868, by Rev Garrett Beckman, who was its first pastor; the SECOND ADVENT, on Putnam, near Summer street, organized October 6, 1887, the SECOND UNITARIAN, on Elm street, near Davis square; and the CHURCH OF CHRIST, on Broadway, North Somerville.

SOMERVILLE HOSPITAL.

HORACE C. WHITE, M. D.

CHARITABLE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SOMERVILLE HOSPITAL.

By Horace C. White, M. D.

In its issue of November 24, 1890, the "Somerville Journal" published an article setting forth the need and the advantages of such an institution for our city. This article attracted the attention of a benevolent lady, Miss Martha R. Hunt, who immediately sent to the mayor, Hon. Charles G. Pope, an offer to contribute the generous sum of $10,000 on condition that a like sum be raised from other sources. The Somerville Medical Society appointed a committee to raise funds, and several ladies assisted in the work of soliciting and collecting subscriptions. In April, 1891, the hospital was duly incorporated. The names of the charter members are as follows: Charles G. Pope, John F. Cole, Thomas M. Durell, Horace C. White, A. H. Carvill, J. F. Wellington, O. E. Dickerman, M. W. Carr, William Taylor, A. T. Nickerson, S. H. Holland, G. W. Perkins, G. M. Starbird, L. W. Farmer, R. E. Nickerson, Samuel Cutler, Joseph O. Hayden, J. F. Hathaway, L. E. Merry, J. J. Lyons, F. M. Kilmer, J. H. Flitner, H. F. Spencer, John F. Couch, Lewis Lombard, L. V. Niles, L. P. Hollander, and F. W. Downer.

On March 8, 1891, at a meeting of contributors, a report was presented by Mayor Pope announcing that between $12,000 and $13,000 had been subscribed, and thus the gift of $10,000 had been made available. On May 11, 1891, was held the first meeting of the corporation, and committees were appointed as follows: Executive committee: Hon. C. G. Pope, *ex officio*, H. C. White, A. H. Carvill, H. F. Spencer, M. W. Carr, J. F. Wellington, T. M. Durell, *ex officio*. Finance committee: R. E. Nickerson, J. F. Couch, F. M. Kilmer, F. W. Downer, J. H. Flitner. Auditing committee: J. O. Hayden, G. W. Perkins.

The building was erected under the direction of the building committee, consisting of the executive committee and A. T. Nickerson. On October 27, 1891, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to the lowest bidder, G. M. Starbird, for the sum of $22,990. The building was practically completed February 17, 1893. Prior to this a gift of $5,000 was bequeathed to the hospital by the will of Rufus B. Stickney, who by this act of noble charity erected to his memory a monument more enduring than granite or marble.

The location is an ideal one, situated as it is on Spring Hill, and surrounded by streets on three sides, the abrupt descent of the hill on the fourth side precluding the possibility of obstruction by other buildings. The grounds are ample enough to permit the erection of additional buildings sufficient to double its present capacity. The plan of construction is such as to furnish a good supply of light and air. The building is so arranged that bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., are separated from the patients' rooms by cut-off corridors, but are not at an inconvenient distance. The building for the sick is separated from the executive department by a corridor which allows free circulation of air between them; the dining-room, kitchen and laundry are separated in like manner from the rest of the building. The whole arrangement of the rooms is such as to give sufficient isolation of patients, and at the same time there is everywhere a cheerful and homelike appearance.

The corporation consists of contributors and others who render valuable aid in the maintenance of the hospital. The trustees are chosen from the members of the corporation, one-third of them being chosen yearly for a term of three years. The first president of the board of trustees was Hon. Charles G. Pope, who died just before it was dedicated; the second, Hon. William H. Hodgkins, who resigned the office in June, 1896.

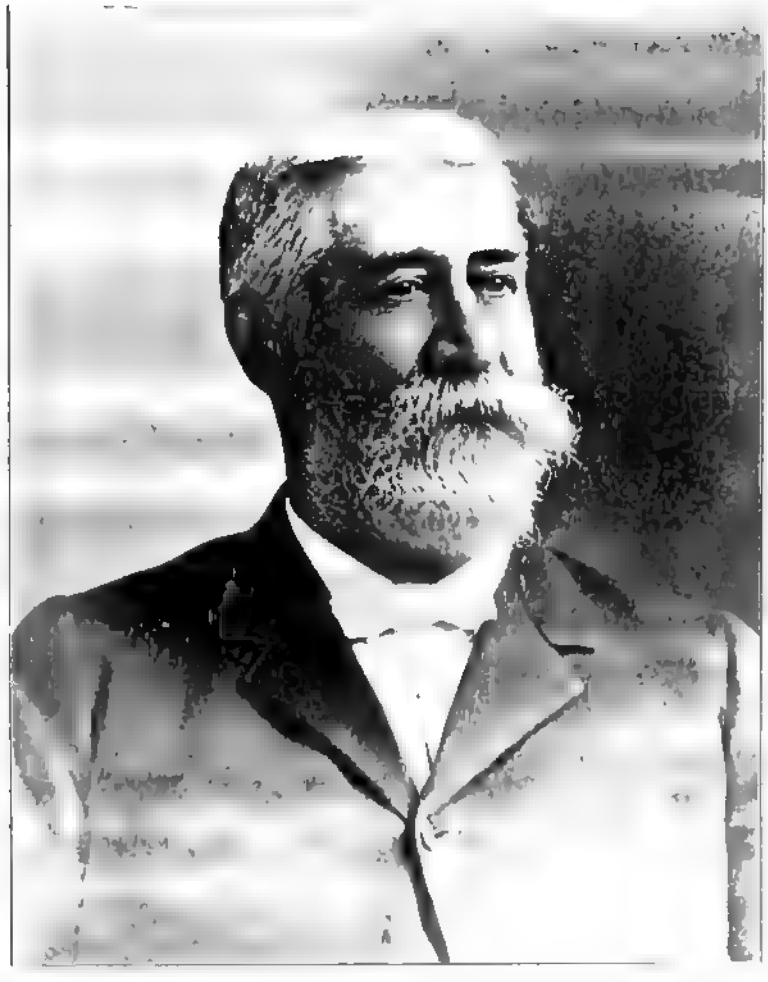
In accordance with the by-laws the board of trustees consists of twenty-four members besides the president, vice-president, clerk and treasurer, two members being selected from each ward by the corporation annually, said members being chosen for a term of three years. The medical board consists of four physicians, of whom two shall be Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and two members of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, appointed by the executive committee for terms of two years.

It is the duty of this board to provide for the medical and surgical service of the hospital, and to recommend to the executive committee candidates for appointment on the medical staff. Physicians and surgeons who assist in the charitable work of the hospital receive no pecuniary compensation therefor. The management is such as to leave freedom of choice of physicians, a member of the above societies being on duty all the time. The same spirit of liberality is shown in regard to choice of spiritual advisers.

The matron reported four hundred and fifty patients treated in 1895, of whom one hundred and nine underwent surgical operations; this was an increase in the whole number of one hundred and twenty-five over the preceding year. By the matron's report in May, 1896, it appears there were six hundred and forty-five patients treated during the year, of whom three hundred and forty-six were out-patients.

The total expenditures from May, 1895, to May, 1896, were $12,115.21, and $1,473.11 was expended for repairs of an extraordinary nature. The largest number of patients was thirty-seven, on December 12, and the smallest, fifteen, on July 14. Those paying numbered one hundred and eighty-two, and non-paying, one hundred and nineteen.

THOMAS M. DURELL, M. D.



REUBEN WILLIS, M. D.

The training school for nurses contained fifteen pupils aside from those who were graduated. Their earnings outside of regular hospital work were $1,520.18, which is $912.94 in excess of the amount received from this source the previous year. The average cost per patient was $9.32 per week, while for the year 1895 it was $9.59.

The expenses compared with those of other hospitals are less than many and do not exceed any of them. The interest manifested from the first by the Ladies' Aid and other societies continues unabated, and many of our large-hearted and liberal-minded citizens have made generous donations for the continued support of the grand work which the hospital is performing for the people of Somerville. Many who share the benefits of the institution have in reality no home where they can be cared for by loving hands, and often those who have all the comforts that a competency affords prefer in case of sickness to enter the hospital, where all the advantages of the best medical attendance and the most skilful and experienced nursing and care may be had at all times. While those who are able are expected to pay for services rendered, *none who are without means* are excluded from its doors.

In order to provide suitable furnishings for the various rooms and wards, many of our citizens and generous ladies made liberal donations.

The physician's offices were furnished by Mrs. A. A. Sanborn; the trustees' room by the Sons and Daughters of Maine; the matron's office by L. W. Farmer; the woman's ward by the Somerville Union of King's Sons and Daughters. Private rooms for patients were furnished complete by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Spencer, Ivaloo Lodge Daughters of Rebekah, Erminie Lodge Daughters of Rebekah, Francis C. Perkins, Humphrey P. Webster (who gave $500, the interest to keep the room supplied), S. Adams Clark, Our Class Association and primary department First Unitarian Sunday-school, R. H. Sturtevant, Prospect Hill school and others furnished the children's ward, and Mrs. G. M. Scott, the children's playroom; and valuable contributions of furnishings were donated by S. Newton Cutler, Harrison Beard & Co., Mr. H. M. Beals, Ladies' Hospital Aid Association, Sunday-school of Franklin Street (First) Congregational Church, St. Mary's Circle King's Daughters, Misses Ethel Cobb, Maud Shaw, Ruby White, Grace Plummer, Milton Harvey, Albert E. Hughes, C. F. Goldthwaite & Co., I. H. Brown, Miss Earl's Sunday-school class, George Gammon, Mrs. Col. King, employees of Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Co., Mrs. James F. Davlin, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Strong, Rebecca Dart, Little Helpers, King's Daughters, Gertrude Jones, Davis school, Prospect Hill school, St. Mary's Circle K. D., Ever Ready Ten K. D., Willa Johnson, Bertha Hopkins, Edna Robbins, Lottie Draper, Charles G. Pope and Mrs. Pope, Dr. Anna B. Taylor, Miss L. A. Waters, A. S. Willard, Mrs. E. A. Curtis, Mrs. Ingalls, Whatsoever Circle K. D., Broadway Congregational Church, E. H. Marsh, Henry W. Tarbell, Grace, Bessie and Alice Fuller.

Among those who contributed through the Ladies' Aid Association may be mentioned Sarah S. Tufts, $100, the Presbyterian Church, West Somerville Congregational Church, Shepard & Norwell, R. E. Pickthall,

West Somerville Baptist Church, West Somerville Universalist Church, St. Agnes Circle King's Daughters, Mrs. J. B. Bolton, Grace L. Hodgkins, R. H. Riddell, J. F. Hathaway, Mrs. S. D. Salmon's Circle K. D., E. A. Southworth, John K. Whiting, Mrs. Ivory Pope and others. The contributors of sums of $100 or more are the American Tube Works, Charles E. Clark, A. H. Carvill, S. Cutler and wife, D. E. Chase & Co., Derby & Kilmer Desk Co., F. W. Downer, Abbie S. David, employees S. Water Works, George P. Edney, M. P. Elliott, J. H. Flitner, Friend, Charles H. Guild, Do. trustee, A. B. Gookin, Miss Martha R. Hunt, Silas H. Holland, J. O. Hayden, L. P. Hollander, J. F. Hathaway, Mrs. Sarah Hall, George W. Ireland and wife, O. S. Knapp, C. W. Lyman & Co., Louis L. Lombard, Ladies' Aid Association, A. E. Mann, Rev. C. T. McGrath, L. E. Merry, Middlesex Bleachery, John Abbot Lodge, North Packing Company, R. E. Nickerson, L. V. Niles, John F. Nickerson and wife, Our Class Association, Elm Council R. A., F. H. Raymond, Ezra B. Robinson, Wilbur P. Rice, John P. Squire, Somerville Fire Department, Jonathan Stone, R. H. Sturtevant, Somerville Police Force, Union Hall Co., Lucy M. Stone, G. W. Simpson, H. F. Spencer, R. B. Stickney, Mrs. George M. Starbird, estate of, Francis Tufts, Martha Tufts, Chas. Williams, Jr., A. H. Weld, A. A. Perry, executor of will of Christiana D. Webber, and Willard C. Kinsley Post G. A. R. All the churches have made contributions from time to time. No other institution of Somerville appeals to every resident of whatever party or sect as does this, and the donations have come from nearly every social organization and from hundreds of residents, although the majority of the gifts have been in moderate sums.

The treasurer's report, May 30, 1896, shows the following facts and figures: —

ASSETS.

Land and buildings	$42,146.22
Furnishings	2,684.37
Surgical instruments	390.81
Starbird fund	500.00
Webster fund	500.00
Edney fund	400.00
Cash on hand	1,166.77
	$47,788.17

LIABILITIES.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank	$10,000.00
Somerville National Bank	1,000.00
Excess over liabilities	36,788.17
	$47,788.17

This does not include a large number of contributions of furnishings and supplies which were given directly to the hospital and did not go through the treasurer's hands, which amount to probably several thousand dollars.

ALPHONSO H. CARVILL, M. D.

HENRY F. CURTIS, M. D.

The dedication of the building was an occasion of great interest. A writer in describing it said: "Early in the afternoon the institution was thrown open to visitors, and the corridors were thronged with women and children and a fair sprinkling of men. It is not too much to say that they were rather astonished at the completeness of the arrangements, the beauty of the furnishings, and, best of all, at the immaculate neatness and cleanliness of the whole establishment. . . . It was easy to see that the public felt it was their hospital. It represented even to the children some act of self-denial, some gift of money to make the enterprise a success." In the evening the dedicatory exercises were in charge of Mayor Hodgkins as presiding officer, who paid a touching tribute to the late Charles G. Pope, and closed an eloquent address by saying that his heart had been stirred by the sight of the crowds in attendance, and that the immense gathering of the friends of the institution meant that the people intended to support it.

The Hon. S. Z. Bowman, city solicitor of Somerville, said: "This hospital is one of the crowning features of our city. Our educational institutions have grown upon our hills, and now we have reached a fitting climax in the erection of this hospital. The parable of the Good Samaritan has come down through the ages as the highest type of Christianity. This immense gathering shows that this establishment has a warm place in the hearts of the people."

Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Boston, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that there should be more small hospitals, not only in Cambridge and Somerville, but in Boston. He declared it better than to have hundreds of patients gathered under one roof and treated in gross, and said that in such institutions a few patients could enjoy the comforts of home and the care of trained nurses. Rev. J. F. Lovering stated that there had been nothing in the city which had so "drawn the people together in the spirit of the golden rule as this hospital." Another speaker said one peculiarity of the institution was the uniting of both schools of medicine on its board of trustees, declaring that there should be no sect in medicine, and that in the presence of man's greatest need there should be but one thought, how to cure disease. The policy of its management from the first has been so liberal that it has been possible for every creed, nationality, sect and race, to join equally in wishing it Godspeed, and to unite in carrying on its great work of charity and mercy.

The benefits derived by the community from such an institution are not confined to its high mission in ministering to the sick; it serves as a common bond of union between the different sections of the city, and the various elements of which it is composed.

A feeling of responsibility for its care and maintenance is shared by all our people, and by responding to its calls for aid they have learned by happy experience the truth of the passage of Scripture which says, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

To put in successful operation an institution of this kind is no easy task, and the care of raising the needed funds should in the main devolve

upon others rather than those who are responsible for details of management, which must of necessity be a matter of daily effort and constant labor. The success of the management in securing revenue from paying patients, and the advantages derived from the training school for nurses in furnishing increased income, may well be a source of gratification to our citizens. The hospital is one of the many institutions of the city in which every citizen is justified in feeling an honest pride.

The officers for 1896 are as follows: president, Martin W. Carr; vice-president, Selwyn Z. Bowman; treasurer, John F. Cole; clerk, Frederick W. Stone.

Trustees. — Ward I: Horace C. White, William Taylor, George M. Starbird, Charles Williams, Jr., John F. Nickerson, George W. Perkins. Ward II: Alphonso H. Carvill, J. Frank Wellington, Quincy A. Vinal, Louville V. Niles, John F. Couch, Thomas M. Durell. Ward III: Henry F. Spencer, Alvano T. Nickerson, Luke N. Farmer, B. Frank Wild, Frederick M. Kilmer, Quincy E. Dickerman. Ward IV: J. Henry Flitner, George O. Proctor, James F. Hathaway, Louis E. Merry, Joseph O. Hayden, Edmund S. Sparrow.

Medical Board. — Horace C. White, M. D.; Thomas M. Durell, M. D.; A. H. Carvill, M. D.; Frank L. Newton, M. D.

Members of Mass. Medical Society. — Hospital staff: Thomas Durell, M. D.; Horace C. White, M. D.; William A. Bell, M. D.; Horace P. Makechine, M. D.; John F. Couch, M. D.; Reuben Willis, M. D. Assistants: Giles W. Bryant, M. D.; Henry F. Curtis, M. D.; Edwin H. Codding, M. D.; George A. Miles, M. D.; John B. Curtis, M. D.; G. W. W. Whiting, M. D.

Members of Mass. Homœopathic Medical Society. — Hospital staff: A. H. Carvill, M. D.; Robert L. Lane, M. D.; Gilbert E. Hetherington, M. D.; H. Ashton Downs, M. D.; Forrest Leavitt, M. D.; Frank L. Newton, M. D. Assistants: Emma J. Peasley, M. D.; Anna B. Taylor-Cole, M. D.; Eugenie M. Phillips, M. D.; Mary B. Currier, M. D. Matron: Emma J. Gordon.

GEORGE W. W. WHITING, M. D.

Residence of DR. G. W. W. WHITING, 280 Broadway.

FRANK L. NEWTON, M.D.

EMMA J. GORDON.

HOSPITAL LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

By Emma J. Peasley, M.D.

After the completion and opening of the Somerville Hospital, it was deemed wise by those familiar with its needs that there should be some organized systematic method of securing the necessary funds for carrying on the work. Accordingly several ladies and gentlemen met at the home of Mr. Rufus R. Wade, talked the matter over, and decided that an association which would enlist the sympathies and interest of the ladies of the city would be a sure means of obtaining the desired assistance.

A meeting was appointed at the Broadway Congregational Church on Sycamore street, on May 18, 1892. Invitations were sent to the pastors of all churches, which were read from the pulpit, inviting the ladies of the church and congregation to be present. About one hundred responded, and the organization of the Somerville Hospital Ladies' Aid Association was effected with the election of the following officers: president, Dr. Emma J. Peasley; vice-presidents representing the four wards of the city, Mrs. Harrison Aldrich, Mrs. William Hartshorn, Mrs. J. F. Lovering, Mrs. Henry Berins; directors representing the different religious denominations in the city, Mrs. William H. Brine, Mrs. Arthur T. Kidder, Mrs. S. D. Salmon, Mrs. A. C. Winning, Mrs. Horace C. White, Mrs. Albert Hughes, Mrs. F. M. Howes, Mrs. C. S. Dewing, Mrs. H. M. Burgess—these with the vice-presidents constituting a board of directors for the ensuing year; recording secretary, Mrs. Jason P. Routh; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma S. Keyes; treasurer, Mrs. Albert S. Pillsbury.

The society became incorporated in February of the following year, and the charter adorns the walls of the trustees' room at the hospital.

Most of the ladies present at the organization signed as members of the association, and the membership increased with unparalleled rapidity compared to other organizations in the city, until between nine hundred and a thousand ladies and gentlemen had agreed to give one dollar annually toward the support of the hospital, and six persons joined as life members by the payment of twenty dollars.

One of the first and most important steps taken by the society was the establishing of a day known as Hospital Sunday, when each church in the city takes a collection, which in the first year amounted to over twelve hundred dollars, the money passing directly into the hands of Mr. John F. Cole, treasurer of the hospital.

Dr. Anna Taylor Cole and Dr. Emma J. Peasley have each given a course of lectures, and two receptions, a concert and an opera have been given under the direction of the association, the proceeds of which, with the funds collected by the members, and donations, have netted many dollars for the work. This with the annual dues is used as the association approves, either to buy furnishings for the building, or it is presented to the treasurer of the hospital to be used by the trustees at their discretion.

EMMA J. PEASLEY, M. D.

ANNA B. TAYLOR-COLE, M. D.

EUGENIE M. PHILLIPS, M. D.

The members assisted at the dedication of the building, and at all the social gatherings at the hospital. Two members of the board of directors in turn visit the inmates and supply the needs of the hospital as far as possible, twice a week for a month.

The president for 1896 is Mrs. Harrison Aldrich; secretary, Miss Sarah A. Stone, 9 Central street; treasurer, Miss Bertha Knapp, 28 School street.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF SOMERVILLE.

By Emma S. Keyes.

The Associated Charities of Somerville was formed on December 14, 1893. The organizing of Associated Charities had occasionally been talked of and desired by a few in different parts of the city, but it was not until the hard times of '93 actually forced the need of organized effort upon the attention of a large number that this society was at last formed.

Springing up suddenly though it did, the chief organizers gave many hours at a time to the consideration of the principles and methods that like societies of long experience had found to be the wisest and most practical. The foundation of a permanent charitable organization was thus laid upon thoroughly tested principles.

The objects of the society are: "To secure the concurrent and harmonious action of the different charities in Somerville in order to raise the needy above the need of relief, prevent begging and imposition, and diminish pauperism; to encourage thrift, self-dependence and industry through friendly intercourse, and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children from growing up as paupers; and to aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor."

In the heart of winter, and in the midst of a season of financial distress and acute poverty, the new organization found itself, with inexperienced helpers, untried methods and an empty treasury, suddenly overwhelmed by calls for aid and action. The urgency of the situation helped to solve itself. The citizens cordially adopted the new organization as their agent, and gave it their complete confidence.

The work was organized by distributing it among ward committees. Each of these considered calls for aid in its own district, and found help for deserving and needy cases. It held meetings monthly or, as occasion required, even more frequently, provided for a force of friendly visitors, opened an office in its limits, and secured, free of charge, the services of a secretary to give certain hours at the office, have immediate charge of affairs and keep the records of the ward.

These ward committees combined form the central board of management, to which all doubtful and difficult cases are referred, and which has general supervision of the work. The office in ward three, in the Citizen Building, Gilman square, was made the central office, and its secretary, general agent of the Charities.

Up to September 1, 1896, the number of cases of need reported to and

investigated by this society is 387. Of these 292 have been assisted, 38 proved to have given false addresses, and the rest were mostly in need of employment alone, as were also many others. About one-half of these people are Americans, the other half represents eleven nationalities. Special work has been done in 54 cases, such as furnishing legal and medical assistance, finding homes for children, new homes for families, board in the country for the overworked, etc. By far the greater proportion were found to be worthy, respectable people, anxious to help themselves, suffering through no apparent fault of their own, but through misfortune, sickness, or want of employment. Fully two-thirds had never before received help.

Efforts to stop begging have in many instances been effectual, and public exposure of impostors has materially lessened the number in the city, though in one instance even arrest and six months' confinement have not been sufficient to deter other members of the same family from begging and using the name of this society the better to impose upon the credulous.

A complete system of registration enables the agent at the central office to exchange information with charitable bodies at home and in other cities, and is of great value especially in the handling of those chronic and recurring cases which drift from place to place, and besiege successively different charitable societies and individuals.

All records are private, and their information is given only to those who will use them for charitable purposes.

A free employment-bureau connected with the work of the Associated Charities depends necessarily for success upon the patronage of the citizens. The one great demand is for work, and it is this above all things that the unemployed need to be assisted in obtaining, to save them from pauperism and the demoralizing influence of almsgiving. Employment even at low wages would solve two-thirds of the difficulties of the poor of all classes. In some instances the society has furnished plain sewing, paying a fair price according to the quality of the work done. This is intended to be educational in some cases, as many do not understand the cutting and making of the most simple garments, while others are apt and skillful with the needle. Last spring the stamp-saving system was introduced with the object of encouraging provident habits even among the children. Without expense or any risk of loss one can hereby save from a cent to fifty cents and receive for it a receipt in the form of a stamp placed upon a folding card, which can be redeemed at any time, three dollars entitling one to a bank-book and interest.

The gratitude expressed by nearly all who have been befriended has been hearty and sincere. Statistics cannot register the best that has been accomplished, for the aim of the society is personal rather than material, to help the man as well as to relieve the body, to bring comfort and cheer into home and heart, to maintain self-respect, to stimulate self-support, to restore to work and health persons and families without loss of courage or dignity, and clear of any sense of stain or stigma from their temporary period of dependence.

Residence of NATHAN H. REED, 35 Pearl Street.

EMORY L. WHITE, M. D.

In this effort, notwithstanding many failures, success, as a rule, has been so satisfactory that, could the simple facts be known to the citizens of Somerville, they would feel themselves amply rewarded for all they have expended through the Associated Charities, and would continue to support the organization liberally. The officers for 1896 are: Rev. Charles L. Noyes, president, 29 Albion street; Rev. L. M. Powers, secretary, 18 Flint street; Mr. Nathan H. Reed, treasurer, 35 Pearl street; Miss Emma S. Keyes, agent, 154 Central street.

SOMERVILLE SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

By Elizabeth Arrowsmith Waters.

The Somerville Samaritan Society was organized November 13, 1871, at the home of Elizabeth A. Waters, 132 Perkins street, for the purpose of assisting and relieving the needs of the worthy poor in the town of Somerville, and it rounded out its twenty-five years of charitable work November 9, 1896.

The first meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, November 8, 1871, at which a committee of four ladies (Mary Davis, Carrie Prescott, Mrs. H. P. Hemenway and Julia Warden) were chosen to draw up a constitution to be presented at a meeting to be held on the following Monday evening, November 13.

The first regular meeting was held with Miss Waters, and a constitution for the society was presented and adopted.

The following list of officers was presented and elected: Miss Lizzie A. Waters, president; Mrs. Geo. H. Crosby, vice-president; Mrs. Chas. H. Buswell, secretary; Miss Helen U. Edgerly, assistant secretary; Mrs. Albert E. Hughes, treasurer. Directresses: Mrs. Chas. Williams, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Hemenway, Mrs. Chas. Crane, Mrs. John F. Cole, Mrs. Wethern, Mrs. P. Ford, Jr., Mrs. David Crane, Misses Kate Fletcher, Anna M. Knight, S. Fannie Gerry, Emily Knowles, Nellie Parker, Carrie Prescott, Belle Dalton, Ella Runey, Emma Brown, Susie Davis. The society was named in courtesy to Mrs. Waters and daughter, who were officers in the Samaritan Society of Boston at the time of their removal to Somerville, and members until the society became the North End Dispensary.

When the Samaritan Society was organized, it was the only social and charitable society in the town, if we may except those connected with the churches. The charity work extended to every part of the city, and the Christmas donations are something pleasant to be remembered, for baskets of stores, and warm clothing, contributed by members and friends, found their way each year to scores of families whose appreciation of them made us feel that it was "more blessed to give than to receive." The form of meetings was sewing until nine o'clock P.M., when the work was gathered up, and the incoming of the gentlemen added much to the pleasure of the evening. Music, singing and games followed with now and then a "Virginia Reel." The meetings were attended by over one hundred members,

the largest enrolled membership for any one year being 124. If we look about now, we find that organized societies have become legion, but none among them all have yet filled the place of this association, for notwithstanding its depleted membership, and more limited resources, it has gone steadily on with the humane work.

The members of this society both past and present have reason to feel gratified with the report of these many years. The society has received during this period, from entertainments in the form of fairs, suppers, concerts and lectures, the sum of $4,512.61. The yearly assessments have amounted to $768.24, and the interest on deposits of money $192, making a total of $5,472.85.

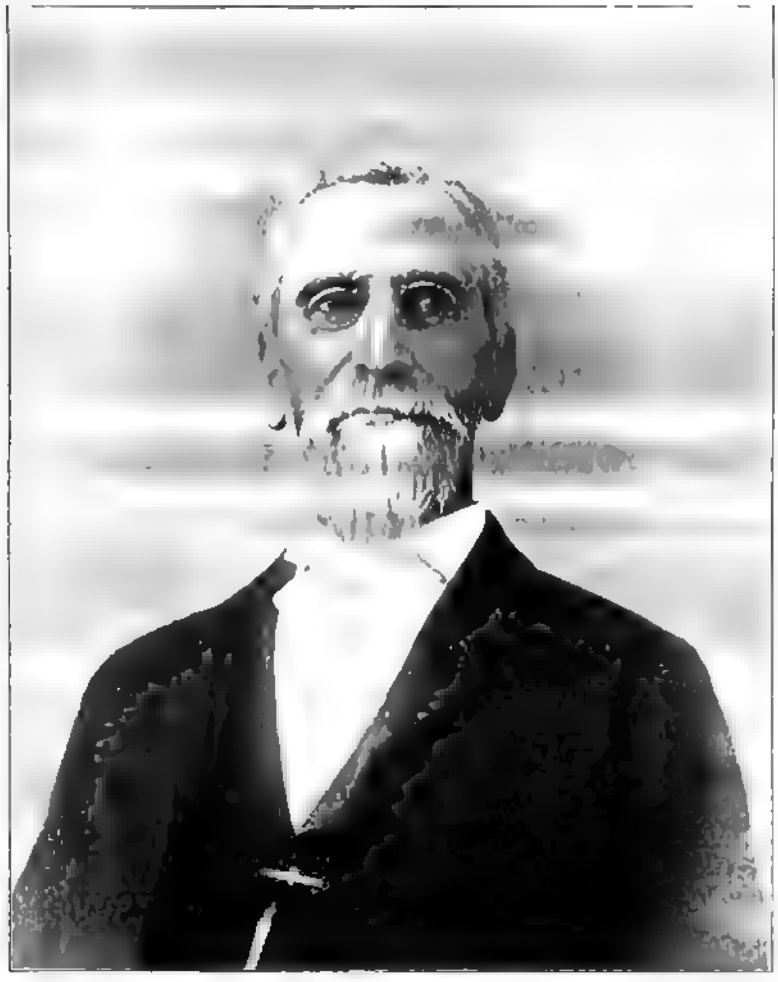
The society received a "Bequest" from Mrs. Geo. H. Crosby, November 28, 1885, increasing the sum to $5,672.85. Mrs. Crosby was an earnest and interested officer from the formation of the society until called to her "higher" work. Many other gifts received were at once sent to families for whom they were intended.

There has been expended during these years, for groceries, boots and shoes, wood and coal, rents, funeral expenses, and material for clothing, the sum of $5,660.85, leaving a balance in the treasury of $12. For the amount expended there have been given 2,117 orders for poor and needy families to the number of over three hundred, and this does not include the hundreds of garments which have found their way into these many homes, contributed from all parts of the city, while the influence of this work has gone out far and wide to arouse assistance from other sources.

It has been through the work and experiences of this society that the needs of a children's home and day nurseries were seen to be a necessity, and it is hoped that the future will see these charities well established, and handsomely supported.

Miss Waters remained president three years, Mrs. P. Ford, Jr., succeeding in 1874, one year; Mrs. James N. Clark, two years, 1875, 1876; Mrs. George H. Crosby, two years, 1877, 1878; Mrs. E. B. Wilson, two years, 1879, 1880; Mrs. S. C. Lund, one year, 1881; Mrs. J. C. Thomas, two years, 1882, 1883; Mrs. H. M. Morse, 1884; Mrs. L. Timson, two years, 1885, 1886, when Miss Waters was again chosen to fill the office, and has retained it until the present year, with the following officers: vice-president, Mrs. H. M. Burgess; secretary, Miss S. L. Chandler; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Thomas; wardrobe keeper, Mrs. E. A. Goodale. Directresses: Mrs. H. W. Burgess, Mrs. B. P. Palmer, Mrs. J. H. Weston, Mrs. L. Bowker, Mrs. E. A. Goodale, Mrs. I. H. Wiley, Mrs. B. G. Chaffee, Mrs. E. L. Davis, Mrs. D. W. Sanborn, Mrs. J. H. Litchfield, Miss A. U. Knight, Mrs. F. Gertrude Porter.

ELIZABETH A. WATERS.



ALBERT E. HUGHES.

SOMERVILLE DAY NURSERY.

The existence of this nursery is due to the desire of the Helen Hunt Circle of King's Daughters to establish in Somerville a charity which should protect children left uncared for while their mothers are at work.

For this object they contributed nearly one hundred dollars, and in March, 1893, a number of ladies from different parts of the city met at the house of Mrs. Niles, and organized and, in the following June, opened the nursery with a matron, housekeeper, and five children.

At present the children average from seventeen to twenty-five daily, the number at times rising to thirty. This increase has necessitated the employment of an assistant. The ages of the children vary from seven months to ten years.

This institution is non-sectarian, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions of one dollar or more annually, and by donations of wood, coal and provisions. The cost of caring for a child per day is twenty-five cents, of which the mother is required to pay five cents.

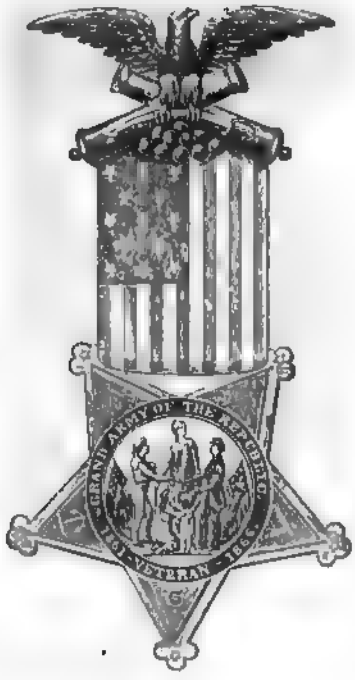
The homes of the children are often visited by the matron, and every case carefully investigated. Besides the legitimate work of the nursery, aid is rendered in other cases when necessary, employment by the day found for mothers, and positions secured for young girls.

The house is open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day, excepting Sundays and holidays. All applications for admission are made to the matron, Ellen E. Mason.

Officers of the Day Nursery: president, Mrs. L. V. Niles; vice-presidents, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mrs. A. H. Carvill; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. S. Dewing; recording secretary, Miss Helen Tincker; auditor, Miss F. W. Kaan. Board of directors: Mrs. C. P. Battelle, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. J. H. Butler, Mrs. A. H. Carvill, Mrs. E. J. Chilson, Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. E. A. Conant, Mrs. H. P. Conant, Mrs. C. S. Dewing, Mrs. H. S. Farnham, Mrs. Edward Foote, Mrs. J. O. Hayden, Mrs. C. M. Howes, Mrs. A. E. Hughes, Mrs. S. E. Gilcrease, Miss F. W. Kaan, Mrs. L. V. Niles, Dr. E. M. Phillips, Mrs. J. L. Potter, Mrs. N. H. Reed, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. F. M. Stodder, Mrs. J. E. Sylvester, Mrs. E. L. Tead, Miss Minnie Tead, Miss Helen Tincker, Mrs. W. E. Weld, Mrs. J. F. Wellington, Mrs. C. A. West, Mrs. E. B. West.

The Day Nursery is located at 144 Washington street.

Willard C. Kinsley Post,



No. 139, Department of Mass.,

G. A. R.

WILLARD C. KINSLEY POST G. A. R.

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE POST.

Post 139 G. A. R. was chartered August 16, 1870, and was mustered as a post October 20 of that year, with twenty-eight charter members, eight of whom, viz.: J. H. Dusseault, John Kennedy, Elkanah Crosby, Sanford Hanscom, C. H. Crane, W. H. Thomas, M. C. Parkhurst and J. W. Oliver, are still active members.

In selecting the name of Willard C. Kinsley for the post, the veterans of Somerville felt it a pleasant duty to perpetuate the memory of a soldier who is remembered by his old comrades as one of the bravest and most popular men who ever led a company.

Mr. Kinsley first enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Capt. Brastow's company of the Fifth Regiment, and served with honor through the three months' campaign; he then re-enlisted for three years and was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company E (Somerville Company) of the Thirty-ninth Regiment; he soon received a merited promotion to the first lieutenancy and then to the captaincy, in which position he won and held the love and respect of his men to a degree such as few officers attain; a perfect leader in the field, he was as one of their own number when off duty, and his kindness and care for the sick and wounded were like those of a brother. He led his men through many battles, and was slightly wounded in the head June 17, 1864. He kept with his company, however, until at almost the close of the war, on March 31, 1865, at Gravelly Run, Va., just prior to Lee's surrender, he fell mortally wounded and died on the following day.

For the first few years of its organization the post grew rapidly and attained a membership of about two hundred; it then gradually declined, as did nearly all posts of the G. A. R., until the year 1882, when, the work being taken up on partially new lines, the increase was again rapid until over three hundred names were enrolled, and the roster continues at about that number at the present time.

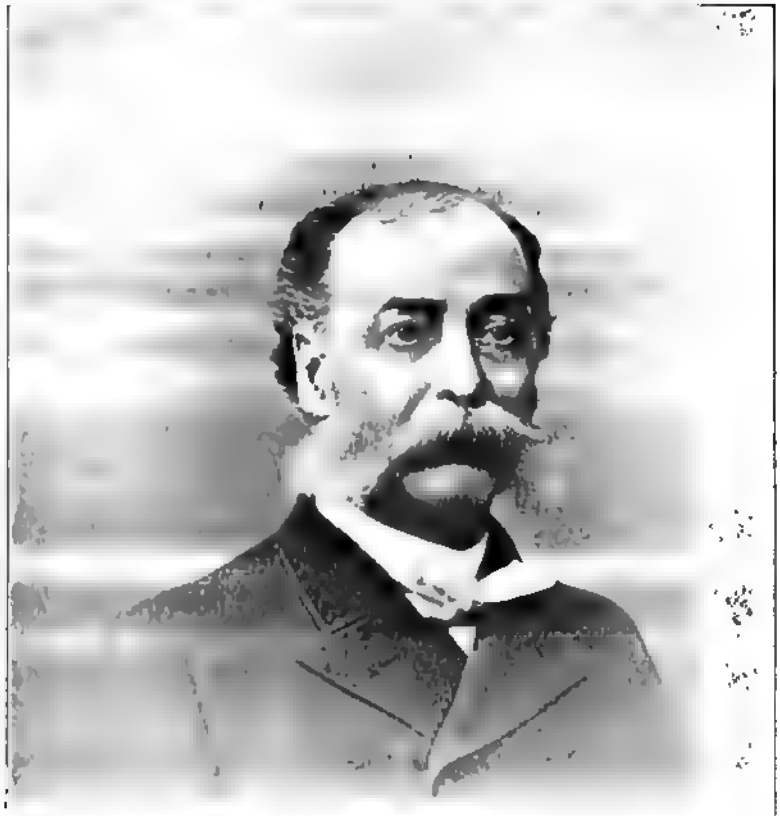
The muster-rolls of the post during its twenty-six years of existence have contained the names of men engaged in almost all professions and business pursuits, many of whom have been honored by the political preference of their fellow-citizens in State and city offices. In the list are included four ex-mayors, viz.: Brastow, Bruce, Cummings and Hodgkins, and many of the other members are filling positions of trust with credit to themselves in other lines of employment. The tenets of the order are Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty; but although the fraternal ties and meetings of the veterans are of inestimable value and pleasure to themselves, and they have ever been ready by practice and by the teaching of the principles of loyalty to country and flag to assist in promoting a healthy sentiment among the younger generation which shall tend to perpetuate our free and enlightened government, the chief aim and object of the order is charity,

which is bestowed not only among its own members, but among all who fought in the Civil War now living in our midst, who, through disease or old age, have become incapacitated from gaining a livelihood; these together with the widows and orphan children of those who have passed away have been assisted, together with others who were needy and destitute. In the conscientious performance of this duty the post is recognized as a prime factor in charitable work in this city, having disbursed over $13,000 in cash, nearly two-thirds of which went to persons outside the membership of the post.

The organization has always assisted other charitable enterprises, notably in late years: during the hard times of the winter of 1893-4 it made a donation of $200 to the Associated Charities of Somerville, and later its members assisted in the Hospital Fair, and were enabled to contribute about $225 to the fund for that institution.

In its work the post has been aided very materially by its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, the membership of which is composed of loyal ladies who are ever ready, as were those in the days of 1861-5, to do all in their power to aid the soldiers; it has also been greatly assisted by the generous patronage which has been given by the citizens of Somerville to all the enterprises it has gotten up for charitable purposes.

The commanders of the post have been: C. F. King, 1870-1; H. E. Hill, 1872; J. H. Dusseault, 1873; T. J. Buffum, 1874; G. H. Burroughs, 1875; W. W. Woodbury, 1876; W. E. Halladay, 1877; G. B. Clark, 1878; J. H. Soule, 1879 (died in office); Dennis Kelley, 1879 (unexpired term); John Kennedy, 1880; J. M. Woods, 1881; Martin Binney, 1882; C. F. King, 1883-4; J. F. Davlin, 1885; M. D. Jones, 1886; Walter Winward, 1887; John Kelley, 1888; C. H. Colgate, 1889; H. B. Sellon, 1890; Henry Richardson, 1891; A. C. Stacy, 1892; E. H. Gooding, 1893; C. O. Pratt, 1894; G. H. Clapp, 1895; and G. M. Stevens, 1896. The present place of meeting is in Grand Army Hall, Citizen Building, Gilman square.



MARTIN BINNEY.

JAMES F. DAVLIN.

WILLARD C. KINSLEY RELIEF CORPS.

By Mary E. Elliot.

That the loyal women of America realized their responsibilities during the Civil War, is a fact interwoven in almost all its history.

On fields of battle, in the hospitals of the North and the South, in halls and churches and in the home they toiled for the Union cause and its brave volunteers.

The highest principles of womanhood and of patriotism were exemplified by their efforts, and the statement that "there were heroines as well as heroes in that war," is verified on many pages of its records.

When, soon after peace was declared, the Grand Army of the Republic organized to conduct a work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, its principles appealed again to the hearts of loyal women. They realized that, though the battlefields were silent, the suffering caused by the war remained.

Societies of women were formed in many cities and towns to co-operate with posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in their beneficent work.

One of the first of these societies to bear the name of a post was organized in Somerville, March 17, 1878, as Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps.

Much interest was manifested at the regular meetings which were held in Bow Street Hall, and successful entertainments enabled the corps to establish a relief fund of several hundred dollars.

The members were also active in raising funds for the Soldiers' Home Bazaar held in Mechanics Building, Boston, in December, 1881.

A few days previous to the opening of the bazaar, the corps president received a check for $125 from Mr. Henry F. Spencer, on behalf of the trustees of the Columbus Tyler estate, it being the surplus (with interest) remaining in the Somerville war fund of which Mr. Tyler had charge. This amount and the receipts of the corps table gave Somerville the credit of being represented in the efforts to establish a soldiers' home in Massachusetts.

In May, 1882, Willard C. Kinsley Corps reorganized on a broader basis and became a branch of the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, a State organization which was formed in Fitchburg in 1879. Mrs. E. Florence Barker, department president, and Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, department secretary at that time, conducted the institution which was held in Bow Street Hall. They installed the officers in the evening, when prominent guests were present representing the clergy and city officials of Somerville, and friends from other sections of the State.

Willard C. Kinsley Post attended the exercises in a body.

The corps was entered upon the roster at department headquarters as No. 21, there having been twenty corps previously organized under the direction of the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C.

There were thirty-six charter members, and they (and all who have sub-

MARY E. ELLIOT.

sequently taken the obligation) have pledged support to the following objects, which form a part of the rules and regulations of the order: —

"To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic dead.

"To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans.

"To find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends.

"To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril.

"To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all."

That Corps 21 has been loyal to these objects is fully shown by its records. Over a thousand dollars have been expended in relief since 1882, but this does not represent the full value of its work in this direction. The investigation of numerous cases, the visits to the sick, and poor but worthy claimants upon our gratitude, the distribution of food and clothing, and other duties have been promptly performed by the relief committee that has served from year to year with great efficiency.

Corps 21 has aided Post 139 in two large fairs, and has co-operated in its plans for the proper observance of Memorial Day.

The two bodies have each a conference committee, "to confer concerning matters of mutual interest, in order to strengthen the relations and perfect the work for which these organizations are mutually pledged."

Union gatherings are occasionally held, and the corps has often welcomed the comrades at anniversaries, receptions, suppers and other gatherings, and the post has extended the same courtesy to its auxiliary. The two organizations have worked together in harmony, each having a regard for the other's interests.

At the tenth anniversary of the corps, in May, 1892, a beautiful silk banner was presented as a testimonial by the post. A Bible, a flag and guidon are among the gifts received by the post from its auxiliary corps. At the silver anniversary of the post, in October, 1895, a large portrait of one of its honored members — Mayor William H. Hodgkins — was presented by the corps, the members of which were present as guests.

During the past few years the subject of patriotic teaching in the public schools has been a special feature of relief corps work throughout the country. Fully realizing the importance of this movement, Corps 21 voted to petition the school board of Somerville to introduce a "salute to the flag" into the public schools. With a view of awakening a deeper interest in the subject, a "flag meeting" was held in the (Old) Unitarian Church on Highland avenue, on the evening of December 16, 1894.

A large and enthusiastic audience enjoyed the program presented. Pupils from the Pope and Forster schools exemplified the flag salutes, and

addresses were made by Mayor William H. Hodgkins, several clergymen of the city, members of the school committee, department officers W. R. C., and others. Patriotic singing added interest to the exercises. When the petition was formally presented to the school board, it was favorably considered.

In response to the appeal of the trustees of the Somerville Hospital, for the fair held in the (Old) Unitarian Church, the corps furnished a table, and visits to the hospital are often made by our members.

Aside from the local work undertaken, Corps 21 has manifested an interest in the Soldiers' Home on Powderhorn Hill in Chelsea. Assistance was rendered the soldiers' home carnival held in Mechanics Building, Boston, in 1885, and the military fair held in Music Hall, Boston, in 1892.

An entertainment is annually given at the home and appreciated by the veterans, as are also the delicacies distributed on these visits. Several contributions have been given the home at various times. A pleasing incident of the visit this year (1896) was the gift of plants to the inmates, that they might have a flower garden of their own.

The department relief fund for special cases reported at headquarters and the memorial fund for the care of soldiers' widows and army nurses have received liberal contributions from Corps 21. All other appeals from department headquarters for special objects have met with a prompt response, and on each Memorial Day the corps sends a tribute for the unknown graves in the national cemeteries of the South.

A copy of the History of the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C. — a bound volume of nearly four hundred pages — has recently been given to the public library of Somerville. Regular meetings are held twice a month in Grand Army Hall, Gilman square, and are largely attended. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-one. A list of those who have served as presidents is given, viz.: Miss Mary E. Elliot, Mrs. Harriet A. Ralph, Mrs. Abbie J. Bean, Mrs. Ann C. Souther, Mrs. Rose A. Knapp, Mrs. Eveline P. Robinson, Mrs. Helen F. Johnson, Mrs. Harriet A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Helen M. McCully, Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, Mrs. Lydia P. Hall, Mrs. Kate A. Stacy.

There are at the present time one hundred and seventy-two corps in Massachusetts with a membership of fourteen thousand, and about two hundred thousand dollars have been expended for relief in this State alone.

Willard C. Kinsley Corps has an honored place on this roll, and is justly entitled to recognition as one of the pioneer corps of the order.

Since its organization this auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic has been formed in forty-four States and Territories, and numbers one hundred and thirty thousand patriotic women.

Over a million dollars have been expended for relief, a national home for soldiers' widows and army nurses established, and also State homes maintained, memorials erected in honor of martyred heroes, flags placed in the public schools, and an educational work conducted in behalf of patriotism that will have a permanent influence upon this generation.

JAMES S. SANBORN.

Residence of JAMES S. SANBORN, 383 Broadway.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The West Somerville Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in March, 1879, by Mrs. L. B. Barrett, then State secretary of the Massachusetts W.C.T.U. The first president was Mrs. Person Davis, and the first secretary Mrs. Harriet A. Chamberlin. There were nine charter members. The union, which now consists of sixty-one members, has done, in connection with the temperance work, much of a philanthropic nature. It has also done more than any other organization toward making Somerville a no-license city. The present officers are: Mrs. A. S. C. Hill, president; and Mrs. S. Addie Johnson, secretary. The fountain at Union square was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Barrett, by the several unions of Somerville.

SOMERVILLE FIREMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

By James R. Hopkins.

Was organized May 9, 1870, and incorporated, March 11, 1890. Its first officers were: chief engineer, David A. Sanborn, president; Theodore D. Dennett, vice-president; ex-chief engineer Robert A. Vinal, secretary and treasurer. It distributes relief to its members (as follows): any member who is injured going to, working at, or returning from a fire, may receive $1.50 a day for a term not exceeding fifty days. In case of the death of a member, $100 is paid to the legal representative for funeral expenses.

Its resources are the annual dues of members ($1.00 each), and the income of entertainments, four having been given during its existence. The association also published a book containing a history of the department, from which (through the courtesy of advertisers) it received an addition to its funds.

The association's business has always been honestly and efficiently managed. It was fortunate in having for one of its founders Captain Robert A. Vinal; he was for seventeen years its treasurer; by his acts of charity towards the poor and the unfortunate, by his words of counsel, and in his upright life, he was an example to the association which it will follow as long as it exists.

The officers of the association are: James R. Hopkins, president; Bernard W. Lawrence, vice-president; David A. Sanborn, treasurer; John E. Hill, clerk. Directors: Samuel H. Stevens, Thomas H. Daley, Frank W. Ring, Irving C. Jackson, Edward F. Trefren, Edward W. Ring, Benj. W. Daley, Frank L. Draper, Nathaniel C. Barker.

Dr. Thomas M. Durell is the physician and examining surgeon of the association, having held that position since its incorporation; his services have always been given gratuitously to its members.

SOMERVILLE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By George F. Clarridge.

In the autumn of 1867, as a result of one of the great association conventions, several citizens of Somerville who had attended became alive to the need of a work for young men in the then rapidly growing town, and a meeting in the interest of such a work was held in the then Perkins-street Baptist Church, December 7, at which Hon. W. H. Hodgkins was elected president, and Hiram L. Mackechnie secretary of the newly formed organization.

For twenty years a general evangelistic work among all classes and for both sexes was carried on, but in the summer of 1887 a reorganization of the association took place, and "definite work for and by young men" began.

E. P. Higgins was elected president; Wm. M. Armstrong, vice-president; F. E. Hodgkins, treasurer; and H. E. Valentine, secretary. A suite of rooms was fitted up in Masonic Block, Union square, and A. M. Wight of Springfield was called as first general secretary. Mr. Wight filled the position of general secretary four years, during which time work for boys was begun, a woman's auxiliary was formed, a building fund was begun, and the general lines of work were vigorously prosecuted. The woman's auxiliary held a very successful fair during Mr. Wight's term of office, from the proceeds of which a lot of land was purchased at the corner of Bow street and Somerville avenue, which has since been sold, and the fund is now held in trust for a lot.

Mr. Higgins, as president, was succeeded, in 1888, by Mr. Wm. M. Armstrong, and he in 1890, by Mr. Wm. B. Savage.

In May, 1891, the association was incorporated under the general laws of Massachusetts. Mr. Wight resigned his office in June, 1891, after four years of eminently successful work, and was succeeded by Mr. Geo. M. Cowles of Springfield, who after one year of labor resigned to enter the foreign mission field.

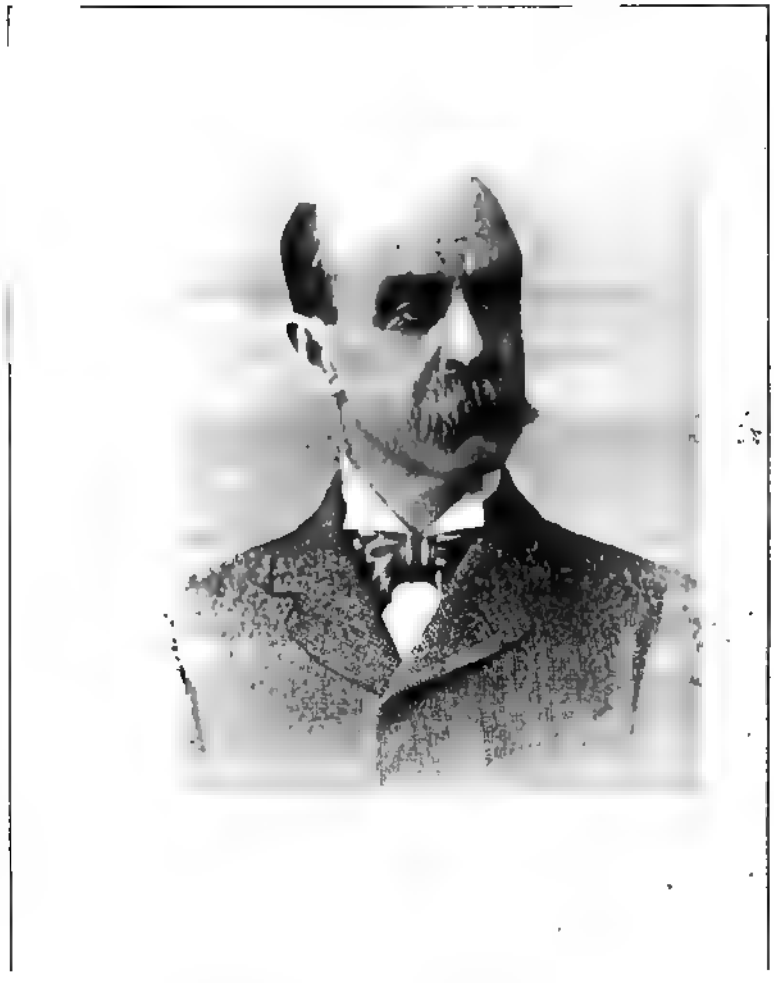
Mr. W. C. Rollins of Lynn was acting general secretary from October, 1892, to January, 1893, when W. H. Symonds, the present secretary, began his labors.

New rooms were fitted up in Litchfield Block at a cost of $2,000, and in October, 1893, when H. M. Moore was elected president, a physical department was added at an expense of $2,200. The membership now numbers 806, and all lines of modern association work are carried on.

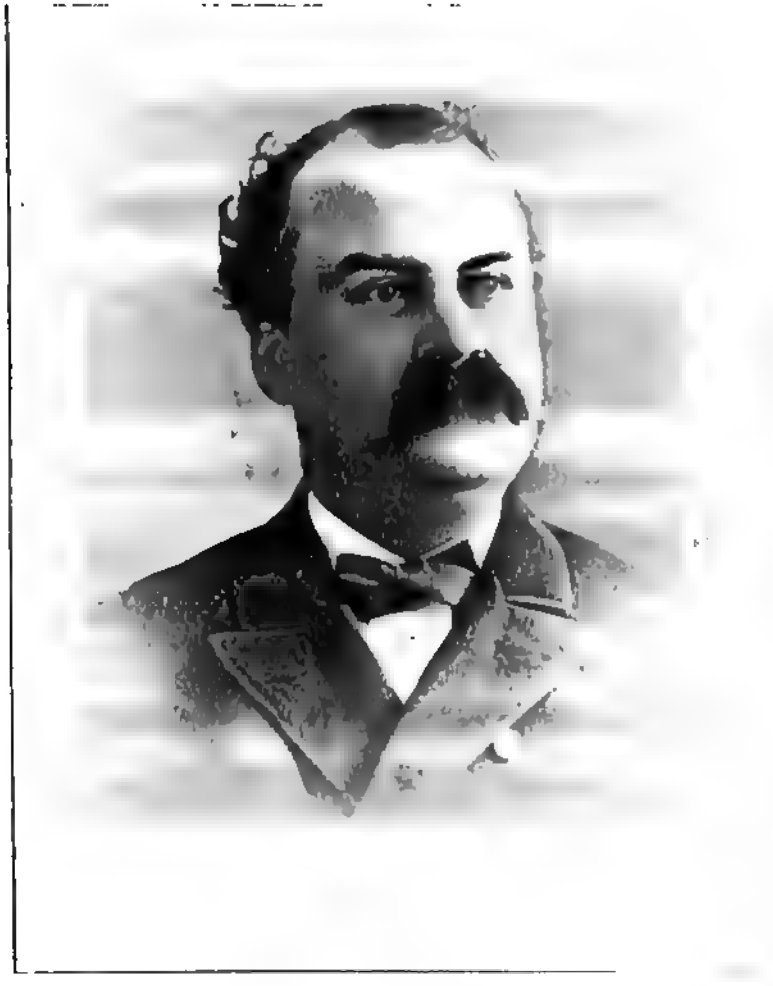
A fund of $10,000 in cash or pledges has been secured toward a new building, which is our great need at the present time. The present officers are: Geo. F. Clarridge, president; F. M. Kilmer, vice-president; F. E. Hodgkins, treasurer; W. B. Clark, clerk; W. H. Symonds, general secretary; W. J. Bursaw, physical director.

GEORGE F. CLARRIDGE.

JOHN HERBERT.



WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG.



FRANK E. HODGKINS.

MASONIC.

SOMERVILLE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

In June and October of the year 1870 the project of forming a chapter was discussed in two informal meetings held by a few Royal Arch Masons in the anteroom of John Abbot lodge, and it was decided to take the necessary steps thereto. The officers were selected and the name of "Somerville Royal Arch Chapter" was adopted.

A dispensation having been received from the M. E. Grand High Priest, a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Somerville was opened on the 27th day of December, 1870, with M. E. Companion Daniel E. Chase, high priest; and Companions Thomas H. Lord, king; Charles S. Lincoln, scribe; Horace Haskins, treasurer; Aaron Sargent, secretary; Rev. George W. Durell, chaplain; Charles H. Delano, captain of the host; William W. Dow, P. S.; George A. Pratt, Royal Arch captain; Emery H. Monroe, M. of the Third V.; Robert Hollingsworth, M. of the Second V.; Isaac B. Kendall, M. of the First V.; John W. Vinal and Albro R. Jenness, stewards; Thomas Cunningham, tiler; and twelve Companions, in addition, as members, making a total membership of twenty-seven.

The chapter was formally constituted under its charter, October 10, 1871, by Grand High Priest Chickering and suite; and the officers installed were M. E. Companion Thomas H. Lord, high priest; and Companions Charles S. Lincoln, king; Charles F. King, scribe; Horace Haskins, treasurer; Aaron Sargent, secretary; Rev. George W. Durell, chaplain; William W. Dow, captain of the host; Isaac B. Kendall, P. S.; George A. Pratt, R. A. captain; Albro R. Jenness, M. of the Third V.; John W. Vinal, M. of the Second V.; George L. Baxter, M. of the First V.; Charles G. Pope and Horace E. Boynton, stewards; and Thomas Cunningham, tiler. The ceremonies were public, the presence of ladies giving additional interest to the occasion.

Succeeding M. E. Companion Lord, the high priests have been M. E. Companions Charles F. King, Rudolph Kramer, George H. Allen, Thomas H. Lord again, Samuel F. Holt, Quincy E. Dickerman, Frank H. Mead, Albion Libby, James Kelly, Orrin C. Hubbard, Clarence H. Willey and Clarence W. Tarbell, the present high priest being Samuel Dudley Kelley. The chapter had thirty-four charter members, and has now a membership of 302 Companions. The convocations were held in the old John Abbot lodge room, Union square, before coming to the new Masonic apartments, Winter Hill.

ORIENT COUNCIL R. AND S. M.

By Aaron Sargent.

Toward the close of the year 1888 the project of instituting a council of Royal and Select Masters was advanced. The name — Orient Council — was suggested by Companion A. Eugene Sargent. The fathers of the Council were Companions Aaron Sargent and John S. Hayes; and with a membership of twenty, and by authority of a dispensation from the M. I. G. Master, a council was opened on the 7th day of February, 1889, with Companions John S. Hayes, T. I. Master; Joseph W. Hill, deputy master; Isaac G. Curtis, principal conductor of the work; Isaac B. Kendall, treasurer; Aaron Sargent, recorder; Charles A. Skinner, chaplain; George S. Flanders, master of ceremonies; Galen M. Bowditch, captain of the guard; Charles E. Moore, conductor of the council; Robert R. Perry, steward; Daniel C. Stillson, sentinel; and David Cutter, musical director and organist.

The council received its charter, and was formally constituted by M. I. G. Master Daniel W. Jones, and officers of the Grand Council on the 16th of January, 1890. The first officers under the charter were: Companions Joseph W. Hill, T. I. Master; Galen M. Bowditch, Deputy Master; William H. Cushman, Principal Conductor of the Work; Isaac B. Kendall, Treasurer; A. Eugene Sargent, recorder; Charles A. Skinner, chaplain; Clarence H. Willey, master of ceremonies; George S. Flanders, captain of the guard; Edward T. C. Eddy, conductor of the council; John E. Marden, sentinel; and David Cutter, musical director and organist. The succeeding masters have been: T. I. Companions Galen M. Bowditch, William H. Cushman and Edward T. C. Eddy. The charter membership was ninety-five companions. The council has conferred the degrees on 201 companions, and has now a membership of 206.

JOHN ABBOT LODGE.

The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Somerville was opened under a dispensation, October 23, 1857, with the following organization: master, Francis L. Raymond; senior warden, Joel F. Thayer; junior warden, James R. Bugbee; treasurer, Thomas J. Leland; secretary, Charles E. Gilman; chaplain, James M. Shute; marshal, George O. Brastow; senior deacon, Thomas H. Lord; junior deacon, Alexander B. Cleary; senior steward, Gardner T. Ring; junior steward, Reuben E. Demmon; tiler, Enoch Robinson.

The lodge received its charter and was formally constituted September 14, 1858, the officers installed being as follows: master, John K. Hall; senior warden, Joel F. Thayer; junior warden, James R. Bugbee; treasurer, Thomas J. Leland; secretary, Charles E. Gilman; chaplain, James M. Shute; marshal, Rollin W. Keyes; senior deacon, Thomas H. Lord;

DANIEL E. CHASE.

ORRIN C. HUBBARD.

FRANK W. KAAN.

WILLIAM H. WOODBERRY.

junior deacon, Alexander B. Cleary; senior steward, Philip R. Ridgway; junior steward, William E. Robinson; tiler, Caleb Bucknam.

The charter members numbered nineteen brothers. For about two years they met in a small attic lodge-room over Union Hall, in a wooden building at the corner of Oak and Milk streets, now known as Beach street and Somerville avenue. Then for eight or nine years they met on the second floor of the same building.

March 18, 1869, the lodge moved to Union Hall building, in Union square, and October 4, 1888, to the Stickney building, in Gilman square.

The masters since John K. Hall have been in their order: James R. Bugbee, Thomas H. Lord, Philip R. Ridgway, William E. Robinson, Henry F. Woods, Charles H. Delano, Thomas H. Lord (again), Selwyn Z. Bowman, Frank S. Hartshorn, Charles H. Taylor, George H. Allen, Charles J. Richardson, Robert Laycock, John B. Viall, T. Gilman Smith, Edward T. Flanagan, Charles A. Cushman, Thomas M. Durell, Frank W. Kaan, Horace L. Eaton and Frank W. Mead.

The number of members, September 1, 1896, was 379, the list of officers for 1896-7 being as follows: — W. M., Frank W. Mead; S. W., Elmer E. Cousens; J. W., Orrin C. Hubbard; treasurer, Miah G. Kenny; secretary, Thomas Miller; chaplain, Rev. Edward P. Lee; marshal, Horace M. Parsons; S. D., Nathaniel W. Lillie; J. D., John H. MacAlman; S. S., Frederic E. Wood; J. S., J. A. F. Trueman; I. S., Alfred M. Sibley; tiler, John E. Marden; organist, George Swift.

SOLEY LODGE.

By Wm. H. Woodberry.

Soley Lodge A. F. & A. M. was instituted April 2, 1879, the first meeting being held in Broadway Hall, East Somerville, under dispensation.

The formal constitution by M. W. Grand Master Chas. A. Welsh and the Grand Lodge, occurred April 9, 1880, in Franklin Hall, corner of Broadway and Franklin street.

The first officers, being the same as those acting under dispensation, were: Wor. Bro. Horace P. Hemenway, W. M.; Wor. Bro. Henry F. Woods, T. W.; Wor. Bro. John Viall, J. W.; and Bros. John F. Cole, treasurer; Aaron Sargent, secretary; Rev. Edwin J. Gerry, chaplain; Geo. W. Perkins, marshal; J. Foster Clark, S. D.; Chas. G. Pope, J. D.; L. M. Haskins, S. S.; Chas. H. Crane, J. S.; Wm. F. Sanborn, I. S.; Geo. H. Meader, organist; and Chas. C. Folsom, tiler.

Its name is a tribute to the worth and memory of John Soley, a native and resident of Charlestown, Mass., well loved by her citizens and many times honored in her government. He was prominent in Masonry early in the present century, having filled many offices in the Grand Lodge. He was Gr. Recording Secretary from 1811 to 1818 inclusive, and M. W. Gr. Master in 1826-27-28. He loved the order, and in its service spent a large part of

AMASA E. SOUTHWORTH.

his long and useful life which closed in honor April 6, 1851. The W. Masters of Soley Lodge since W. M. Hemenway have been Wor. Bros. John Viall, J. Foster Clark, Chas. H. Crane, John F. Cole, Amasa E. Southworth, Jas. F. Beard, Geo. W. Perkins, J. Walter Sanborn and Wm. H. Woodberry.

On the 4th of October, 1888, the new Masonic apartments in the Stickney Building in Gilman square were dedicated by M. W. Gr. Master Henry Endicott and the Grand Lodge, and since then they have been the Masonic home of all the Masonic societies of Somerville. Recognizing not only the fraternal, but also the social obligations of its institution, its growth from the beginning has been strong and healthy, and it enjoys the allegiance and faithful support of many of Somerville's best and most highly esteemed citizens. The charter membership of the lodge was 46, the present list numbers 379, with the following line of officers: W. M., Wm. H. Woodberry; S. W., Albion H. Libbey; J. W., Herbert L. Clark; treasurer, Edwin S. Conant; secretary, R. T. chamberlin; chaplain, Chas. A. Skinner; marshal, B. Frank Wild; S. D., Chas. S. Soule; J. D., E. W. Southworth; S. S., Eugene C. Leonard; J. S., Jos. H. Murphy; I. S., Jos. Robbins; organist, H. F. Plaisted; tiler, John Marden.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOMERVILLE ENCAMPMENT.

Somerville Encampment No. 48 was instituted in Odd Fellows' Hall, Union square, April 7, 1873, with 21 charter members. Its first officers were: C. P., Geo. Stephens; H. P., Daniel E. Chase; S. W., Irwin M. Bennett; scribe, Geo. H. Allen; treasurer, Hiram D. Smith; J. W., Crawford F. Brown. This encampment has always been fortunate in having an efficient corps of officers, and its high standard of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship has always been maintained.

It has a membership of 173, composed of brothers from 30 different lodges.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 8 P. M.

WINTER HILL ENCAMPMENT.

Winter Hill Encampment No. 76 was instituted March 17, 1892, by Chas. A. Mayo, G. P., assisted by a full staff of the Grand Encampment of the State of Massachusetts.

The charter members are: D. W. Desmond, P. C. P., Frank P. Tucker, P. C. P., W. H. Cooper, P. C. P., Austin S. Esty, P. C. P., Fred E. Cheney,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, Broadway and Marshall Street.

WILLIAM H. RALPH.

GEORGE H. RUSS.

J. Leland Norcross, William Sanby, P. C. P., C. H. Miles, Elisha G. Woodward, Alvah Cloutman, P. C. P., Geo. H. Russ, William Welsh, Lawrence P. Land, Philemon D. Warren, Geo. W. Leavitt, Jr., William J. Emerson, Abbott L. Knowles, Nathan A. Fitch, Geo. H. Harlow, Chas. E. Gerrish, P. C. P., Frederick D. Chase, Joseph Scoboria, Robert Shannon, P. C. P., William F. Roberts.

The first officers that filled the chair of Winter Hill Encampment were: Daniel W. Desmond, C. P.; Frank P. Tucker, H. P.; William H. Cooper, S. W.; Austin S. Estey, scribe; Fred E. Cheney, financial scribe; J. Leland Norcross, treasurer; William Sanby, J. W.; Geo. H. Russ, guide; Elisha G. Woodward, 1st W.; Nathan A. Fitch, 2d W.; Geo. H. Harlow, 3d W.; Geo. W. Leavitt, Jr., 4th W.; Robert Shannon, I. S.; Lawrence P. Land, O. S.; Wm. F. Roberts, 1st G. of T.; Wm. Welsh, 2d G. of T.

The patriarchs who have passed through the chair of the Encampment as C. P. are: D. W. Desmond, P. C. P., Wm. H. Cooper, P. C. P., William Sanby, P. C. P., Geo. H. Russ, Thos. H. Bryant, Enoch M. Smith, Geo. F. Sargent. Salvatore La Bua, Jr., is the present C. P.

The amount of money paid as sick benefits since the institution of the Encampment is: our own members, $254.50; non-members, $99.

The deceased members are Alvah Cloutman, William H. Cooper, P. C. P., and J. W. Bailey.

Total membership, January 1, 1896, 109 members.

The regular meetings of the Encampment are the first and third Thursdays of the month.

CALEB RAND LODGE.

Caleb Rand Lodge No. 197, I. O. O. F., was instituted in West Somerville, May 29, 1888, with the following charter members: Alonzo E. Bailey, George B. Barstow, Frank R. Starkey, Oliver H. Perry, Hiram O. Chapin, Samuel H. Wilkins, George L. Marshall, Alfonso Clements, Fred L. Coates, Albion P. Huntress, Franklin P. Upham, George W. Maynard, Charles Warner and James Gillen. The name chosen was that of Past Grand Master Caleb Rand, a member of Olive Branch Lodge of Charlestown, one of the noblest of Odd Fellows, and one whose memory we cherish and revere. After being duly instituted, Alonzo E. Bailey was elected first Noble Grand, and Geo. B. Barstow as Vice-Grand, and the officers being installed, 110 applicants were duly initiated.

Mt. Sinai Lodge of North Cambridge, Paul Revere Lodge of Somerville, and Bethel Lodge of Arlington assisted in advancing the candidates through the several degrees to full membership. Starting under such favorable circumstances, the lodge has continued to increase in membership until at the present time it numbers 210 scarlet degree members.

In the summer of 1892 the lodge-room and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire, and being without a home, the lodge accepted the kind offer of Oasis Lodge of Union square, of the use of their apartments, where

it continued to meet until its present quarters were fitted up. On occupying its new lodge-room a fresh interest was awakened, which has been steadily increasing, until at the present time there is no lodge in Massachusetts that is better or more favorably known, both for the magnificence of its degree work and also for the care and attention which it gives to the sick. Since the institution of Caleb Rand Lodge it has lost by death twelve of its number, two of whom were charter members and both Past Grands. The following is a list of the Past Grands of the lodge: J. H. Gillen, Alonzo E. Bailey, Geo. B. Barstow, Samuel H. Wilkins, Frank E. Studley, Fred L. Coates, Chas. A. G. Winther, Geo. L. Marshall, Joseph D. Young, Geo. T. Rand, Henry C. Fay, Fred R. Stockwell, Harry A. True, Oramel P. Walker, Elmer J. Rhoades, Frank W. Richardson and N. W. Elwell by card.

The present elective officers of the lodge are: Geo. R. Libby, Noble Grand; Fred A. White, Vice-Grand; Walter H. Mitchell, secretary; Frank A. Hobart, permanent secretary; Fred R. Stockwell, P. G., treasurer.

Lodge meetings are held every Tuesday evening in Fraternity Hall, West Somerville: first Tuesday in the month, initiatory degree; second Tuesday in the month, 1st degree; third Tuesday in the month, 2d degree; fourth Tuesday in the month, 3d degree.

OASIS LODGE.

Oasis Lodge No. 146 was instituted September 17, 1868, in the old Masonic apartments at the corner of Milk street (now Somerville avenue) and Beach street, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: Noble Grand, Thomas B. Wilson; Vice-Grand, David A. Sanborn, Jr.; secretary, George H. Ireland; treasurer, Chas. H. Elkins. The name "Oasis" was selected by the secretary.

The lodge soon outgrew its small quarters, and in 1872 removed to Odd Fellows Hall, over Hotel Warren, Union square, where it remained until the completion, in 1891, of its present home in the Stone Building, which was specially arranged, under the supervision of the trustees of the lodge. From the time of its organization, Oasis Lodge has believed that the care of the sick was the fundamental principle of Odd Fellowship, and ever acting upon that principle it has gained a reputation second to none in this jurisdiction.

Although the lodge has always been financially successful, yet its funds have been carefully reserved for their intended purpose—relief. It has expended over $30,000 for benefits, and has invested funds of about $10,000. The present membership is 321, and the sick benefits are $6 per week. Meetings are held on Thursday evenings at 8 P. M.

PAUL REVERE LODGE.

Paul Revere Lodge No. 184 was instituted at Winter Hill, on the 15th of March, 1878, with twenty-five charter members, the most of whom withdrew from Oasis Lodge No. 146, of Union square.

ANDREW A. LAMONT.

FRANK A. NOYES.

The lodge was installed in the hall on Broadway, known at that time as Brazillian Hall, where it remained until the year 1885; the increasing membership and the general dissatisfaction with the location made the demand for a new hall imperative, and under the leadership of Brother Luke W. Farmer the Odd Fellows Building Association was formed, and the present home of the lodge erected at the corner of Broadway and Marshall street.

The first elective officers of the lodge were: Rufus Winn, Noble Grand; Nathaniel B. Gilkey, Vice-Grand; Austin S. Esty, recording secretary; Edwin R. Perham, permanent Secretary; and J. Leland Norcross, treasurer.

The treasurer has the honor of having served every term since the lodge was instituted.

The growth of the lodge has been healthy and uniform, numbering at the present time 293 brothers, and its influence is not only felt in the community in which it is located, but throughout the State, as the present Grand Master, Austin S. Esty, is one of its charter members.

Since its institution the lodge has lost by death four Past Grands, one Noble Grand and twenty-seven Scarlet members; and has paid in sick benefits and donations over eleven thousand dollars.

The following named brothers have presided over the deliberations of the lodge since its institution. Past Grands: Rufus Winn, N. B. Gilkey, A. S. Esty, E. G. Woodward, P. D. Warren, J. L. Hutchinson, J. B. Mayhew, J. B. Westcott, E. T. Mayhew, W. J. Emerson, C. H. Sanborn, F. W. Ring, W. H. Beals, J. H. Woodbury, W. A. Sanborn, J. E. A. Mulliken, D. W. Desmond, A. Cloutman, L. W. Parker, L. C. Powers, J. T. Butler, N. B. Dana, O. F. Hincks, C. S. Noyes, G. H. Harlow, L. W. Farmer, G. F. Sargent, W. L. Clough, F. E. Cheney, H. K. Potter, L. B. Chandler, W. R. Maxwell, A. A. Lamont, J. A. Clark, I. L. Rich, D. C. Theall, S. La Bua, Jr.

REBEKAH LODGES, I. O. O. F.

IVALOO AND RAMONA LODGES.

By Mrs. Harriet A. Ralph.

While closely allied to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekah Lodge has its own legitimate work to perform. Its mission is to alleviate suffering, and the members go forth quiet and unassuming on their labor of love, not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth, ever ready to respond to the call of a sister or brother in distress.

Founded on the immutable corner-stone of Friendship, Love and Truth, their work broadens out into ministrations of love's helpfulness, positive assurance of heart-felt sympathy and a willingness to render any act of kind-

ness to lighten the many cares of life. Financial assistance is not given as charity in the sense in which we are wont to view the word, but in that grander, nobler spirit of loving our neighbors as ourselves, and the only recompense hoped for is the knowledge of suffering relieved and duty well done.

While attending faithfully to the duties of visiting the sick and caring for the needy, the social feature is not lost sight of, and in visiting and entertaining sister lodges many pleasant hours are passed and strength gained for the work that lies before us. Somerville has three Rebekah Lodges.

IVALOO LODGE.

First to enter the work in this city and among the earliest instituted in the State was Ivaloo Lodge No. 7. The name was selected by Brother Daniel E. Chase, in compliment to his daughter.

Organized at Samaritan Hall, Union square, January 28, 1870, with a charter membership of forty-six, the lodge increased in members until the roll numbered two hundred and thirty-seven; various causes, principally the formation of other lodges, have reduced the membership, which at the present time is one hundred and seventy.

For seventeen years the office of Noble Grand was filled as follows: Thomas B. Wilson, 1870 and 1871; Irvin M. Bennett, 1872 and 1875; Thomas Vickery, 1873 and 1879; Daniel E. Chase, 1874, 1876 and 1877; Maria L. Doten, 1878; Charles A. Cushman, 1880; Frank A. Noyes, 1881 and 1885; Ezekiel S. Bell, 1882 and 1883; Walter A. Sprague, 1884; William H. Ralph, 1886. As will be seen, up to the year 1887, but one lady had held the highest office. At this time the lodge was not gaining in membership as rapidly as was desired, and the brothers thought that, as this was the ladies' branch of the order, it would be for its welfare if a sister would assume the office of Noble Grand, and Sister Nellie A. Curville was prevailed upon to undertake the work. She entered upon her duties in January, 1887, was re-elected and served in 1888, and the two years of her administration were crowned with success, thirteen members being added.

In 1889 Sister Anna R. Noyes held this position, and to her efforts is largely due the prosperity of the lodge since that time. Upon entering the duties of the office, she immediately formed a degree staff to assist in initiation; the membership increased. The year was a grand social success. The renewed interest proved an inspiration to her successors, and a precedent was thus established that has been a power ever since, and under the administration of the following named ladies the lodge has ranked among the first in the State. Laura A. Byrnes, 1890; Rachel A. Trull, 1891; Clara L. Clark, 1892; Josephine A. Bridges, 1893; Etta Chappell, 1894; Nellie C. Leighton, 1895; Mary A. Thorpe, 1896.

When the Somerville hospital was built, the lodge furnished a room in the building. At Christmas time donations of money, fruit, clothing and

MRS. HARRIET A. RALPH.

MRS. HARRIET A. CHAMBERLIN.

other needful articles are sent to the Odd Fellows Home at Worcester, and many not members of the order can testify to dark hours made bright, and sorrow lightened through the efforts of the members of the lodge.

A social feature, which is greatly enjoyed, is a sewing circle that meets at the homes of the members. At these meetings useful and fancy articles are made and various plans adopted, by which the treasury is kept well filled, and the members take great pleasure in distributing this money among those who by sickness or misfortune may find it useful. It is no uncommon occurrence to have sixty persons present at these gatherings.

RAMONA LODGE.

Ramona Lodge No. 93 was instituted December 9, 1890, in Society Hall, Clarendon Block, West Somerville, the charter membership was twenty-six, all but one of the number having withdrawn from Erminie No. 76 for the purpose of forming this lodge. The name was suggested by Mrs. Estelle C. Bryant.

In 1891 the membership had increased to one hundred and thirteen, and is now about one hundred.

At the time of institution, Mt. Sinai Lodge presented a set of gavels and a seal, and Caleb Rand Lodge gave a set of jewels.

On the evening of December 29 of the same year seventy-three candidates were admitted, and Erminie Lodge presented ode-cards and banners.

In July, 1892, the building in which the meetings were held was partially destroyed by fire, the lodge losing all its property except the books. Erminie again showed its fraternal spirit by replacing the banners.

This lodge also assists the Odd Fellows' Home and conducts a local relief work. The following named members have held the position of Noble Grand: William H. Spiller, Harriet A. Chamberlin, Estelle C. Bryant, Ella F. Wilkins, M. Jennie McGrath, Celene W. Darling.

A feeling of friendship exists between the three organizations, the withdrawals in each case being for the extension of the work in this city.

During the years since this branch of Odd Fellowship has conducted its efficient work in Somerville, the efforts of its members have met with success, largely due to the fact that they have been guided by the principles of the order, "Friendship, Love and Truth."

N. B. DANA.

JOHN F. KENNARD.

FREDERICK E. CHENEY.

ERMINIE LODGE, No. 76.

By Mrs. Florence Hurn.

Erminie Rebekah Lodge was instituted at Winter Hill, March 25, 1889, with a charter membership of thirty-eight. The credit of naming the lodge is due to Mrs. Sarah E. Melvin, one of the charter members.

The first officers were: Noble Grand, John E. A. Mulliken; Vice-Grand, Annah H. Perham; secretary, Olive F. Wellcome; treasurer, S. E. Hollis; financial secretary, S. E. Melvin.

Paul Revere Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F., presented the lodge with its officers' jewels and a fine set of regalia.

The Noble Grands have been: 1889, J. E. A. Mulliken; 1890, Annah H. Perham; 1891, Susan M. Tucker; 1892, Olive F. Wellcome; 1893, Ida E. Mayhew; 1894, Nellie B. Preston; 1895, Hattie B. Chandler; 1896, Florence Hurn.

Mr. Frank P. Tucker, a popular resident of Winter Hill, has been the efficient drill-master nearly all the time since the institution, giving his services freely.

The lodge has furnished a room in the Somerville Hospital, and replenishes the furnishings as often as is required. It has also furnished a room in the Odd Fellows' Home at Worcester, and at Christmas time sends a box of useful articles for distribution among the inmates.

This lodge is in a flourishing condition, both numerically and financially, the membership being nearly three hundred.

Perfect harmony and sociability are marked characteristics of all the meetings, and loyalty to the order, devotion to its principles, and pride in its welfare are the distinctive qualities of a membership that has ever striven to advance the interests of the lodge. The visitation and care of the sick are carefully attended to. The members are wide-awake and progressive, and the past year has been one of great prosperity. The good work for which this lodge has a high reputation has always been kept up, and the standard set heretofore has been fully maintained.

Appropriate services are held at a regular meeting in June of each year, in memory of those members who have passed away. The following is a list of deceased members: Jennie Abbott, Abbie J. Bean, Elizabeth J. Chisholm, Emma A. Durell, Emma J. Fuller, Joseph H. Hollis, Arozine M. Lane, Charles W. Lyman, Levi W. Parker, E. Zettie Rines, Thomas R. Roulstone, Mercy K. Sanborn, Etta Whipple, Edgar L. Weeks.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

MRS. FLORENCE HURN.

ODD LADIES.

CONSTELLATION LODGE.

Constellation Lodge No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Ladies, was instituted May 1, 1895, with 34 members: Noble Lady, M. W. Yeaton; Vice-Lady, S. Addie Johnson; chaplain, L. F. Stevens; recording secretary, M. S. Tracy; lady reporter, E. M. Jewett; financial secretary, A. L. Glazier; treasurer, M. H. Snow; senior warden, H. C. Pearson; junior warden, E. C. Sargent; conductor, E. S. Paine; guardian, A. G. Young.

The lodge now has 57 members, pays sick and death benefits, and is very prosperous.

The present officers are: Noble Lady, M. S. Tracy; Vice-Lady, E. Symonds; chaplain, N. S. Appley; recording secretary, A. Campbell; lady reporter, M. E. Childs; financial secretary, A. L. Glazier; treasurer, M. H. Snow; conductor, H. K. Hammett; guardian, D. S. Gilson; senior warden, M. E. Dickerson; junior warden, F. E. Doyle; right-hand supporter, K. Stacy; left-hand supporter, H. Chamberlin; senior representative, M. W. Yeaton; junior representative, S. Addie Johnson.

LONGFELLOW LODGE, No. 41.

By Mrs. Florence Hurn.

Longfellow Lodge No. 41, U. O. of I. O. L., was instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall, Winter Hill, March 13, 1896. Its charter list contained sixty-eight names. The first Noble Lady was Mrs. Susie C. Perkins, who was also instrumental in forming the lodge. The present Noble Lady is Mrs. M. E. Ryan. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and twenty, and is the second largest lodge in the State.

It has a benefit fund for the relief of members in sickness and distress. There is also a relief committee who faithfully cares for the sick, providing watchers when needed, and performing other duties of a kindred nature.

This lodge has already attained a high reputation for sociability, and has the good will of all sister lodges. The membership includes a number of well-known ladies of Winter Hill, Charlestown, Dorchester and other places who are prominent in both church and social affairs.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

SOMERVILLE LODGE, No. 48.

On June 13, 1883, the following petitioners met in Bow-street Hall, Police Building, for the purpose of organizing a lodge of workmen: Thos. M. Durell, Frank E. Fitts, Frank Baxter, Geo. C. Ward, Herbert A. Chapin, Herbert W. Raymond, Wm. D. Hayden, Wm. R. Sanderson, Geo. L. Smith, Geo. W. Bean, Chas. D. Elliot, Seymour W. Harding and Melville C. Parkhurst.

On June 29, D. D. G. M. W. Guilford S. Reed and suite, of Cambridge, instituted the same with the following officers: P. M. W., Thos. M. Durell; M. W., Frank E. Fitts; foreman, Frank Baxter; overseer, Geo. C. Ward; guide, Wm. R. Sanderson; recorder, Herbert A. Chapin; financier, Herbert W. Raymond; receiver, Wm. D. Hayden; in. W., Geo. L. Smith.

From these thirteen petitioners has grown one of the most flourishing organizations in Union square, and its yearly anniversary exercises and other social features make it one of the most successful lodges of its kind.

During its thirteen years of existence it has initiated 220 members, and out of that number, 5 have died, 7 have withdrawn, and 15 have been suspended, leaving a membership at the present time of 193. So few deaths and suspensions out of so many members in such a length of time is something unusual in orders of this kind, and speaks well for the standard of its membership. The total amount paid out in death benefits is $16,500.

The present officers are: P. M. W., Thos. Sharkey; M. W., G. Leonard McNieb; foreman, John F. Dardis; overseer, J. E. Rupert; recorder, Geo. B. Pitcher; financier, S. Gardner Higgins; receiver, Wm. E. Whitney; guide, R. J. Good; in. W., Thos. Roberts; out. W., Geo. Adams.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

MT. BENEDICT LODGE.

Mt. Benedict Lodge, No. 872, Knights of Honor, was organized January 30, 1878, John F. Cole being elected past dictator, and Dr. Horace P. Hemenway the first dictator; Abbott L. Knowles was elected financial reporter, and Edwin S. Conant treasurer, positions which they have both held up to the present time.

The lodge had the good fortune to secure as members many of the prominent citizens of East Somerville, and at one time numbered 125 members.

The lodge has paid for the relief of sick and needy members nearly $1,000, and to the families of its deceased members $36,000.

CAMERON LODGE, No. 1146.

This lodge was instituted July 25, 1878, with a membership of 37, which has been increased to 125. Owing to deaths and withdrawals, the present membership is 47.

The deaths, which have been sixteen, have drawn from the order $32,000. The lodge at present has property and funds invested amounting to $15,000. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in Unity Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ARCADIA LODGE, No. 113.

By Elmer L. Glazier.

On the evening of December 10, 1894, a company of gentlemen met in Columbian Hall, West Somerville, by invitation of Harvey S. Garcelon and Elmer L. Glazier, for the purpose of discussing the order of Knights of Pythias, with a view to forming a lodge in that part of the city, and a preliminary organization was formed, with Harvey S. Garcelon as chairman. From that meeting the work went rapidly on, until on the 30th day of January, 1895, Arcadia Lodge No. 113 was instituted with 61 charter members, and the following officers were elected and installed: Harvey S. Garcelon, chancellor commander; Frederick C. Gohring, vice-chancellor; James C. Howard, prelate; Barnett T. Skelton, master of work; Elmer L. Glazier, keeper of records and seal; Delavan C. Delano, master of finance; Frederick A. P. Fiske, master of exchequer; Frederick B. King, master of arms; Homer C. Wheeler, inner guard; Theodore C. Ripley, outer guard; Harvey S. Garcelon and Alvin Phillips, representatives to the Grand Lodge; and Dr. H. P. Makechnie, I. C. Earle and M. S. Andrews, trustees.

Early in the year Frederick C. Gohring resigned as vice-chancellor, and Eugene B. Stoddard was elected in his place.

The lodge meets regularly on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock, and it has gained an enviable reputation for the good quality of its work.

Of the charter members only eight were members of the order. Of these four were past chancellors.

P. C. Elmer L. Glazier, the senior P. C. and senior knight as well,

was initiated in November, 1870, and became P. C., July 1, 1873. Harvey S. Garcelon had been a member about fifteen years, and the others a less time.

The present officers are: Geo. T. Failey, chancellor commander; Frederick B. King, vice-chancellor; Homer C. Wheeler, prelate; Samuel N. Crosby, master of work; Elmer L. Glazier, keeper of records and seal; J. Haines Maxwell, master of finance; George A. Merrill, master of exchequer; Ernest S. Firth, master at arms; David G. Boyd, inner guard; John A. Magee, outer guard; Mathew S. Andrews, Harvey S. Garcelon, Barnett T. Skelton, trustees; Harvey S. Garcelon and Barnett T. Skelton, representatives of Grand Lodge.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

SOMERVILLE COUNCIL.

Somerville Council No. 6 was instituted November 28, 1877. It is located in Union square, and its meetings are held in Society Hall, on the first and third Tuesdays of the month.

The total number of members admitted since the date of institution is 212, of which 141 are in good standing on the rolls at the present time. There have been 16 deaths in this council since it was organized.

The following are the present officers: Regent, Charles W. Boyer; Vice-Regent, Peter P. Lawson; Past Regent, John Millar; orator, W. E. Goss; secretary, E. W. Doyle; collector, Charles W. Silsbee; treasurer, J. Q. Twombley; chaplain, George B. Clarke; guide, John Hunter; warden, E. E. Jordan; sentry, A. A. Lewis. The trustees are: H. A. Chapin, H. W. Raymond and George A. Snow.

ELM COUNCIL.

Elm Council No. 36 was instituted December 5, 1877, with 34 members, and increased its membership to 281. The present membership is 206, owing to deaths and withdrawals. The deaths of 30 members have drawn from the order $88,500. It has at present property and money invested, $1,662.37.

It has had one supreme regent and one representative to the supreme council from its ranks.

It meets on the first and third Thursdays, and holds its meetings in Fraternity Hall, this city.

CAPT. HARRISON ALDRICH.

CAPT. HENRY W. PITMAN.

SOMERVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY.

By Henry W. Pitman.

On the third day of August, 1853, about seventy-five well-known residents of Somerville met and formed the Somerville Light Infantry, and it was designated by the official title of Co. A, Fourth Regiment of Light Infantry.

George O. Brastow was elected commander, Isaac F. Shepard first lieutenant, Francis Tufts second, R. B. Fitts third, and Henry W. Allen fourth lieutenants. J. Manley Clark was made first sergeant and clerk of the company.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and judging by the tenor, no stronger pledges to loyalty, patriotism and duty could have been made.

Franklin Hall, near Union square, was the first armory, and the corps soon assumed indications of being a truly live military organization. The membership list increased rapidly, the uniforms and arms were promptly secured, and the proficiency came with such celerity that a target shoot was entered upon November 9, three months after formation. Emery H. Munroe and the commander were adjudged the victors, but the private declined to accept the medal, and it was given to Francis H. Raymond, a volunteer of the occasion.

On the 30th of March, 1854, the company, for the first time in uniform, attended the funeral of the last survivor of the Lexington Minutemen, Jonathan Harrington, and after the services had been rendered, marched to Somerville by exactly the same route as that passed over by the British troops on their retreat from Lexington in 1775.

In June, 1854, Commander Brastow having been elected a major of the regiment, Second Lieutenant Francis Tufts was elected captain, J. Manley Clark first, Alvin G. Lovejoy second, Gorham A. Leland third, and N. Everett Fitz fourth lieutenants respectively.

It is needless to follow the company in its detailed history. It had its accessions to membership, its social occasions, its stated tours of duties, its parades for festive as well as funeral events, and a life not unlike many of similar organizations. From its inception the Somerville Light Infantry formed the nucleus of the social life of the town, and furnished great enjoyment to the people. Five members from among the prominent families contributed the usual fee towards the support of the command, and engaged in the festive occasions with avidity and pleasure. On the 29th of July, 1859, George O. Brastow was again elected to command the company, Capt. Tufts having resigned and taken position among the rank and file. He remained with the corps a long time, rendering good service to the commander and his associates.

It is worthy of mention that on July 6, 1860, Willard C. Kinsley, who afterwards rendered signal service during the war of the rebellion, and for whom the Grand Army Post in Somerville is named, became a member of the company.

There is no record of the association from February, 1861, for a long period, but it is well known that at the call of Gov. Andrew for the first three months' troops, the Somerville Light Infantry, as Co. I, Fifth Regiment, Mass. V. M., Samuel C. Lawrence, commanding, responded with a hundred of Somerville's best sons.

The details of the war service of the company have devolved upon one who is more competent than any other person to compile and present them. Suffice to say that the Somerville Light Infantry furnished four companies for the war, namely, for three months, a hundred days, nine months and three years. The companies were several times recruited, and each organization returned home with its escutcheon unspotted and unstained.

The commanders of the war companies were: Capt. W. E. Robinson, B. F. Parker, John N. Coffin and Frederic R. Kinsley, the latter being promoted to be major and lieutenant-colonel.

After the war the company maintained its organization, recruiting from the young men of the town. The same local interest in the company which was manifest in the early days of peace was again awakened under the able commandership of Capt. Granville W. Daniels and Charles F. King. The former subsequently became a major, and the latter major and lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment.

July 6, 1876, the company was disbanded by an order reducing the companies of the militia; but June 3, 1886, permission was granted to form a new command as Co. M, Eighth Infantry, with Harrison Aldrich, who had been a captain in a war company, as commander, Henry W. Pitman as first lieutenant, and S. Thomas Kirk as second lieutenant.

The laws and regulations of the militia had changed materially in the eleven years intervening between the old and new companies. An examining board determined the efficiency of the commissioned officers. Skilled markmanship had become a matter of consideration, a stricter attention paid to discipline, more temperate demeanor in camp and other tours of duty, and penalties were more severely inflicted. A soldier of 1886 meant more, and has been meaning more for the past ten years, but it is a matter of pride to chronicle the fact that the Somerville Light Infantry has kept pace with the best companies in the militia. To this day the command is most creditable, the people continue to take an interest in it, and everything bids fair for a history which will long continue enshrouded with honor and ability.

Since the reorganization the corps has won medals, trophies, etc., and the several prize drills, target shoots and reunions have evinced degrees never before attained by the early organizations. This is no reflection on the latter, but the requirements of the military department of the State are greater and more exacting.

On the 4th of March, 1889, the company visited Washington under the command of Capt. Pitman, and was part of the grand pageant at the inauguration of President Harrison. Many associate members accompanied it, and were emphatic in their praise of the corps during this tour of duty.

CAPT. HORACE M. PARSONS.

The commanders since the reorganization have been: Harrison Aldrich, Henry W. Pitman, S. Thomas Kirk and Horace M. Parsons, the latter being now in command, and he is entitled to great credit for his attention to the company's interests.

Capt. Parsons was recently elected a major of the Eighth Infantry, but declined the honor.

The lieutenants at present are: Herbert W. Whitten and George L. Marshall.

In connection with the history of the Somerville Light Infantry the following interesting extracts from a letter from Capt. Brastow to John K. Hall, which speak in the warmest terms of the liberality and patriotism of the people of Somerville in the civil war, can find an appropriate place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1861.

MY DEAR BROTHER JOHN K.

While a West Point lieutenant is drilling my company, as he does not want us officers around, I will devote a few minutes in hastily writing you a few lines.

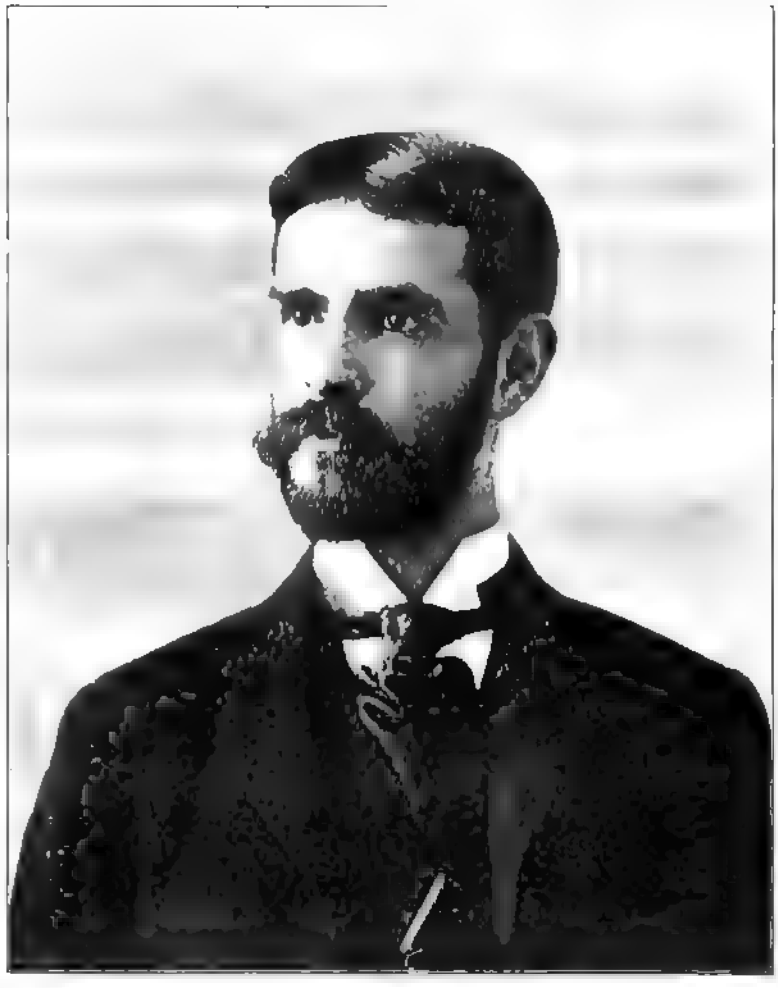
I assure you we all duly appreciate the gallant civility of our good townsmen in turning out in so large numbers under your command on the day of our march from good old Somerville. No town has more liberally and more heartily come right up to the aid and encouragement of her soldiers than our town!

We all feel it sensibly and tenderly, and we must be recreant to every feeling of gratitude and of patiotism if we do not feel the *full weight* of our obligation to perform our duties manfully, and prove ourselves worthy of all this confidence and kind generosity. . . . All our lodge members remember with interest your meeting last Tuesday evening, and we have heard with much pleasure of the waving of the glorious stars and stripes from the building. God grant that this struggle may add new brilliancy to the flag of our fathers, the flag of our country, the flag of our *love* and *hope*, and the flag for which we will cheerfully die if need be.

Your friend,

BRASTOW.

ROBERT LUCE.



FRANK E. DICKERMAN.

CLUBS.

CENTRAL CLUB ASSOCIATION.

By Charles E. Parks.

In December, 1886, the following named residents of Somerville: Christopher E. Rymes, George A. Bruce, Charles S. Lincoln, George F. Loring, John E. Sylvester, Charles F. Rice, Wallace H. Ham, Harry Highley, Douglas Frazar, Herbert C. Hall and Joseph O. Hayden, believing it desirable to have a club-house in the city, signed articles of agreement to secure, under the Public Statutes of Massachusetts, the incorporation of the club under the title of the Central Club Association. The charter was procured in the same month, the site on the corner of Highland avenue and Central street selected, and building was commenced as soon as practicable. The gentlemen above named constituted the first board of directors, and they organized by electing the following as officers of the association: Christopher E. Rymes, president; Charles S. Lincoln, first vice-president; George A. Bruce, second vice-president; Joseph O. Hayden, treasurer; Charles F. Rice, secretary.

The building was completed and formally opened Monday, October 10, 1887, and the occasion was one of the most brilliant social events in the history of Somerville.

The club roster (200) was immediately filled by the representative men of the city, and, under the presidencies of Christopher E. Rymes, Charles A. West, Hon. Edward Glines and Frank E. Dickerman, the association has held the prestige which was established on the opening night.

The Central was the first suburban club-house built especially for club purposes in the neighborhood of Boston.

The members meet frequently in a social way, and take an active interest in whist, billiards, pool and bowling, and the club always has teams to represent it in the different league tournaments.

The whist team has taken all the whist prizes offered in the Inter-Club tournaments, and held the championship trophy of the New England Whist Association in the winter of 1895 and 1896.

During the winter months the members of the club entertain their lady friends at least once a month.

SONS OF MAINE CLUB.

By Robert Luce.

Many of the residents of Somerville were born in the State of Maine. The spirit of fellowship has always been strong in natives of that State, and

some of those living in Somerville thought it would be pleasant to take advantage of that fact by organizing a club where acquaintance could be increased, old times recalled, and the good name of their native State be honored. So in 1890, chiefly through the instrumentality of Col. Charles F. King and Mr. C. C. Farrington, a meeting of representative citizens organized the Sons of Maine. Naturally and very wisely Col. King was made the first president, and Mr. Farrington secretary. It has been the policy of the club to choose a new president each year, and the office has been held in turn by Dr. H. C. White, Dr. H. P. Makechnie, Robert Luce, Dr. A. H. Carvill and Hon. A. A. Perry. Mr. Farrington has remained the secretary from the start, and to his interest in the affairs of the club it is greatly indebted for its prosperity. Among other well-known citizens who have contributed to its welfare have been: Col. Elijah Walker, Prof. George M. Harmon of Tufts, Melville C. Parkhurst, Porter S. Roberts, F. W. Hopkins, Louis E. Merry, Franklin F. Phillips, George H. Russ, M. L. King, John F. Mills, Rev. L. M. Powers, Albion H. Brown, Capt. John F. Merry, Charles H. Crane, Rev. S. S. Cummings, George M. Starbird, S. S. Woodcock, C. C. Folsom and James E. Kelley. The club has had two or three banquets each year, to most of which the ladies have been invited. Among the Sons of Maine who have been its guests on these occasions have been General Chamberlain, Ex-Governor Long, Col. A. P. Martin, Judge Enos T. Luce, A. A. Strout, Esq., and Dana Estes.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE CLUB.

By Mrs. Mae D. Frazar.

One of the organizations of which Somerville has reason to be proud is the Daughters of Maine Club, that in four years has reached a membership of two hundred and seventy-five.

When Col. King was president of the Sons of Maine Club he suggested the forming of an organization for Maine women, and acting upon this a meeting was called, this Club was organized, and Mrs. King was chosen president, with Mrs. Harriet A. Chamberlin, Mrs. S. A. P. Dickerman and Mrs. Helen M. McCully as vice-presidents; Miss Bessie R. White and Mrs. Clara P. Haven, each for six months as secretaries; and the executive committee was Mrs. Lizzie Adams, Mrs. Adrianna V. Cloyse, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. George A. Clark and Mrs. Annie M. Farrington.

Mrs. King had presided only twice, when she, with all Somerville, was called to mourn the loss of Col. King, who had been a man of mark in the city, by reason of his wide sympathies, broad charities and liberal, progressive spirit.

At the urgent request of the ladies, Mrs. King allowed her name to stand as president for the remainder of the year, and then Mrs. Harriet A. Chamberlin was elected to fill the office, the other members on the committee being Mrs. Alice S. Waterhouse, Mrs. Adrianna V. Cloyse, Mrs. Lydia A. Greely, vice-presidents; Mrs. Clara P. Haven, secretary; Mrs. Hattie

MRS. MAE D. FRAZAR.

MRS. CLARA P. HAVEN.

J. Teele, treasurer; Mrs. Ella E. Burroughs, Mrs. Martha I. Sturtevant, Mrs. Amanda C. Blanchard, Mrs. Martha B. Boyden and Mrs. Carrie H. Waining, on the executive board.

The Club was intended to be a social one, but it undertook some charitable work during its first years, and since its organization has expended over $600 in individual cases for charity and in furnishing the trustees' room at the Somerville Hospital, in which has lately been placed, by the Club, a fine portrait of Col. King. In 1894 Mrs. Clara P. Haven was chosen president; Mrs. Mary E. King, Mrs. Iona L. Robinson and Mrs. Hattie J. Teele, vice-presidents; Mrs. Martha A. Mann, secretary; Mrs. Lydia A. Greely, treasurer; executive committee, Mrs. Harriet Wilder, Mrs. Ella Burroughs, Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, Mrs. Abbie E. Southworth and Mrs. Achsa M. Mills.

The Club meetings had been held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at Union square, at Social Hall, Eberle Building, and in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in Gilman square; but during the year 1894 the Club took up its quarters at Social Hall, Tufts street, where the gatherings were held, not only for social enjoyment, but also for discussions of literary subjects, for, as the membership increased, the ladies felt it imperative that they undertake some work of this sort; and as it had been found to be inexpedient to undertake large or extensive charities, it was decided to restrict the work in this direction to special objects. Six lectures were given during the winter.

In 1895 the officers elected were: president, Mrs. Clara P. Haven; vice-presidents, Mrs. Martha A. Mann, Mrs. Lydia A. Shaw and Mrs. Hannah S. Longfellow; Mrs. Maria F. Hall was secretary, but resigning in March, Mrs. Fannie B. Kelly was elected; Mrs. Lydia A. Greely was treasurer, and on the executive committee were Mrs. Amanda C. Blanchard, Mrs. Alice M. Bill, Mrs. Achsa M. Mills, Mrs. Addie R. Davlin and Mrs. Theresa S. King.

This was a memorable year for the Club, as it undertook careful and important literary work, established a fund for a home for women in Somerville, was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The charter members were: Mrs. Mary E. King, Mrs. Harriet A. Chamberlin, Mrs. Clara P. Haven, Mrs. Lydia A. Shaw, Mrs. Achsa M. Mills, Mrs. Fannie B. Kelly, Mrs. Harriet T. Wilder, Mrs. Hattie J. Teele, Mrs. Theresa S. King, Mrs. Addie R. Davlin, Mrs. Hannah S. Longfellow, Mrs. Emma F. Bacon, Mrs. Isadore P. Merrill, Mrs. Lydia A. Greely, Mrs. Adrianna V. Cloyse, Mrs. Amanda C. Blanchard, Mrs. Alice J. Bill, Mrs. Maria F. Hill, Mrs. Helen McCully.

The present year found the Daughters of Maine in a most prosperous condition, and while the social element is not lost sight of, the Club is becoming known as a literary one. The officers for the year are: president, Mrs. Clara P. Haven; vice-presidents, Mrs. Lydia A. Shaw, Mrs. Hannah S. Longfellow, Mrs. Emma F. Bacon; recording secretaries, Mrs. Dora R. Houghton, resigned in March, Mrs. Rebecca S. Waldron; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Isadore P. Merrill; executive committee, Mrs. Hattie J.

Teele, Mrs. Alice S. Waterhouse, Mrs. Achsa M. Mills, Mrs. Mary E. King, Mrs. Adrianna V. Cloyse, Mrs. Carrie V. Clark, Mrs. Fidelia A. Pratt, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Cushing.

Each season a dinner is given to the Sons of Maine, and there is also an annual dinner and reception for Club members, at which the ladies prove themselves very clever as after-dinner speakers. There is also an outing in the early summer, which has become quite a feature in the history of the Club.

Through able management, wise judgment, and combined unity of action and interest, the Daughters of Maine are doing an important work in our city.

THE HEPTOREAN CLUB.

By Mrs. Barbara Galpin.

"Why does not Somerville have a woman's club?" was the question propounded in the "Somerville Journal" in its issue of November 17, 1894, and in less than one week that which was to become one of the strongest and best clubs in Massachusetts was organized. The matter of a woman's club had been discussed many times, and this article in the "Journal" brought the matter to definite action. By invitation of Mrs. Edward Glines, the women who were interested in the project met at her residence, Friday, November 24, 1894, to discuss the feasibility of such an organization. Among those present were: Mrs. C. A. West, Mrs. E. H. Foote, Mrs. I. A. Whitcomb, Mrs. C. F. Simes, Mrs. E. T. Bartlett, Mrs. E. G. Woodward, Mrs. L. R. Wentworth, Mrs. A. C. Aldrich, Mrs. J. E. Whitaker, Mrs. H. W. Gleason, Mrs. M. D. Frazar, Mrs. W. H. Gleason, Mrs. F. C. Ayer, Mrs. A. F. Follett, Mrs. W. H. Brine, Mrs. Barbara Galpin, Mrs. S. Z. Bowman, Mrs. W. T. Hinckley, Mrs. W. J. Willard and Mrs. Robert Luce.

A discussion of the subject showed it to be the unanimous opinion that a club which should unite the interests of the women of the city for mutual improvement would be of great benefit to them, as well as to the city, and it was at once formed. The officers chosen for the first year's work were: president, Mrs. C. A. West; vice-presidents, Mrs. E. T. Bartlett and Mrs. E. H. Foote; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. H. Raymond; recording secretary, Mrs. E. G. Woodward; treasurer, Mrs. Barbara Galpin; auditor, Mrs. H. G. Minot; directors, Mrs. W. H. Brine, Mrs. S. Z. Bowman, Mrs. E. J. Peasley, Mrs. J. H. Butler, Mrs. C. S. Lincoln, Mrs. B. F. Wild, Mrs. E. S. Tead; chairmen of committees: Miss H. J. Sanborn, literature; Mrs. G. L. Baxter, science; Mrs. J. E. Sylvester, art; Mrs. E. H. Capen, political economy; Mrs. Sanford Hanscom, music; Mrs. M. D. Frazar, current events; Mrs. I. A. Whitcomb, hospitality.

At the next meeting it was decided to limit the Club membership to two hundred, but later on it was extended to three hundred, and in November, 1896, it was again extended, and the Club now has three hundred and fifty active members, nine non-resident members, and one honorary member — Mrs. Martha Perry Lowe — and a waiting list of one hundred and sixty.

MRS. BARBARA GALPIN.

MRS. ANNA D. WEST.

The object of the Club is to bring together women from all parts of the city for mutual improvement and sociability, and to become an organized centre for united thought and action.

The Heptorean Club was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, January 15, 1895, and joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs the same year.

During the first year of the existence of the Club lectures were given by Prof. E. Charlton Black, Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Henry Sandham, William Lloyd Garrison, Prof. Louis C. Elson, the late Kate Field and others of equal note, and classes in literature, botany and current events were held, Miss Lucia True Ames and Prof. Katherine Lee Bates conducting the literature classes, Miss Frances Prince that in botany, and Mrs. Barbara Galpin that in current events.

At the end of the first year the officers were unanimously re-elected, it being a recognized fact that when a new club is launched upon the waters of public approval, master hands are required to keep it from running on the shoals of adverse criticism, of quiet scorn, or of open ridicule.

During the year 1895-1896 a great advance was made in the work of the Club, due in a great measure to the efforts of the president, Mrs. A. D. West, a woman of wise judgment, superior executive ability and delicate tact. Under her leadership, assisted by efficient officers, an enviable reputation was made.

Prof. T. H. Bartlett, Mrs. Florence Howe-Hall, Prof. John Fiske, Attorney-General Hosea M. Knowlton, Prof. L. C. Elson, Miss Heloise Hersey, Prof. Henry Southwick and other celebrated speakers addressed the Club at the regular literary meetings, while the red-letter occasion of the year was the first gentlemen's night, held February 20, 1896. At the reception which followed the entertainment the guests were received by the officers of the Club, assisted by Mayor A. A. Perry. This was the finest social event ever held in Somerville, and was attended by the representative people of the city.

At the close of the Club year in May, 1896, the officers elected were as follows: president, Mrs. A. D. West; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. H. Butler and Mrs. E. H. Capen; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Trowbridge; recording secretary, Mrs. E. G. Woodward; treasurer, Mrs. Barbara Galpin; auditor, Mrs. M. D. Frazar; directors, Mrs. G. E. Dustin, Mrs. Edward Glines, Mrs. F. M. Howes, Mrs. S. C. Alford, Mrs. J. S. Hayes, Mrs. E. S. Brooks, Mrs. C. P. Lincoln; chairmen of committees: Miss Sarah W. Fox, literature; Mrs. J. E. Sylvester, art; Mrs. Sanford Hanscom, music; Mrs. G. L. Baxter, science; Mrs. G. T. Knight, current events; Mrs. F. H. Raymond, political economy; and Mrs. I. A. Whitcomb, hospitality.

The Heptorean Club has proved an important factor in helping to unify Somerville, bringing its different scattered sections together into closer and more friendly relations, and, with the exception of the hospital, there is nothing which so unites the best elements of Somerville life as this institution.

HELEN J. SANBORN.

THE HILLSIDE CLUB.

By Helen J. Sanborn.

The literary society that enters upon the fifteenth year of its existence with as great a measure of prosperity and promise as has ever characterized it, since the days of its first enthusiasm, has not only proved its right to be, but has also demonstrated that it contains some germs of perpetuity and some standing in the community of which it forms a part. The Hillside has seen many a club organize, flourish for a time, and then pass away, while it pursues its work with its form and purpose unchanged, and with many of its original members still active.

In this day of multiplied organizations it is pertinent to ask, "What is the well-spring of the life of such a club?" Simply individual effort, the most natural and rational source from which the greatest benefit is to be derived in any walk in life. The members of the Hillside Club do their own work. They write the papers themselves; and, while much profit and pleasure is doubtless to be derived from listening to lectures by able professionals, far more knowledge and enjoyment comes from the investigation of a subject for one's self, and the presentation of it, in written or spoken form, to others. Just this opportunity is given in the Hillside Club, and the member who thinks it the greatest task, and who enters upon it the most reluctantly, never fails, after it is done, to say, "I am glad I did it. It was good for me."

An evidence that this is the vital principle of the Club is shown by the fact that those who fall voluntarily out of the ranks are generally from the list of associate members, who, by the payment of a little larger fee, are exempt from service. In some cases these are among the most valued members, for appreciative listeners and faithful attendants at the meetings are most desirable in any organization, yet they do not sustain the literary work, and, as a rule, it is the active and not the associate member that remains longest in the society. It is noticeable, too, that the periods of temporary eclipse from which the Club has occasionally suffered have occurred when it has departed from its first principles, or has introduced elements foreign to their nature.

The Hillside has never been the exponent of a single church, although its members and officers have been mainly from the Winter Hill Congregational Church. The first meeting for organization was held in the chapel, corner of Broadway and Sycamore street, October 10, 1882, when a number of residents of Winter Hill came together to form a society for literary and social purposes. Of that meeting, John S. Hayes, who is the real founder of the Club, acted as chairman, and Henry C. Baldwin as secretary. Two weeks later the permanent organization was effected, and the following list of officers chosen for the first year: president, Joseph M. Thompson; vice-president, Miss Emma S. Keyes; secretary, Frank E. Dickerman; assistant secretary, Miss Emily G. Colman; treasurer, Frank E. Davis; executive

Residence of IRVINE A. WHITCOMB, 358 Broadway.

committee, Joseph M. Thompson, Rev. Chas. L. Noyes, John S. Hayes, Mrs. Willard, S. Farrar, Miss Emma S. Keyes.

Since the first year the following persons have filled the office of president: John S. Hayes (three years at different periods), John Herbert, Edwin A. Stone, William E. Pulsifer (two years), Samuel C. Darling, Edward S. Townsend, Helen J. Sanborn (now serving the third year). Rev. Chas. L. Noyes, pastor of the Winter Hill Congregational Church, has served upon the executive committee from the beginning, and to his wise judgment and fertile suggestions the Club is very largely indebted for any measure of success that it has attained.

The constituency of the Club is the same as that of a large family in which there is not only a difference in age and sex, but also a wide difference in tastes, in natural gifts and attainments. There are mature and immature minds; the scholarly man and the "sweet girl graduate"; there are those who can produce papers that would grace any society of "literati," and those who, with fear and trembling, can but read that which another has written. Some of the best literary work from the pen of the present mayor of Somerville has been prepared especially for the Hillside, of which he has long been a member. Some find in it their only opportunity for the investigation of a new subject, and the writing of an original paper. Others make use of their musical talent, for music often serves as an illustration, and always gives an added pleasure to the program. An opportunity for social converse is a part of each evening's plan. A private house as the meeting-place adds an air of refinement and the charm of hospitality, and an "outing" in May tends to promote friendly feeling and good-fellowship.

To prepare a program that shall be profitable to all, and achieve the greatest good to the greatest number, is the difficult problem that meets the executive committee each year. Variety there must be, and unity is so desirable that a course, when it can be determined upon, is thought by the present directors, at least, to be most beneficial. One of the most popular seasons of the Club was enjoyed under the presidency of Dr. H. H. Piper, when historical novels were the subject. The countries of the Mediterranean proved a very profitable theme three years ago, and this year the study of "our country" will embrace literature, art, science, history, current events and political economy.

Whenever outside talent is called in, it is always of the highest order, and it is likely that an "open meeting," once during the season, with a lecture or a reading, like that of last year, when Prof. J. J. Hayes, of Harvard University, gave a delightful rendering of a Midsummer Night's Dream, will be made a feature of the Club.

The Somerville "Journal," in announcing the program for 1894-5, called the Hillside "one of the important educational factors in our city." The Club itself makes no claims to distinction, but pursues its work without ostentation. The only material evidence of its public spirit to which it can point is the tablets that mark the historic spots of Somerville, placed there

as the result of a petition from its members. The Club's importance and its value lie not in the results it achieves, but in the fact that, while it falls far short of its ideals, it aims for that which is refining, elevating, educational and progressive, and exists "For Mutual Good and Mutual Need."

WEBCOWIT CLUB.

By J. Foster Clark.

The Webcowit Club was organized December 5, 1885, at the call of Lester L. Cole, who, with thirty others, were charter members of the organization. Their meetings were held in a hall on the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, and in December, 1886, they moved into their present club-house at 56 Mount Vernon street.

The object of the Club is the promotion of social intercourse, and the encouragement of kindly feeling and good-fellowship among its members. The officers are: a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary and five directors, who together constitute the executive committee. These officers are elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Club, and hold office until others are chosen, and who accept office in their stead.

The annual meeting of the Club is held on the first Thursday in December, and the regular monthly meetings occur in the evening of the first Thursday of each month.

The club-house is open from eight o'clock A. M. until twelve o'clock P. M., and the executive committee may, by vote, extend the privileges of the club-house to any stranger within such limitations as they shall think proper. Members who invite gentlemen to the club-house are required to enter their names in a visitor's book kept for that purpose, with his own name and date of introduction. The club-house may be opened to ladies accompanied by members of the Club at the pleasure of the executive committee.

The Webcowit Club has enrolled as members many of the prominent citizens of East Somerville, among whom may be named Dr. H. P. Hemenway, Ex-Mayor Charles G. Pope, Horace Haskins, John Haskell Butler, Charles H. Buswell, John W. Chatman, William Taylor, Charles Williams, Jr., John F. Cole, Elijah C. Clark, Amasa E. Southworth, George W. Perkins, Ex-Mayor Mark F. Burns, Lucius Tuttle, and others. J. Foster Clark was its first president, and he was re-elected in 1886 and in 1888 to 1892 inclusive. Mark F. Burns was president in 1887, Robert H. Riddell in 1893 and 1894, and Elijah C. Clark was elected president in 1895 and 1896.

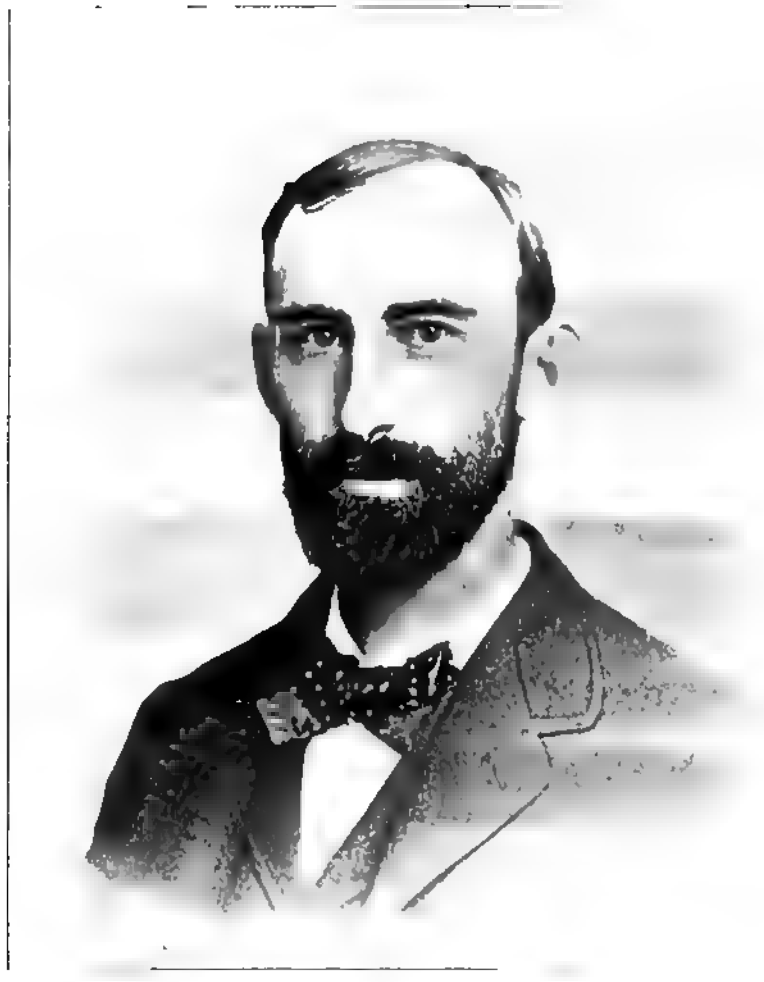
Charles M. Hemenway was the first secretary, and Charles H. Buswell treasurer. The title Webcowit was adopted at the suggestion of L. L. Cole.

The members have entertained their ladies and friends many times, and though the Club is prevented from exceeding its limit of membership (one hundred) by its restricted locality, it has always commanded the respect of the entire community.

ELIJAH C. CLARK.

J. FOSTER CLARK.

FRED PRESTON.



EDWIN N. SIMONDS.

WINTER HILL CLUB.

By John F. Kennard.

This is one of the purely social organizations which abound in Somerville, and is at the present time in a flourishing condition. It was organized in the winter of 1884–5 by thirty or more of the prominent citizens of Winter Hill, who were "desirous of forming a club for the purpose of bringing its members into more friendly and social intercourse with each other, not only in business, but in all matters relating to each other's welfare."

The meeting was held in Brazillian Hall on Broadway, was called to order by Mr. Charles H. Sanborn, and Mr. J. E. Whitaker was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. C. H. Sanborn secretary. Mr. Whitaker then announced the object of the meeting, and subsequently the following officers were elected for the year 1885: Selwin Z. Bowman, president; Charles H. Sanborn, vice-president; J. F. Kennard, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Sanborn, J. E. Whitaker, H. F. Woods, D. C. Stillson and J. H. Woodbury, directors.

It was voted that the organization shall be known as the Winter Hill Club, and that it shall be located in the building then being erected by the Odd Fellows' Building Association, at the corner of Broadway and Marshall street.

Since its organization the Club has kept on in the even tenor of its way, making its headquarters in Odd Fellows' Building, and holding its regular meetings on the first Saturday of each month. The following is a list of its officers for the year 1896: Fred. Preston, president; E. N. Simonds, vice-president; J. F. Kennard, secretary and treasurer; D. C. Theall, M. C. Wildes, C. Everett Clark, F. A. Woodbury and Byron Eames, directors.

CHARITABLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

By Mary A. Hadley.

THE CHARITY CLUB.

In the year 1876 the Somerville Relief Bureau was formed, and it met every week in the hall of the Police Building on Bow street. The members furnished materials for sewing, cut out garments, and taught the applicants how to make them, paying for their labor in money or in clothing. This Bureau was afterwards associated with the Charity Club.

The Charity Club was organized in 1877, and legally incorporated the following year. The first meeting was held at the house of Mrs. M. T. Hollander, Boston street; Mr. Henry F. Woods was chosen president. Various means were used to raise money, the most notable of which were a Dickens Carnival and a great fair. The fair was held in December, 1878, and was

MARY A. HALEY.

one of the most brilliant occasions of the period. The fair was opened by Mayor Bruce, who was followed by Selwyn Z. Bowman and other speakers. There was an orchestral concert each evening. Each day a brilliant company gathered there from all parts of the city. A paper was published in connection with it which contains literary gems well worthy of preservation. This fair secured for the Charity Club, in addition to money from its preparatory entertainments, a sum of not less than two thousand eight hundred dollars.

The purpose of the Club as set forth in its charter was "The relief of worthy objects of charity, and social improvement, by the distribution of money, food, fuel and clothing among indigent people."

The charter was signed by Louis P. Hollander, J. Frank Wellington, Charles S. Lincoln, Rufus B. Stickney, Henry H. Barber, John Haskell Butler, George A. Bruce, and many others. Charles S. Lincoln was the first president under the charter. Nineteen directors were also chosen. The city was divided into districts, each director was appointed over a district and had a resident committee under him, who were responsible to him for the expenditure of money.

The meetings were held every month at the different residences in the city, and after the business was transacted, an agréeable entertainment was provided, and sometimes a lecturer was invited from Boston to speak on "Charities." Besides the regular meetings, a series of entertainments was given for several winters: social parties, a mock trial, and dramatic entertainments, at which substantial sums of money were secured. The disbursements up to 1883, amounted to nearly four thousand dollars.

The history of the Charity Club is a very important one in the annals of the city. It differed from other organizations, from the fact that it drew its members from all parts of the city, and thus an agreeable social harmony was brought about, so desirable in such a scattered community.

In 1883, the funds of the Club had become somewhat exhausted; the condition of the country had improved; and there was less demand on the part of the poor for assistance. The officers of the Relief Bureau resigned with the intention of changing the basis of their work, and interest in the Club declined. The Club existed for some years longer, but shared the fate of other organizations in the gradual decrease of attendance at its meetings, and finally it ceased to meet. At present it holds some funds which it uses at its discretion.

THE CONVERSATION CLUB.

In 1868 a very pleasant club was started on Spring Hill. It met weekly at the houses of the members on Spring Hill and on Winter Hill. The time was mainly devoted to the discussion of current topics, literature and symbolism. Its members included the representative people on both hills, such as the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. S. Foster Damon,

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Durell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hall, and many others.

The death of one of the members in 1874 was so sudden and so great an affliction, that no meeting of the Club was ever held afterwards.

THE SOMERVILLE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

In 1867 an association for mutual pleasure and profit was formed in East Somerville. In anticipation of its far-reaching effects, and the good that might revert to the members, it was called the "Boomerang." As the Club increased in size, and had representatives in all parts of the city, a more conservative name seemed necessary, and it was called "The Somerville Literary Association."

The meetings were held twice a month, and at each meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a program for subsequent meetings. The program was always interesting, consisting of music, witticisms, the discussion of new books, and a paper on some important topic of the day. There was never a dull moment. The year's work was concluded with a dinner in Boston, and a theatrical performance in which the members were the actors.

The president for many years was Thomas I. Delano, Jr. Among the members were Mr. Arthur A. Smith, Miss Alice Cole, J. T. Meader, George S. Littlefield, James L. Tyler, Jr., Dr. Gerry, the Misses Mary E. Davis, Martha Ireland, S. Fannie Gerry, Julia Warden and Helen M. Edgerly. Death and removals from the city gradually diminished its membership, and those who remained did not care to continue the Club by the addition of new members, and in 1875 it ceased to exist.

THE SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

When the Legislature granted the right of voting for the School Committee to women, Mrs. Maria Theresa Hollander and Mrs. Martha Perry Lowe organized the "Woman's Educational Union;" Mrs. Lowe was its first and only president, Mrs. Martha B. Pitman was the vice-president, and Miss Mary A. Haley the secretary. Its membership numbered more than sixty ladies. The chief object of the Club was to advance the cause of woman, and assist her in securing the position, as physician, preacher, lawyer, and school officer, for which, by training, natural ability and moral character, she was best fitted.

The members were expected to visit the schools in their districts, in order to become familiar with their management, and thus be able to vote intelligently for the members of the School Committee.

It had a prosperous existence for many years, the meetings were held monthly, and such speakers as Arthur Gilman of Cambridge, Mrs. Julia R. Anagnos, and Dr. Mary Safford, were invited to lecture.

A few years ago it joined the State Suffrage League, and the words *Suffrage League* formed a part of its name.

At present Mrs. M. P. Lowe is the honorary president, Mrs. Sarah D. Field, acting president, and Mrs. S. A. Davenport, secretary.

The Municipal Club is an outgrowth of this, and is especially engaged in securing the registration of women, in order that they may vote for School Committees. Subjects of current interest relating to art, literature, and the household are discussed. Mrs. Maria F. Hill is the president.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul was founded in Paris, in May, 1833. Branches of it soon spread over Europe, and at length reached this country. It is composed of a council of directors, consisting of a spiritual director, president, vice-presidents and treasurer. It is divided into general conferences in and around Boston, of which there are thirty-four, that are organized in the same way, and hold their meetings in the basement of the Roman Catholic churches or in the parsonages.

The great power of this society consists in the fact that it calls into service the laymen of the Roman Catholic Church, although the bishops and priests are their constant advisers, and give them sympathy and encouragement in the work. Besides their general works of charity, they have a special department in Boston for the protection of children, of which Mr. Richard Keefe of this city was the agent. His principal business is to find homes for abandoned infants and neglected children, to rescue young girls from evil lives, and to give friendly assistance to boys brought for the first time before the courts. The office is at Room 36, Charity Building, Chardon street, Boston.

In one year he and his assistant report that they have made 4,000 visits, placed in homes 659 children, and had 159 boys, who were before the courts in Boston, placed on probation.

Mr. Keefe was the originator of this branch in Somerville about twenty years ago, and it is called "St. Joseph's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul." This conference has a membership or working force, composed of twenty-three men who meet once a week through the year.

The twenty-three members of the older organization are obliged to visit poor families once each week. They report to an investigating committee of three persons, always composed of the same members, any case of destitution which they discover, and this committee then reports back to the conference if the applicants are worthy. The conference then attends to the family. It does not pay any rents, nor give much money directly, but furnishes groceries and fuel by giving the poor orders upon the different dealers in the city.

Besides ministering to the physical wants of the destitute, the conference endeavors to induce the people to attend to their religious duties, and often clothes the children in order that they may go to Sunday-school. It is composed of men of moderate means, who are conscientious and ready to give their time to the work. But at each meeting they are expected to make a secret contribution of money, small or large, for the poor; and it is a noteworthy fact that the amount raised by these members secretly last year was greater than that contributed by any other conference in the diocese.

The value of these conferences, however, is not estimated by the amount of money raised, but by the faithfulness of the members in attending the meetings and making their weekly visits. Outside of these working members is a list of subscribing members, among those men who are more wealthy, and who make a liberal annual donation, although they have not time to attend to the work. Some money is raised by collections in the church, but the system of obtaining funds by entertainments has been abandoned, as it developed some features which made it seem objectionable to their spiritual advisers.

The conference of late years pays more attention to the special work which we have already recorded as being done in Boston, that is, the care of abandoned and neglected children, and boys arrested for a first offense. The society makes no distinctions in race, creed or color.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

This institution has existed in Somerville about two years. It is a branch of the great society of the same name founded in Europe, and gradually extending to this country. The building faces on Highland avenue, and receives aged people of both sexes without respect to their religious opinions or any requirement of money. The home is governed by a mother superior and sisters, who collect their funds from door to door in the city, and are also assisted by donations and legacies from time to time. About fifty persons can be accommodated in the building. Religious services are held every day, but Protestants are not obliged to go to mass.

The dining room is large and comfortable, and the pleasant ample grounds will be further improved when the necessary funds are obtained for it. The inmates are allowed to see their friends on Sunday, and the sisters are happy on that day to receive any visitors who are inclined to call upon them and see the working of the institution.

THE FRIENDLY HELPERS OF THE POOR.

Many members of the charity club became convinced that the practice of giving money was attended with dangers to the self-respect of the poor, and after the dissolution of the labor bureau, which required a good deal of capital for the purchase of cloth for its work, the above organization was formed.

It consisted of about a dozen young ladies who met once a week, on Thursdays, at the overseer's room in the Police Building, to receive poor women who wished opportunities to do washing and house-cleaning, and to confer with gentlemen and ladies who desire such help, thus bringing about a wholesome unity of action between employer and employed. Besides giving work to these women, the Friendly Helpers collected clothing for the children, and in cases of sickness they visited the families, with alleviation for the sufferers.

REMINISCENCES OF SOMERVILLE.

BY MARTHA PERRY LOWE.

I have been asked to give some reminiscences of the early days of Somerville. My memory only goes back to the year 1850, in which year my husband received a call to the Parish of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Somerville. It was difficult to find a satisfactory house, and as everyone said that real estate was a safe investment here, we purchased a lot of land at what we called the "jumping off" point of Summer street, and built a house adjoining a large open pasture. While the house was building, we spent two nights in the neighborhood. The first night, strange to say, at the McLean Asylum, with our beloved friends, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Tyler. We had a delightful time, and enjoyed walking in the ample grounds, and hearing the birds sing in the noble elm-trees, all planted under the supervision of Mr. Tyler. I cannot think without pain of the destruction of those beautiful grounds and trees, in order to give room for unsightly railroad freight-houses, and am quite sure that those who come after us will blame us for sacrificing such a spot to the demands of business, when so much is being done now to provide breathing spaces for the multitudes in our cities. If Cambridge would unite with us in securing the property, we might bequeath a valuable gift to posterity.

MARTHA PERRY LOWE

We were very much pleased with the rural aspect of the town. Our second visit was at the hospitable home of Mr. John S. Edgerly on Winter Hill, who lived in the dignified house once occupied by Edward Everett. It was then a square, substantial colonial house, but has undergone considerable alteration. The land was all more or less open between Summer street and Highland avenue; and the earthworks of our Revolutionary Fathers were still seen, and the crows even were cawing in the tall elms scattered about on the hillsides. As the population began to crowd upon

us, we bought land from time to time to protect ourselves and the street, and pastured our cows and our neighbors' cows in the field which was the resort of all the children around us, and often a playground for the boys in their ball games. We had only a line of omnibuses in our neighborhood as a conveyance to Boston, and I well remember that one day, in coming out, a teamster grazed the wheel of our omnibus, and our driver stopped his horses, jumped off the box, pulled him off his seat to the ground and pummeled him until the blood ran, while the passengers sat waiting inside. Some of us left our seats and said we would have the omnibus driver arrested, but it was in the days of incendiaries, and we were afraid he might set fire to our houses, and so we let the matter rest — so much for law and order at that period.

REV. CHARLES LOWE.

Our favorite walks were at Norton's Woods — where the anemones grew in abundance, and the grounds were not entirely fenced in, until rough boys abused the privilege — and at Polly Swamp. Here fathers and mothers with their children were often walking Sundays, and wild violets and jacks-in-the-pulpit and many other flowers grew there. The place is now almost entirely built over, but some of the proprietors have had the good taste to save the tall trees in their neighborhood from the hand of the contractor and builder. I ought also to have mentioned the old Jaques place, leading from Broadway towards the brick-yards. The house was large, in the colonial style, and full of old memories, redolent of colonial hospitality. A short walk from there were seen the old convent grounds and buildings rudely destroyed by ruffians in one of those freaks of religious fanaticism worthy of the days of St. Bartholomew. This happened some years before I came to Somerville, but it was a sad pleasure to walk among those deserted grounds with relics of cultivation and beauty around, which reminded us of the deserted monastery grounds of Port Royal in France. One of the most attractive old houses was that of Oliver Tufts, on Sycamore street, which had been in that family for generations. It was a pleasure to see him there with his gentle invalid wife, who kept up the nice old-fashioned housekeeping. We bought our hay of him, and always invited him to come into the house. Although he often wore his long blue farmer's frock, he had the manners of a gentleman, using the most elegant language, and conversing well on a

variety of topics. Another member of the Tufts family, probably a distant relative, was Nathan Tufts, who lived at the corner of Medford and Washington streets, and was identified with the early history of the town. He was a man of decided opinions, Christian convictions, and of sterling character. He once remarked in his old age that he was almost impatient to "go into the next world and see what there was on the other side," showing a perfect faith in immortality, not so common nowadays. It is a satisfaction to see his place well kept up, and occupied by two of his children.

Robert Vinal was another early resident here, a constant supporter of the institutions of religion, and of every good cause, which spirit he has bequeathed to his descendants. The old Spring Place was long a noted feature in what was called Milk Row, now Somerville avenue. We have always regretted that the name was changed. The Spring Place stood high from the street, with extensive grounds, and large trees. We took tea there once or twice, and were much impressed with the size and attractiveness of the old-fashioned low-studded rooms, especially the large square parlor. Mr. A. C. Spring did an extensive business in Boston; and yet when he came home from New York, early Sunday mornings, his wife said she could not prevail upon him to rest. He would always insist upon going to church. Jonathan Brown, of Winter Hill, is one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. His great age and the preservation of his faculties show that he is a man who keeps his intellect sharpened by the study of literature and the progress of science, and his moral nature, stimulated by a sympathy with all good causes, can never grow old. Cutler Downer, who had a handsome residence on Central street, was much beloved by his neighbors and friends. He did an immense business in Boston, and was pronounced by one who knew him well one of the most "absolutely honest brokers he had ever known." Rufus B. Stickney's elegant home on the next street was always given to hospitality, and the pretty cottage of the venerable John Boles, at the top of Broadway, was a pleasant feature of the landscape. Although he was a man of wealth, he preferred it to the most stately mansion. It had a very fine view from its piazza, and was always kept in exquisite order. He amused himself in his old age by making beautiful inlaid boxes of the finest wood, which he presented to his friends. His only fear was, that the city would dig down the green embankment which fronted his house, in order to widen the street. The change was never made, although the house has been enlarged by his son-in-law. His widow for many years resided there, with only a companion, but her religious faith and courage cheered her loneliness, and she was often visited by her children and her neighbors. Deacon Charles Foster occupied the fine old house on Broadway, built somewhat in the Grecian style, with large columns to support the piazza. He had been formerly a member of the parish of the distinguished Dr. George E. Ellis, of Charlestown, and brought all his spirit of faithfulness and consecration to his adopted church. This house has since been moved to a different situation.

On Spring Hill there were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pitman, who occupied

the estate left to her by her brother, Mr. Minot, who presented a fine bell to the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Pitman was a Swedenborgian, and an intimate friend of the poet Whittier, and one of the early anti-slavery leaders. Mr. Pitman was a genial, cultivated man, and their home was a gathering-place for some of the most notable people in New England. Just across the way was the Brackett family in Chestnut court. The father, mother and children were all devoted to intellectual and philanthropic pursuits. The parents are not living, but the son and daughters, although no longer in Somerville, are among the first educators in the country. Major Brastow was a striking personality, always hospitable, ready to oblige a friend, one who loved to joke about his experiences in the war, and tell how he "graduated at Bull Run." Mr. Samuel T. Frost was a genial neighbor, often seen working in his garden, which was a little compensation to him for the loss of the old gable-roofed colonial house and estate not far off, owned by his father, and often the headquarters of Washington in this vicinity. Father Durell's pleasant face was often seen on the street. Dr. Luther V. Bell, of the asylum, lost his life from exposure as an army surgeon. He was much esteemed, as was also his assistant, Dr. Booth, who married Miss Tufts, now Mrs. B. F. Allen. He was a man of genius and of cheerful religious philosophy, so said Dr. Bowditch; and the story is told of him, that when he was at the point of death, his mother said to him: "My son, have you made your peace with God?" "Mother," he answered, "I never had any quarrel with God."

Many pleasant reminiscences I might also record of Lebbeus Stetson, clerk of the court for many years; John G. Hall, well known for his business integrity and wide intelligence; Major Allen, an early and prominent figure on the streets of Spring Hill; and Charles E. Gilman, town and city clerk for many years.

Among women of note were Mrs. Sarah Munro, prominent in all good works, Mrs. Columbus Tyler, the Mary who "had a little lamb," a mother in Israel. Mrs. Maria Theresa Hollander, a lady of extraordinary executive ability and progressive thought, and Mrs. C. A. Skinner, remarkable for the vigor of her mind, her devout faith, and her efforts for the cause of woman at Tufts College. Mrs. E. M. Everett, too early called away, was a valuable officer of the W. C. T. U., and also a superior worker in the religious training of the young. Many fine school-teachers have retired here from their labors, whose names we would be glad to mention if our space permitted. Several persons of eminence have lived here for short intervals: D. A. Wasson, philosopher and poet, G. Stanley Hall, educator, and others; but we have already exceeded our limits, and must leave the past of Somerville, with good hopes for its future. There are doubtless many esteemed families of the old days which I have not mentioned, for the reason that in consequence of the people of the town being scattered they did not come under my observation, but these deficiencies will, I trust, be made up by other contributors to this volume.

HOME CIRCLE.

BY GEORGE I. VINCENT.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL, No. 9.

Of the four councils of the Home Circle in Somerville, Washington No. 9 is the oldest. It was instituted in Pythian Hall, Union square, on the evening of February 21, 1880, by the supreme leader, Henry Damon, and had thirty-two charter members. Stillman H. Libby was the first leader, and under his administration the council was auspiciously established, and it has continued prosperous to the present time.

The Home Circle, as is well known, is a fraternal beneficiary order, and while its beneficial feature is the more prominent, yet the spirit of fraternity and good-fellowship is active among its members, and a fruitful source of pleasure and profit. The manifestation of this fraternal spirit is not limited, by Washington Council, within its own membership or the membership of the order, but is extended in works of charity as opportunity offers.

The ladies of the council have organized a sewing circle, which meets at the homes of its members, the gentlemen being entertained at supper and by games of cards in the evening. Many of the products of this society are supplied to families in need, while others are disposed of by sale, and the proceeds applied as the society may deem advisable; the Somerville Hospital and the Day Nursery being among those that have been remembered.

The council participated in both of the hospital fairs, the receipts from the tables being augmented by donation from the council funds.

Sociability has been promoted by excursions, and by card-parties and entertainments in connection with the meetings of the council. A very successful series of dancing parties, extending through several winters, has also been conducted. While the object of these parties has been simply to provide a pleasant evening for the members of the council, their children and friends, yet the financial result has been the accumulation of a substantial sum, which has been invested by the trustees. It may also be said, in passing, that the council is in easy financial circumstances.

Washington Council has lost, by death, five of its members, the beneficiaries of whom were promptly paid the full amounts of their benefit certificates, which ranged from one thousand to five thousand dollars.

The council has continued as tenants of the Knights of Pythias since its institution; but in the fall of 1895 the hall which that order had occupied in Union square was taken for business purposes, and the old Odd Fellows Hall, at No. 45 Union square, over Hotel Warren, was leased by the Knights, and became Pythian Hall; Washington Council meeting therein for the first time December 12, 1895. The apartments are among the most spacious and convenient society rooms to be found in the State.

The meetings of the council are held on the second and fourth Thurs-

day evenings of every month at eight o'clock, and all members of the order are welcome.

It is hardly necessary to present the merits of fraternal beneficiary orders. It is well known that they place within the reach of all a moderate amount of life insurance at cost; enabling people of limited income to make provision for dependent relatives. The Home Circle is among the younger of these orders, but it ranks with the best, is progressive, and pays all obligations promptly.

HARMONY COUNCIL, No. 43.

Wednesday evening, March 8, 1882, thirty-four ladies and gentlemen of Winter Hill, having petitioned the supreme council of the Home Circle for a charter, met at Fraternity Hall, and organized a council of the Home Circle, the supreme leader, Julius M. Swain, now supreme secretary of the order, occupying the chair. Messrs. B. P. Lovejoy, Edwin Taylor and J. F. Kennard presented the name of Harmony Council, No. 43, which was accepted.

The following officers were elected and installed: leader, B. P. Lovejoy; vice-leader, Mrs. M. A. Kennard; instructor, Mrs. A. S. Farrar; past leader, Fred P. Orcutt; secretary, C. H. Colgate; financier, C. W. Gulliver; treasurer, J. F. Kennard; guide, S. M. Craig; warden, Mrs. E. S. Lovejoy; sentinel, C. E. Simpson; trustees, F. L. Walker, Edwin Taylor, A. P. Griffin.

Harmony Council has met now for several years, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month, in the beautiful lodge-rooms of Odd Fellows Hall. The council is in a prosperous condition, with 113 members and reserve funds in the bank. It has paid out in death benefits over thirty thousand dollars.

The officers in charge for 1896 are as follows: leader, Mrs. Annie L. Elliott; vice-leader, Mrs. Amelia A. Davis; instructor, Mrs. M. Ella Durell; past leader, Mrs. John L. Potter; secretary, Miss Abbie F. Gage; financier, Mrs. Mary R. Hamlet; treasurer, D. Edward Mansfield; guide, Ernest S. Firth; warden, Mrs. Emma G. Smith; sentinel, John L. Potter; trustees, J. A. Durell, E. G. Davis, J. F. Kennard.

SOMERVILLE COUNCIL, No. 103.

This council was instituted July 7, 1886, at the residence of Hon. J. Haskell Butler, on Pearl street. Thirty-three members were present, and they organized by electing Herbert E. Merrill, leader; and Dr. Sanford Hanscom, past leader.

Quarters were secured in Arcanum Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, and its meetings are still held there. It has been very successful, both as regards increase in membership, which has reached 220 and is the largest of any council in the order in this State, and in fraternal feeling, no differences of any nature having arisen among its members.

The leaders have been as follows: H. E. Merrill, Mrs. Mary E. Dustin, Mrs. Martha B. Clark, J. Foster Clark, A. H. Libby, C. P. Battelle, E. W. Southworth, C. L. Underhill, and Mrs. B. P. Liscomb, the present leader.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

BY F. O. J. TARBOX, W. M.

MT. HOREB LODGE, No. 19.

THIS lodge was founded in Cambridgeport, April 10, 1871, with a membership composed chiefly of residents of Arlington and Somerville. It was located in Cambridge, with the expectation that a large membership would soon be obtained in that city, but the anticipations were not realized, and the lodge struggled on until November 21, 1874, when it was removed to Arlington. It remained in that town nearly thirteen years, when it was moved to Somerville, and located in Templar Hall, on Summer street. On November 30, 1891, it changed its quarters to Pythian Hall, Union square, and when that hall was transferred to Hotel Warren, the lodge was again moved to Pythian Hall, where it is now located.

Thomas Pratt of Arlington was the first W. M., and following him have been eighteen others in the same office, among whom were a number of our prominent citizens.

Mt. Horeb is the parent of three other lodges, and it still holds a large and increasing membership; in fact, the increase during the past year has been phenomenal, and the indications are that there will be but slight cessation for admission for some time to come. Every person to be eligible to membership in the Orange Institution of the United States must be a firm believer in the Holy Bible and an American citizen, and those who have been members are expected to always recognize that bond of universal brotherhood and the tenets of the order: Justice, truth and righteousness to all God's creatures, to help the weak and infirm, to care for the sick and dying, and to maintain the liberties of the people and the freedom of our institutions even unto death.

Mt. Horeb Lodge meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. Its officers for the current year are: F. O. J. Tarbox, W. M.; C. D. Lowery, D. M.; Rev. Wm. H. Lannin, chaplain; Samuel D. Bond, D. of C.; Wm. Taylor, recording secretary; Thomas Henderson, financial secretary; Samuel L. Morrison, treasurer; Herbert Bennett, in-tiler; Wm. Hamilton, out-tiler.

There are many other associations and clubs in Somerville in addition to those already treated of, the most important of which are the Wonohaquaham Tribe No. 69, I. O. of Red Men, Knights of Columbus, several lodges of Knights of Honor, lodges of N. E. Order of Protection, Order of the Eastern Star, several temperance organizations, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, etc., and it is much to be regretted that their histories have not been received for publication in this work.

BANKS OF SOMERVILLE.

By J. O. HAYDEN.

CHAPTER XXV.

The banks of Somerville are a source of pride to her citizens. They are all young institutions it is true, but they rank with the best in the State and enjoy a first-class reputation for shrewd management and careful investments.

For several years the savings bank and two co-operative banks supplied the wants of the community to a certain extent, but from time to time the advisability of organizing a national bank was discussed.

With few manufacturing establishments located within her borders, and surrounded by cities having old and prosperous national banks, it was thought that a similar institution in this city would have a precarious existence at the best, but a spirit of enterprise finally prevailed, and in August, 1892, the Somerville National Bank opened its doors.

Its usefulness was demonstrated in a very few weeks, and by conservative management it has made for itself a good record.

It started with a capital of $100,000, and after the first year paid to its stockholders 6 per cent per annum on their investment, and has accumulated a surplus fund, which at the present time amounts to $16,000.

Mr. Quincy A. Vinal was the first president, and it was largely owing to his able efforts in conducting the bank affairs, and to his marked business qualifications, that the institution gained a firm footing early in its career. Mr. Vinal retired in January, 1894.

The management of the bank is now in the hands of the following gentlemen: J. O. Hayden, president; John A. Gale, vice-president; James F. Beard, cashier; Allen F. Carpenter, Simon Connor, A. Marcellus Kidder, James F. Hathaway, David D. Lord, Walter C. Mentzer, Frederick W. Parker, Albion A. Perry, George O. Proctor, Nathan H. Read, Frederic W. Stone, J. Frank Wellington, L. Roger Wentworth, directors.

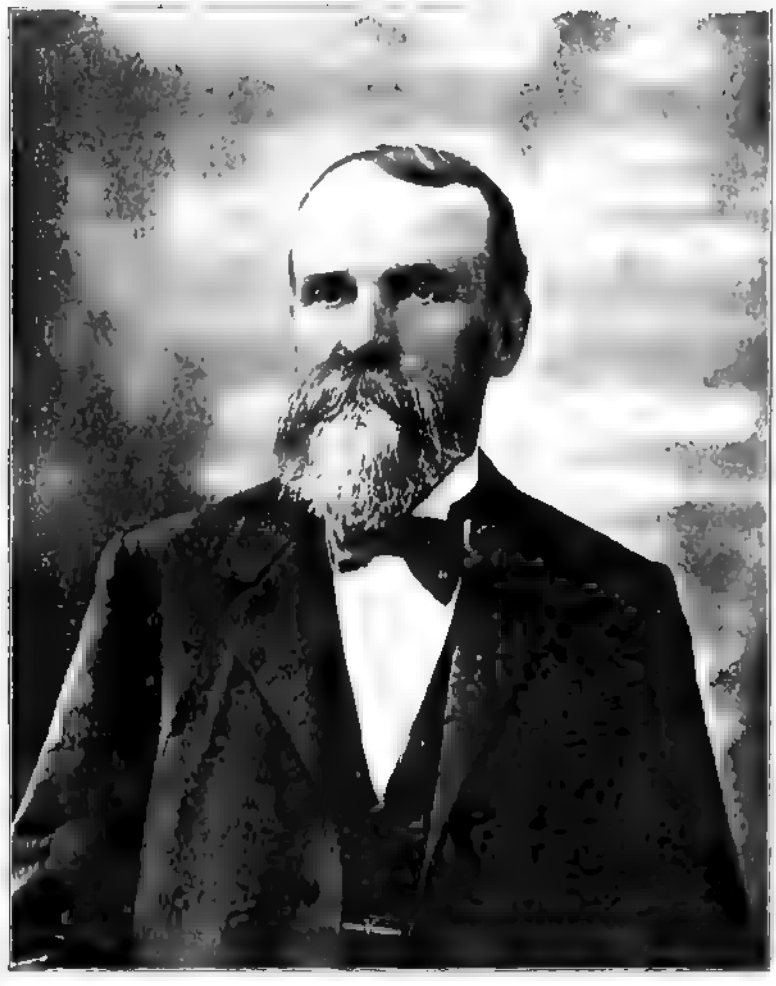
The banking rooms are centrally located at No. 58 Union square, Stone building.

The Somerville Savings Bank was incorporated February 24, 1885, and opened for business on the 15th of April the same year. Its first president was Oren S. Knapp, Esq., who held the office until his death in November, 1890, and gave much of his time to a watchful care of its interests. He was succeeded by Albion A. Perry, who has since held the position, ably administering the trust confided in him.

PHILIP EBERLE.

SILAS HARVEY HOLLAND.

J. Warren Bailey.



OLIVER H. PERRY.

The bank has enjoyed continuous prosperity and a constant growth of business. Two weeks after the organization of the bank the total assets amounted to $6,259.25. A year later they amounted to $38,974.48. At the present time they amount to $611,000. The present number of depositors is 3200.

The management of the bank is vested in a board of trustees composed as follows: president, Albion A. Perry; vice-presidents, Silas H. Holland, J. Walter Sanborn; clerk and treasurer, Frederic W. Stone; George L. Baxter, Charles A. Cushman, Philip Eberle, Horace P. Makechnie, J. Walter Sanborn, Josiah Q. Bennett, S. Newton Cutler, J. O. Hayden, Marshall H. Locke, William Veazie.

The banking rooms are at No. 57 Union square, Stone building.

The Somerville Co-operative Bank was chartered May 4, 1880, and is to-day one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the State. The last report of its affairs to the Savings Bank Commissioners showed the assets to be $565,263.55. Thirty-three series of shares have been issued, and the earnings have averaged 6 per cent. The number of shareholders, October 19, 1896, was 1,318.

The officers of the bank are as follows: president, J. Frank Wellington; vice-president, George W. Snow; secretary and treasurer, Franklin J. Hamblin; directors, Marshall H. Locke, Benjamin F. Thompson, James F. Beard, Charles S. Butters, Charles Mills, Cutler C. Crowell, Fred C. Ayer, Nathan H. Reed, Ezra D. Souther, Samuel T. Richards, George A. Kimball, Herbert W. Raymond, Miah G. Kenny, William S. Miller, Belvin T. Williston; auditors, Horace M. Parsons, Howard B. Chase, Otis H. Currier; attorney, Herbert A. Chapin.

The banking rooms are at 59 Union square, Stone building.

The West Somerville Co-operative Bank was chartered November 29, 1890, and during the six years it has been in operation it has accumulated assets of $157,450, and has never paid less than 6 per cent dividend to its shareholders. Thirteen series of shares have been issued. The officers of the bank are as follows: president, J. Warren Bailey; vice-president, W. C. Mentzer; secretary and treasurer, O. H. Perry; directors, A. J. Stevens, F. F. Stockwell, L. E. Merry, F. F. Phillips, C. L. Stevens, C. A. G. Winther, S. F. Woodbridge, W. A. Muzzey, D. E. Robbins, J. F. Terry, E. D. Lacount, W. A. Snow, E. S. Sparrow, R. S. Wright, G. W. Bryant; attorney, D. C. Delano.

The banking rooms are at 3 Studio building, Davis square, West Somerville.

INDUSTRIES OF SOMERVILLE.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SOMERVILLE is pre-eminently a residential city. Its near proximity to Boston, its unrivalled means of access by steam railroads and electric lines of street railway, its charming diversity of beautiful hills and rolling plateaus, and its generally good sanitary conditions have rendered it a favorite abiding-place, and as a "city of homes" it ranks among the highest in the Commonwealth.

It is, however, not alone as a sleeping-place for Boston's thousands of busy workers that Somerville is distinguished, for it has within its borders industries of such considerable importance that it stands fifth in the list of the manufacturing cities of the State. These industries are diversified, and they cover almost every line of work, and some of them are of very great magnitude and financial standing. Among these, and leading the others in importance, is the immense establishment of the

NORTH PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

The business was established in 1855, but the company was not incorporated until January 2, 1890.

The business at this packing-house consists of "the slaughtering of hogs, rendering, curing, packing, jobbing and exporting the product of the same, together with the packing of beef and the general distribution of fresh and cured meats to all markets of the world."

The packing-house occupies thirteen acres of land, and the substantial brick buildings are equipped with the latest and most approved machinery for conducting the business in an economic and systematic manner.

The main and connecting buildings are six hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide, and five to nine stories high. In the main building on the Medford-street side are situated the packing-house offices of the company: these offices are spacious, airy and convenient, and accommodate a large working force, which consists of superintendent, paymasters, bookkeepers, entry and receiving clerks, auditors, and shipping and time clerks. The other buildings consist of engine, boiler, electrical and ice-machinery plant, one hundred and ten feet long by one hundred feet wide, three stories high, with chimney one hundred and seventy-six feet high; blacksmith, wheelwright, and general repair shop, seventy feet long, fifty feet wide, three stories high; stable, one hundred and thirty-five feet long, eighty feet wide, three stories high; the wholesale and retail

CHARLES A. CUSHMAN.

market, one hundred feet long, eighty feet wide, three stories high; steam cooperage plant, three hundred feet long, one hundred feet wide, four stories high; cold storage warehouse, one hundred and seventy-five feet long, one hundred and twenty-five feet wide, six stories high, having a storage capacity of seventy-five thousand barrels.

Besides the cold storage warehouse there are over six acres of floor surface under refrigeration in the other buildings, the entire plant having a capacity of handling five thousand hogs per day.

These buildings are located within two miles of the business centre of Boston, and in close proximity to all the rail and water transportation lines entering and leaving the city, with tracks of the Grand Junction Railroad on the south side of the buildings and the Fitchburg on the north, entering the yards and connecting with all railways west and east, by which all live animals and other supplies are received, and a large amount of manufactured product is delivered to the wharves of Atlantic steamship lines for export and coastwise trade; also carloads are delivered to interior points in this country direct from the packing-house. Track facilities of the company will accommodate one hundred cars at a time in its yards.

The live hogs which furnish the basis of the manufacturing operations are largely purchased at markets in the West receiving live stock, and transported in latest approved stock cars direct to the packing-house, where they are unloaded at the live-stock storage building, which is nine stories high, each floor being constructed of brick and cement, with troughs through which running water is supplied, with a capacity of storing and yarding twelve to fourteen thousand hogs.

The entire plant has recently been remodelled and enlarged, and is the most complete packing-house in the world. All departments of this business are conducted in the most orderly and cleanly manner imaginable, and great care is exercised in the selection of animals by experienced buyers.

The business of the company amounts to over $15,000,000 annually, eight hundred thousand hogs being slaughtered and their products distributed to the various markets of the world.

There are employed by the company at the packing-house upwards of twelve hundred men, in its various departments.

The officers of the company are: G. F. Swift, Pres.; E. C. Swift, Treas. and Gen. Manager; S. Henry Skilton, Asst. Manager; Charles A. Cushman, Superintendent.

THE FRESH POND ICE COMPANY.

Another important industry in this city is that of the Fresh Pond Ice Company. The business done by this concern is immense, the freight bills paid by the company being among the heaviest of all that are paid to the Fitchburg Railroad. The ice is obtained at Lake Muscatanapus in Brookline, N. H., where the company has a plant of great magnitude, the immense ice-houses, which are eleven in number, having a storage capacity of upwards of 70,000 tons. The ice is remarkably free from impurities, being considered by experts the best that is offered in this vicinity, and so careful is the company to maintain this purity that it has bought and now controls the entire shore of the lake, thus preventing every possible danger of pollution. Upwards of two hundred and fifty men are employed in harvesting the crop, and only the latest and most approved tools and machinery are used.

The ice is brought from the storage houses in Brookline in special refrigerator cars by the Fitchburg Railroad to the extensive sheds belonging to the company, located between Washington street and the railroad, where it is loaded on the ice-wagons and distributed to consumers.

Thirty-six of these great wagons and eighty horses, the best that can be procured, are owned by the company, and from fifty to seventy-five men are employed in the daily distribution of the ice.

The officers of the company are: Josiah Q. Bennett, president; T. S. Hittinger, superintendent; and E. A. Davenport, treasurer.

THE SPRAGUE AND HATHAWAY COMPANY.

The Sprague and Hathaway Portrait Copying House in West Somerville is an important industrial establishment, one whose products probably reach every corner of the civilized world.

The business of this company was established in 1874, by J. F. Hathaway and W. D. Sprague, under the firm name of Sprague and Hathaway. The business was originally established in a small way at the corner of Beach street and Harrison avenue, Boston. Cheap rents and better light were the inducements offered them to remove to West Somerville, which at that time could hardly be called even a thriving settlement.

After two years Mr. W. D. Sprague, on account of failing health, was obliged to retire from the business, and for many years it was under the sole control of Mr. J. F. Hathaway, the president of the present corporation. Originally located in the wooden building at the corner of Holland and Wallace streets, they outgrew the capacity of their quarters, and in 1887 erected, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the handsome studio building at the corner of Day street and Davis square.

In 1890 the business had further increased to such an extent that it was decided to form a stock company, and in September of that year the Sprague and Hathaway Company was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Another and larger brick and granite building was erected at the corner of Day and Herbert streets, and was thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement.

SECTION OF YARD OF THE FRESH POND ICE COMPANY.

THE UNION GLASS COMPANY.

Another of the important industries of Somerville is that of the Union Glass Company, whose works are situated on Webster avenue near Union square. This business was founded originally in 1854 by Mr. Emery Houghton. It was only fairly successful, and in 1864 Mr. Houghton sold the property to the present company, which was incorporated in that year under the title of the Union Glass Company. The first year's business was not very good, and new capital had to be put into the enterprise.

It was not until 1870 that the company entered upon an era of prosperity, one which lasted for about fifteen years. The gentlemen then connected with the institution were men of great commercial sagacity, and at that time the competition of the West was only in its infancy, New England still retaining prestige in glass-making. The principal articles of manufacture were pressed work, chimneys, gas globes, lamps and chemical ware.

By degrees the utility of the company was enhanced by the addition of a cutting department, and by its putting upon the market the largest line of artistic vases ever produced in America. By dint of perseverance it solved the long concealed secret of the Venetian art of decorating glass with gold worked into the metal, not applied as paint upon the exterior, and vases of the most delicate workmanship, fully equal to European articles, are now manufactured in these works.

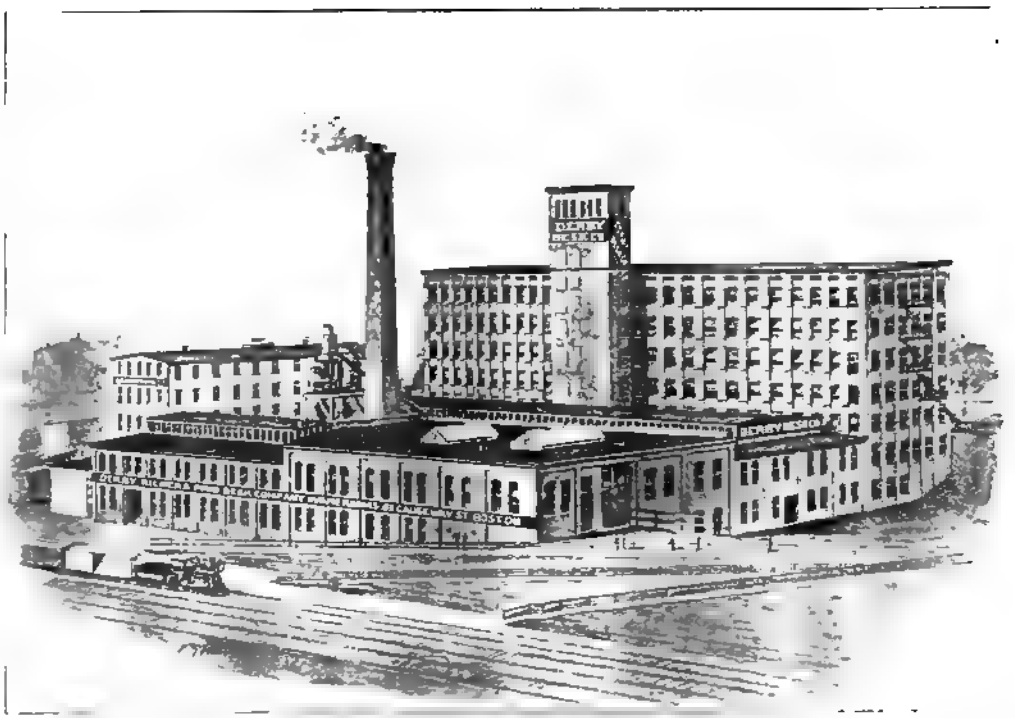
From its glass-cutting department issues choice cut glass that is displayed in the windows of Boston's largest glass stores. Many of the best establishments in the principal states of the Union are supplied in part from this factory.

In 1862 Mr. John Haines brought to the factory the art of silvering glass, and the Union Glass Company manufactures and exports the greatest number of silvered glass reflectors of any concern in the United States.

This is the only remaining glass factory in the vicinity of Boston, and despite the changes which through force of cheaper producing material have driven the once flourishing industries away from the East in the past few years, the Union Company has persistently held its own against a great competition, by the principle of manufacturing only the very best quality of glass.

In its various departments the company gives employment to about two hundred people, and as many of these reside in Somerville, the factory remains a large contributor to the prosperity of its native town.

The officers of the corporation at the present time are: Mr. Julian de Cordova, president; Mr. Lewis Hall, president Lechmere Bank, treasurer; directors: Mr. J. C. Bullard, president East Cambridge National Bank; Mr. Herbert Nash, of Boston; and Mr. W. S. Blake, Melrose.



FACTORY OF THE DERBY DESK COMPANY.

DERBY DESK COMPANY.

On January 1, 1881, George H. Derby and Frederick M. Kilmer formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing office furniture, chiefly roll-top desks. Beginning in the upper stories of a small building on Beverly street, they were soon obliged to enlarge their store premises and manufacturing facilities. Moving their store to 55 Charlestown street, they hired a factory in Cambridge. These quarters were soon outgrown, and they very shortly enlarged their store by the addition of two buildings, taking the rent of the entire block of three buildings at 55 Charlestown street. The next move was to look about Boston and vicinity for a site for a new factory. After careful examination of the different locations they settled upon the lot at the corner of Vernon and Central streets in this city, and purchasing a strip at the back end of the lot of Warren Pollard, they erected a five-story wooden building.

In a few years the growth of their business required additional space, and they then erected the large two-story brick building, which comprises a large part of their present plant. After about eight years' use this, too, soon became somewhat crowded, and believing, in January, 1895, that business was about to revive generally over the country, they began the erection of the present large seven-story brick building on Vernon street, which, with its equipments, has but recently been completed.

This desk and office-furniture manufacturing plant is now believed to be the largest and best equipped factory where office furniture solely is made in the country, and perhaps in the world.

About three years ago the Pond Desk Company went out of business, [illegible] Derby & Kilmer Desk Company, and shortly the company's name was changed to Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Company. Last year another desk company known as the Somerville Desk Company, but located with their factory in Cambridge, and salesroom in Boston, went out of business, they also [illegible] the Derby, Kilmer & Pond Desk Company.

[illegible] Derby Desk Company [illegible] for fine standard desks [illegible] President [illegible] Derby, president [illegible] Kilmer, [illegible] Pond, general manager.

BRICK-MAKING.

At one time a considerable portion of the town of Somerville was occupied by brick-yards, and among those who operated them we find the names of some of the most respected men of the town, as for instance: Benj. Parker, Wm. Jaques, Gardner Ring, Albert Kenneson, Mark and Benj. Fisk, Kinsley Bros., Benj. Hadley, David Washburn, Chauncey Holt, Samuel Littlefield, John and Joseph P. Sanborn, Edmund Cutter and many others, nearly twenty in all. But times have changed with the increase in population, and to-day the only brick-making plant in Somerville is the one operated by Wm. A. Sanborn, whose father and uncle were brick-makers before him.

From the days when the farmers' sons of New Hampshire and Maine came to Massachusetts to earn the money that their farms did not supply, and made the labor of brick-making respected by their sturdy honesty of character, through the transition period of labor by a foreign population, the business of brick-making has been so improved that it has become almost a science.

Twenty years ago but little machinery was used, and a much longer time was required for the same output than is to-day needed, with the help of machinery at almost every stage of the process.

This brick business, the only existing one in Somerville, was established by Joseph P. Sanborn about 1849. At his death, in 1874, his son Wm. A. Sanborn continued the business near Mt. Benedict, on Mystic avenue, and then, in company with J. W. Hatch, in 1876, he removed to Ten Hills, where he has since continued, Mr. Hatch retiring from the business in 1891.

Since that year the output from this yard has been nearly two million bricks per annum, but clay having become scarce and land more valuable, Mr. Sanborn has been compelled to establish a branch yard in New Hampshire, the output from which has been equal to that of the Somerville yard for the past year.

Somerville bricks are known as among the best in the eastern market, and, about three years ago, Mr. Sanborn wishing to mark a certain grade of his product, stamped the bricks with the letter S; this stamp has become well known in surrounding cities as well as Somerville, and is recognized as a guarantee for a superior grade of bricks.

Mr. Sanborn is now filling a contract calling for five hundred thousand bricks for the outside of the spacious hotel being built at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, Boston. He also furnished the outside brick for the new Tremont Building in Boston and for the Glines schoolhouse in Somerville.

WILLIAM A. SANBORN.

THE MIDDLESEX BLEACH, DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

This establishment, located on Somerville avenue, was incorporated in 1821. A short historical sketch is given of it on page 78 of this volume.

THE AMERICAN BRASS TUBE WORKS

Is another of the long established manufacturing concerns of the city, it having begun operations in 1854. Its product of seamless brass tubes is well known to mechanics, and its output is very large.

CARPET CLEANING, ETC.

Probably the largest carpet-cleaning establishment in New England is that of G. F. Hurn & Co., on Broadway, East Somerville. Not only is this firm possessed of the largest plant, in point of floor-space, size of wheel and all the accessories that go to make up such an establishment, but it is generally conceded, Hurn & Co. do by far the largest business in this line of any establishment in New England.

Last spring brought to the firm a decided increase in facilities, a new 15-horsepower engine having been put in to supplement the huge new boiler which was put in place last fall.

Carpet cleaning, however, is not all that this firm does. The repairing of furniture, making over of mattresses and renovating of feather beds are specialties, and the workmanship is of the very best quality.

There are many other important manufacturing establishments in Somerville, some of which are of considerable magnitude. The principal of these are the cooperage works of the S. Armstrong Company, the Williams Table and Lumber Company, works of the I. H. Brown Moulding Company, carriage manufacturing establishments of Frank W. Leavitt and William T. Henderson, distillery of Daniel E. Chase & Co., extensive works of the Somerville Electric Lighting Co., Somerville Iron Foundry, New England Oil Co., New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co., West Somerville Moulding Mill, a portion of the great plant of J. P. Squire & Co., Cushman Bros. & Co., shade roller manufactory, and the jewelry and novelty works of M. W. Carr & Co.

These, with an infinite number of such minor industries as are always found in a municipality of the magnitude of Somerville, make a list of very considerable importance, and place the city in a prominent position among those of the Commonwealth.

TANK CARS OF NEW ENGLAND OIL COMPANY.

SOMERVILLE HIGHLANDS STATION, BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Boston and Maine Railroad.—Street Railways of Somerville.—The "Somerville Journal."—The "Somerville Citizen."—Westwood Road and its Residences.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

The city of Somerville, without the Boston & Maine Railroad, bisecting it and linking it with the great world without, is simply an unimaginable community. The mile posts between this city and Boston, where the great transportation system has its principal terminus, are not many, but even were that avenue of steam communication, alone, cut off, the effect upon the growth and welfare of the smaller city would be simply revolutionary.

Few of the nearly eight hundred stations on the line of the Boston & Maine bear such an intimate relation to the system, physically and financially, as do those that lie within the limits of Somerville. They are no fewer than eight in number, and this fact of itself speaks eloquently of the extent of the territory covered by the city and the density of its population.

As might naturally be expected of a wide-awake administration, the present management of the railroad has always been willing to meet the people of Somerville more than half way in respect to train and station accommodations, and it can safely be stated that the service now rendered the traveling public by the Boston & Maine is fully commensurate with the relationship their patronage bears to the passenger-traffic receipts of the company.

Three of the road's important divisions—the Eastern, Western and Southern—traverse the city in whole or in part, the Southern Division performing the heaviest service, trains on the other two divisions stopping at East Somerville only. At the latter station as many as ninety-one trains stop each week day, going to and coming from Boston, and these, with the numerous freight trains that pass and repass in a never-ending procession, make this part of Somerville one of the most important railroad centers in the country.

In addition to this enormous through and local passenger and freight business, the railroad company is now engaged in creating a new and extensive auxiliary freight terminus on the grounds formerly occupied by the McLean Asylum, its business having expanded to such immense proportions that the Boston terminals have become sorely taxed. It may thus be said that the Boston & Maine Railroad has practically annexed Somerville to

the city of Boston, despite the declaration of its citizens against that project, as expressed in recent popular votes.

The immense strides which Somerville has taken in population during the past decade is told in the comparative showing of train statistics, as well as in the census figures themselves. Taking the years 1896 and 1886 as a basis for comparison, it is found that the average number of trains stopping at the different Somerville stations is much larger to-day than ten years ago.

The Prospect Hill (formerly Milk Row) and Winter Hill stations show the highest percentage of increase, and illustrate how popular these places have lately become as residential sections. In 1886 a total of thirty-two week-day and nineteen Sunday trains stopped at Prospect Hill. To-day the number is eighty-two on week days and thirty-six on Sundays, a total increase over 1886 of fifty week-day and seventeen Sunday trains. In 1886 fifty-nine week-day trains and 23 Sunday trains stopped at Winter Hill. To-day the number is ninety-three week-day and forty Sunday trains.

WINTER HILL STATION, BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

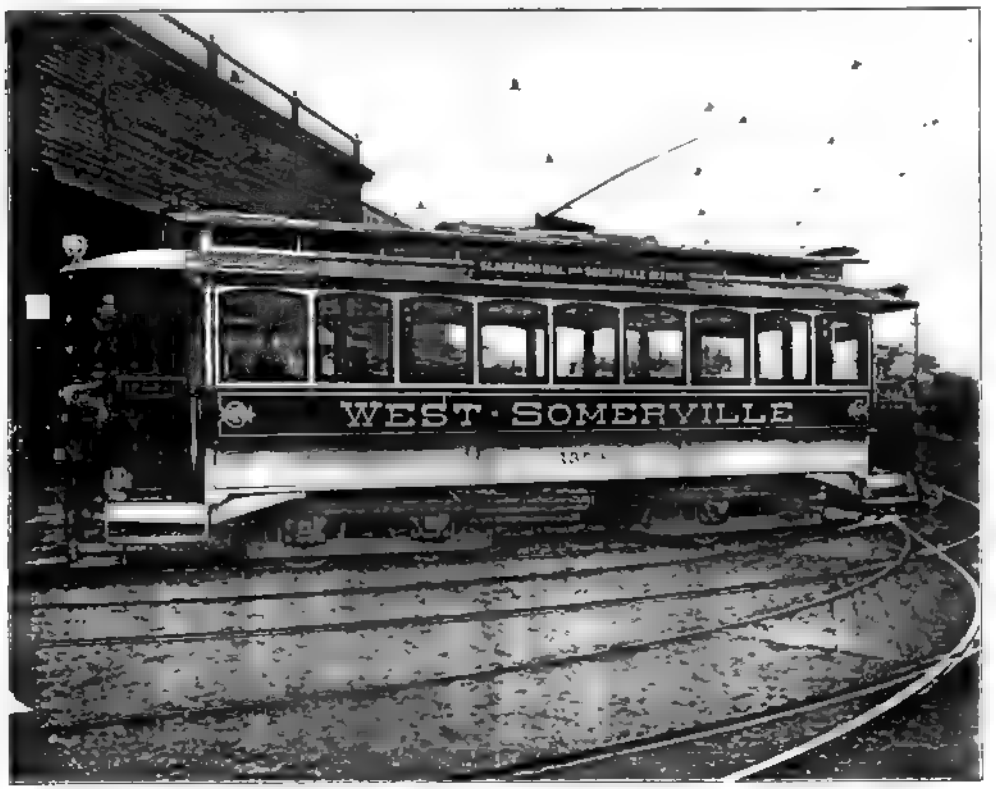
As a possibly interesting contribution to this part of Somerville's history, covering, as it does, a most significant ten-year period in its municipal existence, the following table, showing the train statistics for the time in question, and compiled by the passenger department of the Boston & Maine, is given : --

PROSPECT HILL STATION, BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

	1896.						1886.					
	From Boston.		To Boston		Total from and to.		From Boston.		To Boston.		Total from and to.	
	Week days.	Sun-days.	Week days.	Sun-days.	Week days.	Sun days	Week days.	Sun-days.	Week days.	Sun-days.	Week days.	Sun-days.
East Somerville (W. Div.)	40	20	51	24	91	44	36	15	55	16	91	31
" " (E. Div.)	37	14	32	15	69	29	32	8	47	10	79	18
Prospect Hill	41	18	41	18	82	36	22	10	23	9	32	19
Winter Hill	47	21	46	19	93	40	29	12	30	11	59	23
Somerville Junction	40	17	39	17	79	34	37	11	36	13	73	24
Somerville Highlands	26	7	20	7	46	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Somerville	29	7	25	7	54	14	27	4	24	4	51	8
North Somerville	21	10	22	11	43	21	18	7	17	8	35	15

In the period mentioned several of the old stations of the road have been replaced by new and modern ones, the most expensive and attractive of which are those at Winter Hill and Prospect Hill.

To the tremendous growth of the Boston & Maine system itself in the ten years in question it is scarcely necessary to refer at length here. The increase in mileage, traffic and income, partly from natural growth and partly because of consolidations with or purchase of connecting roads, is almost startling. The Boston & Maine to-day has a total operated mileage of upwards of 1,900 miles, carries 35,000,000 passengers and 257,000,000 tons of freight annually, earns a gross income of $21,000,000, from which 6,290 shareholders draw dividends, owns 665 locomotives, and 1,201 passenger and 12,384 freight cars, and has a total capital stock and funded debt of $43,500,000.



MODERN ELECTRIC CAR OF THE WEST END STREET RAILWAY.

WEST END CAR-HOUSE AT WEST SOMERVILLE.

STREET RAILWAYS IN SOMERVILLE.

The first instance in New England of the transportation of passengers in a railway car by horse power was the operation of a track formerly belonging to the Fitchburg Railroad, between Harvard square, Cambridge, and Union square, Somerville. A small horse-railroad had been built previously in New York City in 1842, which was the first street railway in the world. The second street railway was the Cambridge Road, between Harvard square, Cambridge, and Bowdoin square, Boston, and the first car on that road was run in March, 1856. The running of cars on the Fitchburg track before mentioned had been discontinued prior to that time.

In 1854 the Middlesex Railroad Company was chartered, with authority to build tracks in Somerville, but did not do so. Consequently, in 1857, the Somerville Horse Railroad was formed for that purpose, and its incorporators were George O. Brastow, Samuel A. Snow and Isaac F. Shepard. The first track built under this charter ran from Union square to the Charlestown line, and was leased to the Middlesex Road.

In 1863 the Legislature authorized the Somerville Road to extend its tracks to West Somerville and through Bridge street to Cambridge street, East Cambridge, and these last-named tracks were leased to the Cambridge Road. The Middlesex Road meanwhile had extended its lines through the Winter Hill district to Medford; and about 1880 the Charles River Railway built a track beginning at Summer street, Somerville, and extending through Cambridgeport into Boston, and also a track on Beacon street extending to North avenue, Cambridge. This was the total of the street railway tracks operated in Somerville in 1887 (aggregating about six and one-half miles) at the time of the West End Street Railway consolidation, and all were operated by horse-power.

All this in the year 1896 is greatly changed. The amount of track operated in Somerville is more than doubled, and the following statistics will give some indication of the development of the street railway business in that city. In 1888 twenty-eight different lines started in Somerville, and four lines passed through portions of the city. The average length of the round trip was 9.015 miles. The total number of car miles run was 1,927,968, and the number of passengers carried was 12,944,494.

In the year 1896 the number of lines starting from Somerville was thirty-seven, and the lines passing through Somerville, six. The average length of the round trip was increased to nearly eleven miles, an increase of 17¼ per cent. The car miles run were 2,798,239 — an increase of 41 per cent, — and the number of passengers carried was 20,890,798. The increased accommodation for passengers in car space was much greater than is shown above, since all the lines in Somerville are now electric lines, and the electric car is 50 per cent larger than the horse car.

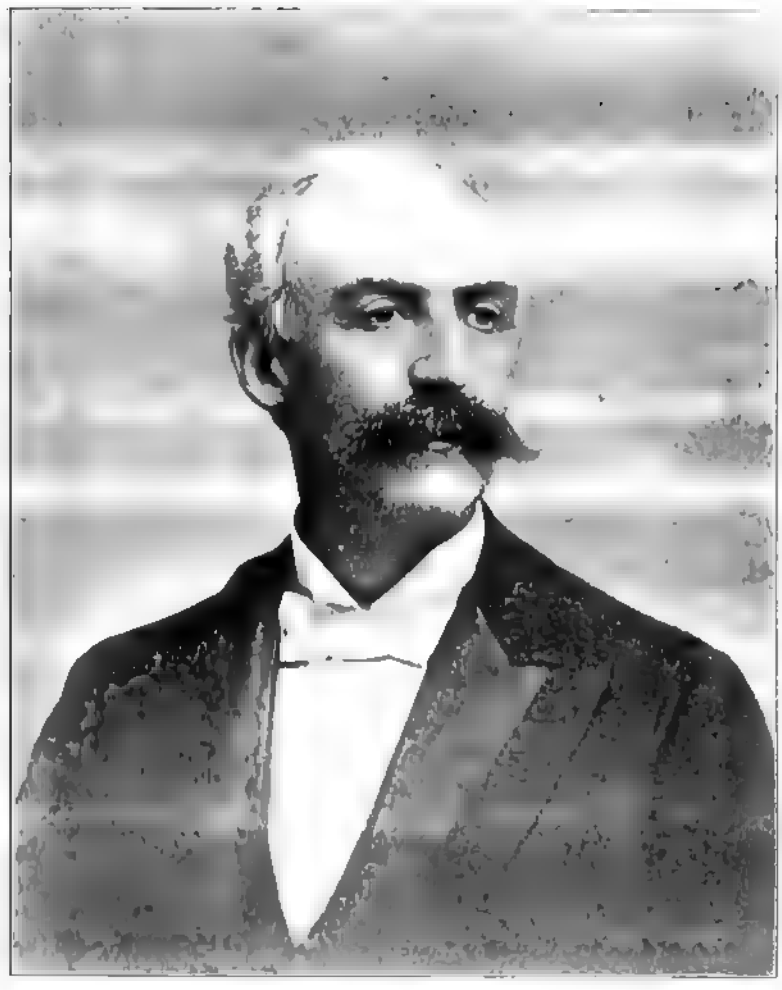
The mileage and number of passengers above given include the whole trip, large parts of which are in Boston or other places, and there is no way of determining how much is strictly Somerville business; but the fig-

ures given will show approximately the ratio of increase. The figures of ten years ago, before the consolidation, cannot be obtained; but it is safe to say that the business has doubled within the last ten years, and accommodations have much more than doubled. The fares on the different lines, notwithstanding the great distances traveled (which are about three miles per round trip greater than the average on the road), are five cents, and in addition there are free-transfer privileges as follows: —

In Charlestown, Somerville passengers can be transferred without charge to Everett, Malden and Medford. At Dudley street, in Roxbury, free transfers can be had to Milton, Franklin Park, Dorchester, Forest Hills or South Boston; and Somerville passengers crossing Craigie or West Boston bridges can there obtain free transfers to all connecting cars running into Boston; and by means of an eight-cent check Somerville people can be carried by two rides to any of the suburbs to which the cars of the West End Street Railway run.

Thus Somerville has perhaps the best street railway facilities of any suburb of Boston, and to this fact is largely to be attributed the phenomenal increase of that city in population and importance. The company's real estate in Somerville is taxed for $249,800. The three principal car stations will accommodate two hundred and forty-two large electric cars; and pictures accompanying this sketch show one of the car-houses and the style of car now in use.

SOMERVILLE JOURNAL BUILDING.



J. O. HAYDEN.

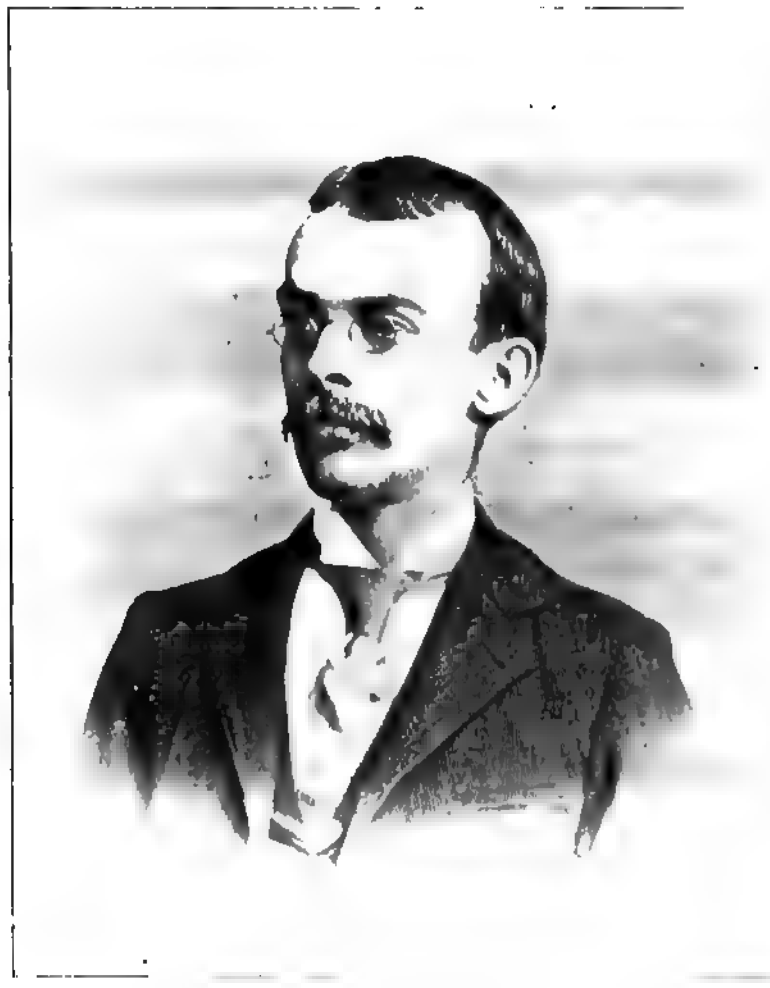
"SOMERVILLE JOURNAL."

Of all the strictly local papers of the country, the "Somerville Journal" stands among the first, — in the quantity and quality of the news which it prints, in its editorial tone, in the neatness of its appearance, and in its financial standing. Through constant efforts to please its readers, and to keep abreast or ahead of the times, the "Journal" has won its way to wide popularity. Its familiar heading, with the old Powder House in the center, is known to all the inhabitants.

The first issue of the paper appeared December 8, 1870, and it was then published by W. A. Greenough & Co., the directory makers. During the next few years the paper changed hands several times, till October 20, 1876, when it came into the control of the present proprietors. Among its early owners were Col. Russell H. Conwell, then a resident of Somerville, but now the great Philadelphia clergyman, and John A. Cummings, who afterward became mayor of the city. With the change of ownership in October, 1876, came many improvements. A new press was bought, and the paper, which had previously been printed in Boston, had all its work done in Somerville, in an office on the third floor of the Hill Building in Union square. Here it remained, steadily growing and requiring more room, till in July, 1894, it moved into the handsome new building of its own on Walnut street. The establishment is controlled by the Somerville Journal Company, of which J. O. Hayden is the manager.

Started, as the "Journal" was, at a time when Somerville was changing rapidly from a country town into a populous and thriving city, the paper has, naturally, had an influence in Somerville's development, pointing out and advocating through its editorial or news columns public needs, and otherwise using its influence for the good of the city. Many of the most useful public improvements that have been made during the past twenty-five years had their beginning through a suggestion in the "Journal." Besides its regular staff of writers, the "Journal" has been especially fortunate in the number of occasional correspondents, who by their contributions of poems or of special articles have added greatly to the interest and life of its columns. The "Pencilling" column has been one of its most popular features, quotations from which are made every week by the leading papers throughout the United States and in foreign countries. Another department which has appealed to many readers is its excellent woman's page.

The "Journal's" equipment is one of the most extensive in New England, outside of Boston. Occupying three floors of a large brick building, it has all the appliances necessary for carrying on a great newspaper and job printing establishment, including three large fast-running presses, four job presses, together with folding, cutting and mailing machines, two Mergenthaler linotype machines (the "Journal" being one of the first suburban papers to use them), and tons of type of all kinds. Altogether the "Journal" employs a force of nearly fifty hands. Such papers or magazines as the Journal of Education, the American Primary Teacher, the Writer, and others, are regularly printed at the "Journal" office.



WILLIAM PREBLE JONES.

THE CITIZEN BUILDING.

WILLIAM E. BRIGHAM.

THE "SOMERVILLE CITIZEN."

The "Somerville Citizen," one of the standard institutions of the city, is a representative of the highest type of the weekly local newspaper. It was established in August, 1888, in response to a natural demand for a newspaper on the northern slope of the city, and has for several years been comfortably domiciled in the pretentious Citizen Building in Gilman square, which is almost exactly in the center of the city. A. M. Bridgman was its original manager, and has since been succeeded by Frank H. Hardison, Edgar Perry and William E. Brigham, at present its able head, who took charge in December, 1894. The Citizen Publishing Company, composed of men of the highest character and standing, owned the paper until June, 1896, when greatly increased business made a reorganization advisable, and the Somerville Citizen Company, in which several of the old stockholders remained and many new ones entered, bought the property and materially augmented the plant. The "Citizen" now has one of the finest printing offices in the State, from which are issued the "Somerville Citizen," a weekly paper which easily stands in the front rank in the matter of make-up, several smaller periodicals and a general line of job work of the best class. The office is equipped with four efficient presses and all other machinery and material necessary to the carrying on of a modern printing business.

As a newspaper, whether considered editorially or as a purveyor of news, the "Citizen" stands high, as is proven by its general circulation among the leading families of the city. It is conducted with a single eye to the best interests of the city of Somerville, and it is outspoken upon matters of public concern. Under its comparatively new management its business and its popularity have grown steadily, and its influence, always considerable, has increased to the point of actual power. Improvements in plant, staff and service are continually being made, and it is the confident opinion of its numerous friends that the "Citizen" is destined within a very short time to become one of the exceptional newspaper successes of the State.

The "Citizen Building" so called was built in the summer of 1890, by the present owners, Messrs. J. E. A. Mulliken and Geo. H. Moore. The triangular piece of land on which it stands was owned by a wealthy resident of Medford, and no one supposed it could be bought at any price.

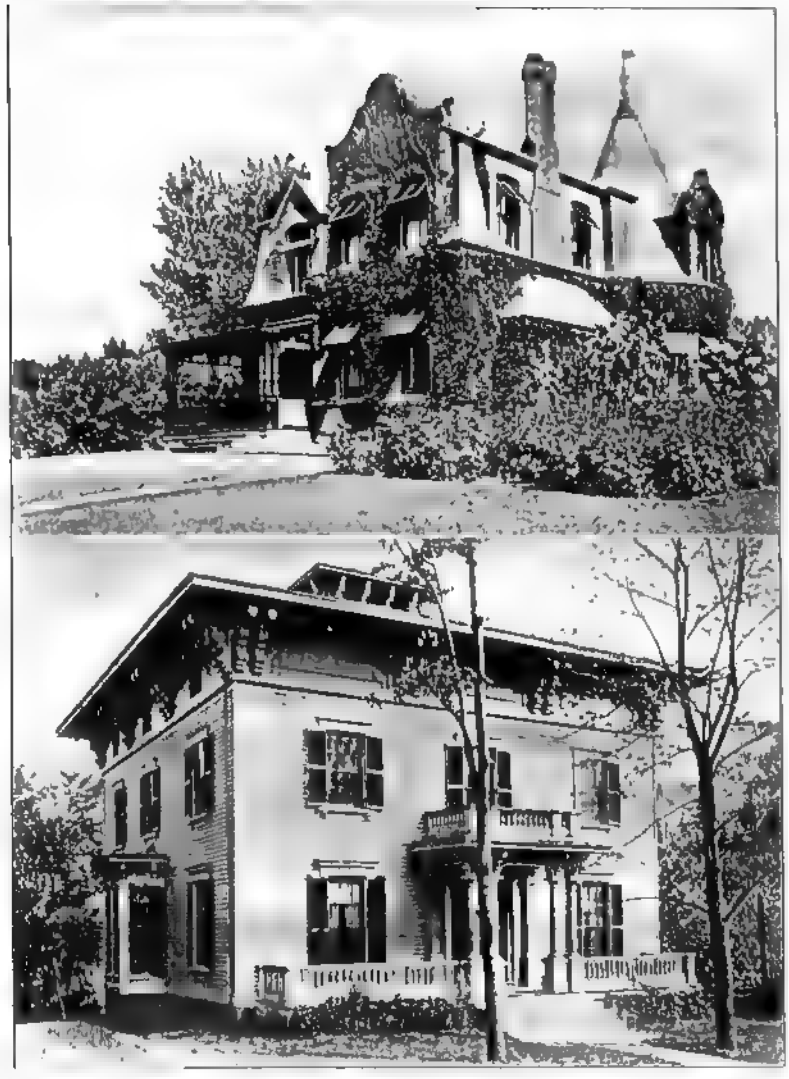
The original plan of the owners was for only a story and half building to cover about one half of the land, but as soon as it was made known that a building was to be erected, the applications for tenancy came so fast that instead of the smaller building the present structure was erected. At the request of the Citizen Publishing Company, which had engaged quarters in the building, it was named the "Citizen Building."

WESTWOOD ROAD AND ITS RESIDENCES.

It is with no little pleasure that we are able to illustrate one of the most beautiful portions of the city; we refer to Westwood road and its modern, up-to-date residences. This fine, well kept road with its charming homes well illustrates what can be done, by the exercise of taste and forethought on the part of those in our city managing or developing some of our large estates, — and shows in a marked degree, by its prompt public recognition, what might have been done a few years ago, to make our city the most sightly and attractive suburb of Boston.

Somerville had great natural resources that were overlooked. There are yet many lessons that could be drawn from the two-year history of Westwood road. In the fall of 1894, only two years prior to this publication, the old estate belonging to the late Hon. James M. Shute, adjoining the Benton Farm on Spring Hill, was bought by a member of the Benton family. Mr. Bradshaw immediately moved the mansion house to an ample lot at one side, and proceeded at once to build a road from Central street to the Benton Farm, after the latest and most approved method of road-building, with sewer, water and gas all put in before the macadamizing was laid on a substratum of ash and cinder, thoroughly rolled. Last of all the curbing and paving of the gutters. There is no other section of road in our city that can compare with it for fine road-bed, and it reflects great credit on our street department as well as on Mr. Bradshaw. After the estate had been plotted out and graded, the series of houses represented in the accompanying pages were built; and from their thoroughness of construction, and from the care displayed in having them of the latest designs, and each entirely different from the others while all were built with the closest regard to their juxtaposition, Mr. Bradshaw has found an immediate sale for them, almost as soon as they were started and months before their completion. In the winter of 1895, one year after the road was built, Mr. Bradshaw did a thing never before tried in Massachusetts, although successfully done in Washington, D. C., and Newport, R. I., the moving of a number of the largest trees on the estate — trees fifty and sixty years of age, large elms and maples, out to the street line of the lots, some a distance of three hundred feet to their new locations. When one realizes that some of these trees were nearly fifty feet tall and eight or nine feet in circumference, it will be seen what an undertaking it was. But when the present summer came and the new road was beautifully shaded with large shade-trees — a two-year-old road with fifty-year-old trees — then the wisdom and good judgment of Mr. Bradshaw in the development of the property was more than apparent.

In addition to this enterprise Mr. Bradshaw has just begun to lay out the Benton Farm, and make Benton road, which connects with Westwood road, a continued lovely spot for suburban estates.



Residence of CHARLES H. BRADSHAW, Summer Street.
Residence of REV. NATHAN K. BISHOP, Westwood Road.

RESIDENCES ON WESTWOOD ROAD.

RESIDENCES ON WESTWOOD ROAD.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Aldrich, Capt. Harrison, was born in Williamsville, Vt., September 18, 1840, son of Daniel T. and Laura Whipple Aldrich, of old revolutionary stock. His education was obtained in his native town in the district and high schools, and at Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass. When the war broke out he was teaching school in Petersham, Mass. He gave up teaching and enlisted in Co. K, 21st Regt., Mass. Vols., serving as private, sergeant, lieutenant and captain; participating in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Camden, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam and Fredericksburg. Was wounded in the battle of Newbern. The arduous service of the regiment causing its reduction in numbers and its consolidation with the 36th Regiment, Capt. Aldrich resigned his commission, received an honorable discharge and returned to his native town, where he married Helen Louisa Morse, daughter of Benjamin E. and Mary (Howe) Morse. In 1866 he came to Boston and entered the produce business, in which he has been successfully engaged for the past thirty years. He came to Somerville in 1880, and soon after bought land on the undeveloped part of Gilman street, laid out a new street leading from it, which now bears his name, and started development in that section by building several modern houses, which example was rapidly followed by others until the entire section was built upon. Eight years later he bought land and built a fine residence, 23 Franklin street, where he has since resided.

He served in the Common Council in 1884 and 1885, and on the Board of Aldermen, 1886 and 1887. He was the first captain of the Somerville Light Infantry after its reorganization in 1886. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Somerville Chapter, R. A. M.; Post 139, G. A. R.; Loyal Legion, U. S.; Boston Chamber of Commerce; and Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Andrews, James Mills, son of Thomas and Clara (Mills) Andrews, was born in Freedom, N. H., May 22, 1837. He was educated in his native town, and in 1857 removed to Charlestown, and in 1885 came to Somerville to reside. In 1862 he was married to Mira A. Wood, daughter of Horace P. and Belinda A. Wood of Freedom, N. H., and they have one son, Horace. Mr. Andrews is engaged with his son, under the firm name of J. M. Andrews and Son, as carpenters and builders, and they have erected some of the most important edifices in this and the adjoining cities. Mr. Andrews is a member of Carroll Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Freedom, N. H., the Royal Arch Chapter and Orient Council of Somerville, the Cœur de Lion Commandery and Scottish Rite Masons, and the Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In 1895 he served the city as a member of the Common Council from Ward 3, and in 1896 as a member of the Board of Aldermen, being in that year chairman of the committees on printing and the police.

Andrews, John, was born in Southington, Conn., in 1845, the son of William and Theodosia (Evans) Andrews. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, and completed at the Hudson River Institute at Claverick, N. Y. At the beginning of the war he enlisted as a private in the First Connecticut Cavalry, was promoted twice and served until the close of the war. He then engaged in the building business with his father. While a resident of Killingly, Conn., he served on the School Board of that town. Mr.

L. Frank Arnold.

Residence of GEORGE W. BENTLEY, 19 Adams Street.

Andrews has for a number of years been engaged in the asbestos business, and is at present connected with the Asbestos Paper Co., Boston. He came to Somerville in 1884, and has served the city one year in the Common Council, and two years, 1893 and 1894, in the Board of Aldermen, being president of the board in 1894. He is a member of the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Willard C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion. Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Mary E. Graham, October 28, 1874. They have four children and reside at 34 Albion street.

Armstrong, William M., was born at Mechanic Falls, Me., August 17, 1850, the son of Francis and Rebecca (Merriam) Armstrong. When four years of age he went to Cape Cod, where he remained until he was sixteen. For a year he was employed by the Baltimore Steamship Company, and then was for a time engaged in ship and furniture carving. He subsequently went with his brother Samuel into the cooperage business in Boston, remaining with him fifteen years, until 1886, when his brother died. The firm came to Somerville about fifteen years ago, where it continues, doing a large business at its shops on Somerville avenue. In addition to its works in this city, the firm has a mill at Athol, Mass., and another at Brookline, N. H. Mr. Armstrong was for a number of years president of the Somerville Y. M. C. A., and is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter, Royal Arcanum, and United Workmen. He served the city in the Common Council of 1890. He married Mary A., daughter of Isaiah and Phebe N. (Fish) Hatch of Sandwich, Mass. They reside on Summer street.

Arnold, L. Frank, was born at Somerville, September 4, 1845, the son of Leonard and Irene G. (Clark) Arnold. His education was obtained in the Somerville schools, and he has always resided in this city. He is interested in street railways and in real estate in Boston, and is well known among business men as one full of industry and enthusiasm in the work in which he is engaged. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., and other Masonic bodies; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is one of the order of the Cincinnati and the only member in Somerville; in this organization he succeeded his father, Leonard Arnold, who, at the time of his death, was the oldest living member, having belonged to the society fifty-five years. Mr. Arnold married Miss Lilla E. Poole, October 25, 1877. Their residence is at 28 Vinal avenue.

Backus, Edward, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., August 9, 1848, the son of George B. and Jane G. Backus. He attended school in his native city, and went to Maine in 1869, where he followed various pursuits, remaining four years. In 1874 he engaged with Stearns & George, Boston, electricians, and after five years went to work for the American Bell Telephone Company, with which he remained twelve years, leaving there to go with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, where he acquired greater knowledge, which served him and the city of Somerville to great advantage when Mr. Backus was appointed superintendent of the city fire alarm telegraph in 1889. He held the position three years, and then went to Cambridge, where he became connected with the Cambridge Fire Alarm system, and this year was called back to Somerville to be superintendent of the lamps of the entire city, having charge of about ninety miles of wire, 470 arc and 360 incandescent lamps, full control of the fire alarm and police signal systems, the city telephones, etc.

Mr. Backus can be called a thorough master of his business, and discharges his duties with efficiency, promptness, courtesy and fidelity. He came to Somerville in 1887, and now resides at 91 Munroe street. He married Mary Ellen Doe of Lexington in 1873, and has two children. Mr. Backus is a member of St. Omer Lodge of Knights of Pythias, of Cambridge.

Bailey, Ernest W., was born December 20, 1866, at the old homestead, corner of Highland avenue and Central street, and has continued to live there until the present time. His father, A. H. Bailey, one of the first residents of Somerville, died when his son was

about thirteen years of age. Mr. Bailey received his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the Forster Grammar School, attending the High School and completing his school days at Tufts College, where he fitted for the profession of a civil engineer. On leaving college he entered one of the oldest and best engineering firms in Boston, where he acquired the practical and business knowledge of the profession he had chosen to follow. Mr. Bailey remained with this firm about two and one-half years, being engaged in all lines of engineering; in August, 1887, he was selected, by the former city engineer, H. L. Eaton, as his first assistant in the City Engineering Department of Somerville, which position he held until the death of Mr. Eaton in November, 1895. Mr. Bailey was then made the acting city engineer for the remainder of that year, and, in January, 1896, was appointed city engineer, being the youngest of the city's officials. During his first year as city engineer some of the most important engineering in the city has been carried out, such as the connecting of the entire system of city sewers with the metropolitan or state sewer, and the large storm-water drain and sewer through the Tannery Brook Valley in West Somerville, besides many other local improvements in the engineering line.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Water Works Association, Somerville Central Club, Somerville Young Men's Christian Association, and other social organizations.

Bailey, J. Warren. New Hampshire has furnished many prominent sons now residents of our growing city, and among those highly esteemed is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bailey was born in Derry, June 3, 1846, the son of Jeremiah and Harriet N. Bailey. His school advantages were favorable to his receiving a fine education, and at the age of nineteen he was appointed to a position in the Rhode Island State Prison, remaining therein four years, and retiring as deputy warden. He then went to the Massachusetts State Prison, where he served in a similar capacity, under Warden Haynes. In 1872 he had tired of the line he had pursued so long, and established himself in business in Bromfield street, Boston, but the store was soon too small for his increasing trade, and nearly thirteen years ago he moved to the spacious store at 108 Tremont street, where he now conducts the finest embroidery establishment to be found in Boston, as many of our citizens can testify. Mr. Bailey came to Somerville in 1872, was elected to the Common Council eight years after, and re-elected the subsequent year, being chosen president of the body. In 1884 and 1885 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served with marked distinction. He has always taken great interest in any matter relating to West Somerville, and his name is identified with all the prominent fraternal and social organizations, besides that of the Day-street Congregational Church. He is now president of the flourishing West Somerville Co-operative Bank; a member of Elm Council, Royal Arcanum; Cameron Lodge, Knights of Honor; and Provident Lodge, A. O. U. W., in all of which he has been the presiding officer.

July 1, 1894, Governor Greenhalge, in looking over the State for a prison commissioner, selected Mr. Bailey as being one who by experience and education would cause him to fill the position with credit, and he was appointed for the term of five years and immediately confirmed.

Mr. Bailey married for his first wife Miss Emeline R. Clark, daughter of Eben T. and Rebecca (Kimball) Clark, and had one daughter, Edith Newell, now a young lady prominent in Somerville's society. His second wife was Miss Jennie N. Loud, daughter of George B. and Susan J. Loud, of Plymouth, Me. Mrs. Bailey has always taken a lively interest in local affairs, especially in church and philanthropic work. They reside at the corner of Orchard and Dover streets.

Baldwin, Fred C., for the past three years master of the Forster School, is a native of the Granite State, having been born at Nashua in 1859. His early education was obtained in the schools of Manchester, N. H., and he was graduated from Dartmouth College in the

class of 1881. Previous to his graduation he taught winter terms at Harwich and South Dennis, Mass., and subsequently was engaged at the latter town until the winter of 1883, when he was called to the mastership of the Franklin-street School of Manchester, N. H. After a service of seven years he was promoted to the mastership of the Ash-street School, the largest school in the city. Here he completed the tenth year of his connection with the schools of Manchester before accepting his present position in Somerville.

Ball, John N., was born at Antrim, N. H., in 1835. When he was three months old his parents removed to Marlow, where he attended the district and high schools, remaining there until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Nashua, where he kept a hotel eight years. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin where he resided two years, and then went to New Orleans where he remained eight years, from 1863 to 1871, two years of which he was engaged in the United States custom service and four years as deputy collector of revenue. Mr. Ball has been in the pasted-shoe stock business for many years, having a factory at North Somerville. He is a member of the Common Council and of the Knights of Honor, and resides at 690 Broadway.

Barker, Nathaniel C., assistant chief of the Somerville Fire Department, was born at Piermont, N. H., Sept. 28, 1836, and was educated in the public schools of that town. When sixteen years of age he went to Manchester, N. H., and found employment in one of the cotton mills there. He had been a resident of that city but a few months when he was elected a member of the Torrent No. 5 Hand-engine Company, and subsequently elected second assistant foreman, which position he held when that engine made its famous record of 180 feet perpendicular playing at the Worcester, Mass., firemen's muster, September 5, 1857, which gave it first prize, defeating fifty-three competitors, including the best engines in New England. Captain Barker held the pipe on that historical occasion.

When the war broke out he was one of the first to enlist, and went to the front with the 11th N. H. Volunteers, one of the best regiments that went from that State. He was elected corporal soon after enlistment, and subsequently promoted to sergeant. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, which confined him to the hospital eleven months, and rendered him unfit for further service. He then returned to New Hampshire, and after a long continued sickness was appointed a turnkey at the Hillsboro' County Jail, where he remained eighteen months, resigning to learn the trade of carpenter.

He came to Somerville in 1870, and entered the employ of a prominent builder, and has been engaged in the building business ever since. October 1, 1871, he was enrolled as a member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and was promoted to assistant foreman in January, 1872, and foreman, 1875, which position he occupied until promoted to his present position in January, 1877. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and other organizations.

Barnes, Walter S., son of Clark and Sarah (Corse) Barnes, was born in Enosburg, Vt., November 2, 1838. He was educated in the district schools. He came to Boston in 1855, and was employed in a hat and cap store. In 1861 he became bookkeeper for a paper-box manufacturer, and in 1868 went into the business on his own account. His establishment was burned out in the great fire of 1872, and again in March, 1893, by the Essex-street fire. He moved to Somerville in 1863, and was elected to the Common Council in 1872, 1873 and again in 1876. In 1879 he was a member of the School Board, and from 1883 to 1888 was a member of the Somerville Water Board, and as such did most efficient and valuable service. He was a member of the standing committee of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church for several years from 1859, and served as treasurer of that society. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Winter Hill Lodge, K. H. Mr. Barnes married Miss Melissa, daughter of Mosel and Abigail (Goddard) Aldrich of Middlesex, Vt. His business, that of a paper-box manufacturer, is located at 301–3 Congress street.

GEORGE E. BAXTER.

Baxter, George E., was born in Pawtucket, R. I., April 19, 1856. His parents removed to Boston in 1858, and he received his education in the public schools of that city. He went to work in his thirteenth year, and when sixteen years old secured employment with a veneer and lumber concern, and has since been identified with that business. Mr. Baxter was for four years treasurer of the Lumber Dealers' Association of Boston. In 1885 he entered into partnership with Mr. John M. Woods under the firm name of John M. Woods & Co., and remained as a partner in that concern until September 1, 1894, when he withdrew his interest and started in business in his own name in the same line with extensive yards, dry kilns, etc., in East Cambridge, with an office in Boston.

In 1876 Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Charlotte R. Myers of Boston, and a year later came to Somerville to reside. In 1888 he bought the estate No. 75 Boston street, and has since largely improved it. In politics Mr. Baxter has been a Democrat, and has been honored with the nomination to the School Board in 1892, the Legislature in 1893, and in 1894 was nominated for Mayor of the city. Mr. Baxter is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., an officer in Somerville Royal Arch Chapter and Orient Council of R. & S. M., and a member of De Molay Commandery. Is past dictator of Warren Lodge, K. of H., and a member of Winter Hill Lodge, U. O. of W.

Baxter, George L., the son of William W. and Ann E. (Weld) Baxter, was born at Quincy, Mass., October 21, 1842, and is descended from Gregory Baxter, who came from England with Winthrop, and married Margaret Paddy, sister of William Paddy of the Plymouth Colony. He obtained his early education in the Quincy schools, entering at eleven years upon a course preparatory to college with special reference to the profession of teaching, was admitted to Harvard College in 1859 and graduated with high honors in 1863. During his college course he had become well acquainted with the management of the public schools and the methods of instruction, and immediately on graduating began his work of teaching. He taught Latin and English in a private French school in Boston till April, 1864, when he was appointed, at the age of twenty-one, principal of the Reading High School. After remaining at Reading nine months, he was chosen principal of the Plymouth High School as successor to A. P. Stone. He taught nearly three years at Plymouth, and in July, 1867, came to Somerville to the position of principal of the High School. He has had thirty-two graduating classes and 1,500 graduates, of whom over 400 have completed a course preparatory to college. In 1872 he married Ida F., daughter of William and Sarah E. L. (Berry) Paul, and has one son, Gregory Paul Baxter, a recent graduate of Harvard.

Besides filling various offices in other societies, he was secretary of John Abbot Lodge and Somerville Chapter of R. A. Masons for nearly twenty years, and he has been associate corporator and trustee of the Somerville Savings Bank since its incorporation.

Bean, James W., was born in Somerville in 1866. He is the son of Police-officer George W. Bean, who has been a resident of Somerville for nearly fifty years. After graduating from the Luther V. Bell Grammar School in 1880, and the Somerville High School in 1884, he learned the rudiments of the printer's trade and reporter's art in the office of the "Somerville Journal." In 1886 he became the Somerville and Cambridge correspondent of the "Boston Post," and later had market reporting added to his work. He remained in those capacities for about two years. In 1888 he associated himself with the Boston "Daily Advertiser," where for four years he was assistant commercial editor. While on the "Advertiser" he also held the positions of city editor of the Cambridge "Chronicle" for three years and city editor of the Cambridge "Press" for one year. In 1891 he formed a copartnership with Mr. C. Burnside Seagrave, of Cambridge, under the title of the Cambridge Chronicle Company, and purchased the "Chronicle," which has been conducted by the company ever since. The "Chronicle" is a leading weekly newspaper in Middlesex County, that height having been reached under the present management. Besides publishing the paper, the

JAMES W. BEAN.

concern does a first-class job printing business. In 1891 and 1892 Mr. Bean served in the Common Council, and is undoubtedly the youngest man ever elected to that body. Mr. Bean is married, has one child, and resides at No. 40 Columbus avenue.

Beekman, Rev. Garret, is a native of New Jersey, in which state he lived until early manhood. His educational advantages up to the age of sixteen were few. At this point he began a systematic course of reading and study, and under the direction of private teachers prepared himself for what soon became his life-work. In 1867 he entered the Theological School of Boston University, from which he graduated in 1870. In April, 1868, he organized what is now known as the Flint-street M. E. Church of Somerville. He was its first pastor, and served it for two years. In April, 1870, he joined the New England Conference on trial, and was admitted to full membership in 1872. His first charge after joining the conference was at Byfield, Mass., which he served for the full term of three years. His subsequent appointments were Lawrence, Mass., Lynn, Danvers, Worcester, Southbridge, Roslindale, Boston, Chicopee Falls, Westboro, and now West Somerville. During this period he organized the church at Middleton, Mass., and that at West Roxbury. The Parker-street Church of Lawrence, Mass., was built largely through his personal endeavors. On other charges churches have been enlarged and beautified, and oppressive debts paid principally through his instrumentality, and in some of the churches he has served there have been sweeping revivals under his leadership; this is the third year of his pastorate in West Somerville, where he ministers to a strong and growing church.

Belknap, Austin, was born in Westboro, July 18, 1819, the son of John and Ruth (Fay) Belknap, of that town. His education was obtained in the district school of his native town, and at the Worcester Manual Labor High School, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. After some experience in railroad construction, he came to Boston in 1843, and entered the general produce and commission business, in which he has remained until the present time. Mr. Belknap came to Somerville in 1853. He served the town as selectman in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and the city as member of the School Committee in 1862, 1863 and 1864. He was a trustee of the Public Library in 1873 and 1874, and was mayor in 1876 and 1877. Mr. Belknap is a member of the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Somerville Chapter, R. A. M.; and De Molay Commandery, K. T. Mr. Belknap married Miss Jane P., daughter of Holloway and Frances (Read) Brigham, of Westboro.

Bell, Luther V., M. D., LL. D., was born in Chester, N. H., December 20, 1806. He was graduated from Bowdoin College before he had finished his seventeenth year. He received his medical degree from the Hanover Medical School. He early distinguished himself in the practice of his profession, particularly in surgery and in the treatment of the insane. In January, 1837, he entered upon his duties as superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, and for twenty years conducted the institution with rare ability and success. He was everywhere acknowledged as an authority on all questions connected with his profession. He was always interested in whatever affected the welfare of Somerville, and was chairman of the School Board from 1843 to 1847. In 1850 he was a member of the Executive Council, in 1852 a candidate for Congress, and in 1856 for the office of Governor. In 1856, in consequence of failing health, he retired from the McLean Asylum, and thenceforth resided in Charlestown. In 1861, animated by an intense love of country, notwithstanding his feeble health, he offered his services to the State, and was commissioned as surgeon of the 11th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He engaged immediately in active service, being soon promoted to the post of Brigade Surgeon and finally to that of Division Surgeon. As a result of exposure and the rigors of the service, after a brief illness, he died February 11, 1862.

By vote of the School Board on March 1, 1862, the primary school on Cherry street was named the L. V. Bell School in his memory. In 1867 this school was closed, and in 1874 the school on Vinal avenue was named the Luther V. Bell School in his honor.

Residence of DANA W. BENNETT, 48 Putnam Street.

Bennett, Clark, was born in Londonderry, Vt., November 3, 1810. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Groton, Mass. His grandfather, David, early joined the Continental Army, and served in the siege of Boston. Mr. Bennett was the eldest son of nine children. When he was twenty-one years old he settled in Somerville, then Charlestown, where for twenty-five years he successfully carried on the brick business, then a leading industry of the town. Later he followed the insurance business.

Mr. Bennett's actions on all public matters requiring his attention were controlled by a conscientious desire to do right, as well as a full knowledge of the requirements, present and future, of our growing city. The abatement of the Miller's River nuisance, the inauguration of an excellent sewerage system, more especially for West Somerville, the widening and grading of Somerville avenue, and the construction of the public park, all bear witness to his unremitting efforts to place Somerville on a par with her sister cities. The record of Mr. Bennett's official service includes eleven years on the School Committee, a part of the time its chairman, the town treasurership, and three years' service in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Bennett died January 6, 1882. The Bennett School was named in his honor by vote of the School Board, April 8, 1868.

Bennett, Dana W., son of Clark Bennett, was born in Somerville, February 28, 1859. He received his education in the Somerville schools, from which he graduated with great credit. He is now engaged in the insurance business at 82 Water street, Boston, and represents for that city and Massachusetts large fire and accident insurance corporations. He was a member of the city government for five years, serving three years in the Common Council, and retiring from the Board of Aldermen in 1887 after two years' service. Mr. Bennett is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M. He resides at 41 Putnam street.

Bentley, George William, son of John and Caroline Bentley, was born September 14, 1859, at Sutton-Coldfield, England. Coming to America in 1881, he settled in Massachusetts in the year 1882. In 1883 he entered upon the line of business in which he is now engaged. In 1892 the "George William Bentley Company" was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, for the purpose of transacting business as manufacturers' agents, and Mr. Bentley is in charge of the business. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar; also of Unity Council, Royal Arcanum. For the greater part of the time since coming to Massachusetts he has resided in Boston and Somerville, being at present located at the handsome residence, No. 19 Adams street, Winter Hill. He was married to Miss Emma J. Myers of New York City, and they have three children.

Berry, William H., son of Robert Berry and Maria (MacMahon) Berry, was born March 25, 1855, in New Jersey. His father died while William was a child in New York, after which event his mother moved with the family to Lexington, Mass., where he remained until he was twelve years of age. The family removed to Somerville about 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Lexington and Somerville, and in a commercial college in Boston. He was employed for three years in the wholesale department of R. H. White's store, and at the age of eighteen commenced learning the mason's trade with John W. Leighton of Boston. He was engaged in that trade in California for three and one-half years from 1874. He was engaged in the hacking and carriage business at 14 to 20 Custom House street, Boston, for four years, and in May, 1889, purchased the property which is known as the Custom House Stables, where he puts up from one hundred to two hundred horses daily.

Mr. Berry has also considerable real estate in Somerville and Winthrop. He served in the Common Council of Somerville in 1894–95, and on the Board of Aldermen of 1896. He is a member of Mt. Sinai Lodge, I. O. O. F., North Cambridge, and the Somerville Encampment; also of St. John's Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Boston, Somerville Royal Arch

EDWARD BACKUS.

HIRAM R. BISHOP.

J. ALBION BRIGGS.

Chapter, Orient Council, and De Molay Commandery. He was married in 1881, and has three children. He resides at 39 Cherry street.

Bingham, Norman Williams, was born in Derby, Vt., May 19, 1829, and educated in the public schools and in the academies at Derby and St. Johnsbury, Vt. He studied law at Irasburgh, and in 1855 was appointed Clerk of Orleans County Court, and thus became *ex officio* Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery as well. During the war for the Union he held several important places of trust, both State and national, and his services were of great value to the country. In 1866 he was made special agent for the United States Treasury Department, and three years later was placed in charge of the customs revenue district of New England, comprising thirty-two collection districts. He held this important position until 1885, and discharged its arduous and exacting duties with great ability and fearless independence. His experience and influence led to the modification and improvement of the customs laws, and to a marked increase in the efficiency of that department of public service. Mr. Bingham removed to Somerville in 1869, and has always been influential in furthering the interests of the city. He was elected to the School Board in 1880, and served without interruption for fifteen years. His labors in connection with schools have been marked by a discriminating regard for their interests and by constant effort to secure their advancement. The school on Lowell street, erected in 1886 and enlarged in 1894, was named the Bingham School in perpetuation of his name and memory.

Binney, Martin, second son of Barnabas and Jane (Binney) Binney, was born at East Cambridge, Mass., February 24, 1831. He comes of Old Colony stock, which dates back to 1635, in which year Capt. John Binney, the ancestor of the family in America came from England and settled in Hull, Mass. Mr. Binney passed his earlier days at East Cambridge, and received his education in the Cambridge schools. At the age of seventeen he was engaged in the clothing business, and subsequently was bookkeeper with How & Leeds in Boston, and after that entered the real estate and insurance business. Since the age of nineteen he has been connected with the militia of this State, he having joined the old Boston Light Infantry and the Fusileers at that period.

In 1860 he joined the Somerville Light Infantry, Capt. Francis Tufts, and in April, 1861, was one of the first to enlist in this company (Co. I, 5th Mass. Vols.) for three months' service, during which he participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was honorably discharged, August 1, 1861, and in October following was commissioned second lieutenant in the 10th Maine Volunteers. He was detached early in 1862, and appointed assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of Col. Dixon S. Miles, in which position he took part in several skirmishes and in the siege of Harper's Ferry in June, 1862, after which he was complimented in general orders for "gallant and meritorious services in action." He was in this siege promoted first lieutenant, had his horse shot under him and was himself badly injured. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the Confederate general, A. P. Hill, Lieut. Binney was with the other troops a paroled prisoner of war, and remained such until January 1, 1863, at which date he was exchanged. He immediately reported to Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, commanding the Department of the East, headquarters in New York City, where he remained until June, 1863. Again enlisting he was at once (March 18, 1864) commissioned first lieutenant, and assigned to Co. B, 28th Mass. Vols. (Faugh-a-Ballaghs), and soon after was appointed upon the staff of Gen. Thomas Smythe of the Irish Brigade, 1st div., 2d (Hancock) corps. In May, 1864, he was promoted to captain in that regiment, and in July was appointed personal aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Frank C. Barlow, commanding the 1st Div., 2d corps, and was retained in the same position by Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who succeeded Gen. Barlow, until August 25, 1864, on which date, at the battle of Reams' Station, his horse was killed beneath him, and he was wounded in the leg and received other injuries which incapacitated him from further service in the war, and he was honor-

ably discharged December 19, 1864. In his army service Capt. Binney participated in upwards of twenty-five battles and engagements, and had the reputation of being a most competent, daring and intrepid officer and soldier. After the close of the war he was recommended by Maj.-Gens. Hancock, F. C. Barlow and Nelson A. Miles for a commission in the regular army.

Since the war Capt. Binney has done a large amount of ornamental pen-work, for which he is celebrated, and was for some time employed by Aaron Sargent, late city treasurer, to write the bonds issued by the city, they having been at that time made with the pen. He has also been employed as an accountant in clearing up complicated accounts. He was in the Common Council in 1881 and 1882, was an active member for nearly twelve years of the National Lancers, Boston, and is now an honorary member of that body; is a member (and Past Commander) of the W. C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R.; of the Damon Lodge, K. P., Washington, D. C.; Antietam Command, Union Veterans' Union; and the Keystone Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of St. Louis, Mo. He is also a life member of the Lancers' Veteran Charitable Association. He resides at 9 Linden Place.

Bishop, Hiram R., was born in Stanstead, P. Q., Canada, in 1830, and his early life was passed in that town. After completing his education, he taught school three years in Stanstead, and then came to East Cambridge, where he entered the employ of Elijah Space, ladder manufacturer, in which position he remained seven years. He then removed to Somerville, purchased a tract of land on Broadway, where he built a ladder factory, and began the business of manufacturing and continued in it until his death, which occurred February 12, 1888. Mr. Bishop was a member of the first City Council of Somerville and a member of the Flint-street Methodist Church. He was a man of unblemished reputation, and was much esteemed in both public and private life.

Bowman, Selwyn Z., was born in Charlestown, May 11, 1840, the son of Zadock and Rosetta (Cram) Bowman, of that place. His early education was obtained in the public schools and high school of Charlestown, whence he passed to Harvard College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1860 and LL. B. in 1863. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863, and opened a law office in Boston, where he has ever since remained. Mr. Bowman came to Somerville in 1856. He has served the city as city solicitor in 1872, 1873, and for the last eight years. He represented the city in the Legislatures of 1870, 1871 and 1875; was in the Senate of 1876 and 1877; and represented the fifth congressional district in the 40th and 47th Congresses in 1878–81. Mr. Bowman is a P. M. of John Abbot Lodge, and a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; a member of Somerville Chapter, R. A. M; the Central and Middlesex Clubs. Mr. Bowman married Miss Martha E., daughter of Bowen E. and Sarah A. (Mead) Tufts, of Lexington. They reside on Broadway.

Brainard, Charles E., was born at Killingly, Conn., September 14, 1862, the son of James S. and Lucy A. (Chase) Brainard. He graduated from the Danielsonville High School, in the class of 1882, and for the first year thereafter taught at North Killingly, the home of William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education. For two years he was principal of the grammar school at Dayville, Connecticut, and for three years principal of the fifth district school at Putnam, in the same State. He then came to Massachusetts and was principal at Wellesley for one year.

That Mr. Brainard was destined to be a leader in school work was evident to the school authorities of Somerville, when, in 1889, they elected him principal of the Edgerly School. The building was an eight-room one at the time, and he was the first male principal the school had ever had. Mr. Brainard brought to his new place an impetus such as few schools have ever enjoyed. His inspiration to make success instant and certain was soon caught up by his able corps of teachers and pupils, and the seven years in which he has held his position have been those of prosperity, earnestness, fidelity, and void of adverse criticism so far as he

is concerned. He is always ready to add the newest ideas to his work, and is as indefatigable as he is able.

Mr. Brainard was president of the Somerville Teachers' Association for 1894–5, and is now local secretary of the Teachers' Annuity Guild. He is a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, besides various other teachers' organizations. He is also a member of Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Brainard's mind has fine business bent, and it has led him to employ his summer vacation time in conducting the Wesley House at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard. Commencing at the lowest round thirteen years ago, first as waiter, he made every department a thorough study, and six years ago became sole proprietor. The many patrons who have visited him can attest to his ability and geniality, it being his one endeavor to please all and give offense to none. In that way he has, in addition to the fine location of the house, made it second to none at Cottage City. Mr. Brainard married Enola C., daughter of Capt. Richard and Carrie Cunningham, at Gloucester, Mass., December 29, 1890.

Brastow, George O., was born in Wrentham, September 8, 1811. He came to Charlestown (Somerville) in 1838, and located on Spring Hill; was a large owner of real estate, and built many houses in the town. He was very prominent in the division of the town in 1842, and was chosen selectman in 1845 and again in 1867. He served on the school committee from 1847 to 1862; represented Somerville in the House in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1862; was a member of the Senate in 1854, and was again elected in 1866, serving four years, the last two as president. He went to the war as captain of the Somerville Company in 1862, and was afterward paymaster in the army. Mr. Brastow was chosen first mayor of Somerville in 1871; was re-elected in 1872; was a member of the Governor's Council in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and was one of the founders of the Middlesex and Somerville horse railroads, also of Post 139. He died at Canandaigua, N. Y., November 20, 1878.

Briggs, J. Albion, was born in Westbrook, Me., December 2, 1852, the son of Albion K. P. and Caroline C. (Chase) Briggs. When quite young his parents moved to Woburn, Mass., and after a two years' residence there his father died, and the family moved to Portland, Me., where he attended the public schools. When twelve years of age he came to Boston, and was a graduate of the Mayhew School. He returned to Portland and entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Clifford. Mr. Briggs was afterward engaged in the shipping business in Portland, going from there to Cuba, continuing in the same business and residing in Matanzas. Returning to Massachusetts, he accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Westboro Reform School, leaving there to accept a similar position in Philadelphia, where he remained five years. He came to Somerville in 1885, and associated himself with C. C. Davis, under the firm name of Davis and Briggs, in the real estate and insurance business in Union square. Since June, 1890, the business has been conducted by Mr. Briggs under the same firm name. He has the care of many large estates. He is the Supreme Governor of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; member of Wonohaquaham Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Somerville Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Central Club, Sons of Maine, Middlesex Club; was chairman of Ward 2 Republican City Committee, three years. He resides on Vinal avenue.

Brigham, William E., editor and manager of the Somerville "Citizen" since Christmas, 1894, and to whose personal energy the marked increase in the growth of the "Citizen" and the organization of the new company, in consequence, are due, was born in Boston, February 16, 1865, but since the age of three and one-half years has lived at 4 Hillside avenue, East Somerville. He graduated from the Prescott Grammar School in 1880 and from the Somerville High School in 1884, making a special success of the study of literature and kindred branches. He was one of the founders and the original editor of the Somerville High School "Radiator," established in December, 1882, and which he conducted until his

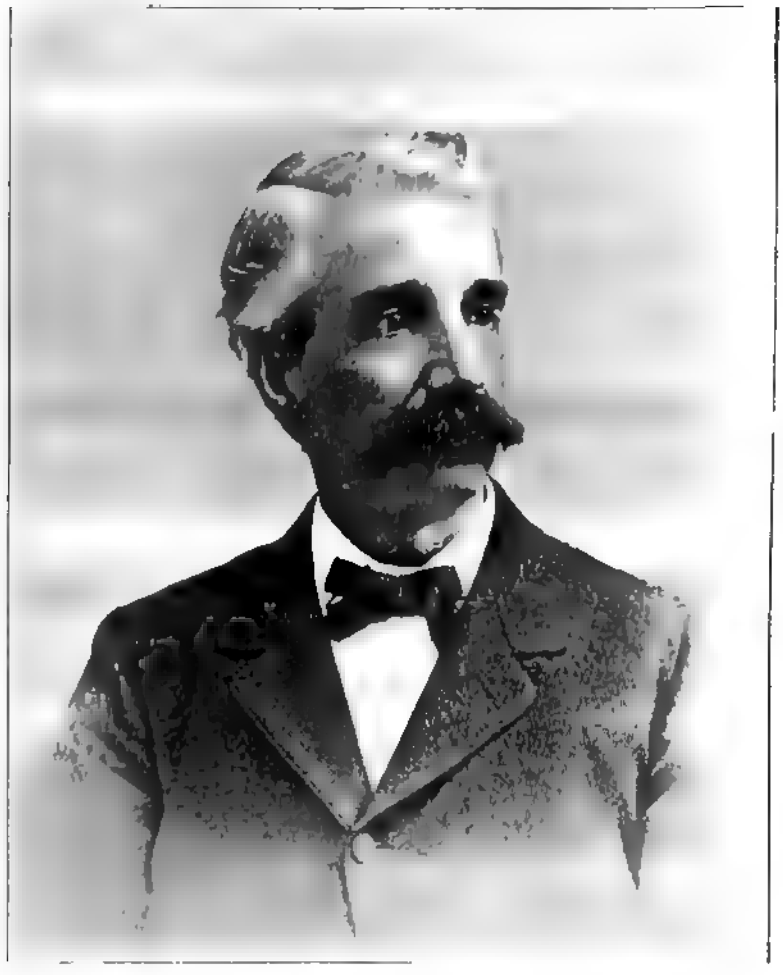
graduation. After a summer term as clerk at the popular Shirley House, Ocean Spray, Winthrop, Mr. Brigham went upon the Boston "Globe" as a reporter. In due time he was promoted to an editorial position, and was successively assistant night editor, assistant day editor, editor of Sunday correspondence — a very responsible place and requiring the nicest judgment, and which he held four years — and assistant to the assistant managing editor. Mr. Brigham resigned in July, 1891, to become managing editor of the Lynn "Daily Press," and resigned from that paper in October, 1893, to become assistant manager of the Keeley Institutes of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, which office he held when called to take charge of the "Citizen," December 22, 1894. During 1893 and 1894 he lived in Lynn, a city to which he is warmly attached.

Mr. Brigham is a charter member of the Boston Press Club, and for several years was a director of it and one of its vice-presidents, and is specially remembered for his brilliant work in arranging its popular series of receptions to noted personages, which he originated, beginning with the lamented Frank Mayo, and including such men as P. T. Barnum, George Kennan, Wilson Barrett, Chas. Wyndham, and other famous actors and writers. Mr. Brigham is a member of the Central Club, has been a member of the Webcowit Club of Somerville, the select Park Club of Lynn, and has been for seven years a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Somerville Council, 103, Home Circle. He was manager of the great Brigham family reunion, which took place in Odd Fellows' Hall, Boston, in October, 1895, was the first president of the Brigham Club of Boston, and is president of the national Brigham Family Association, he having been elected to that position in October, 1896, for a term of three years. Mr. Brigham is a widower, having buried a wife and two children.

Bruce, George A., was born at Mount Vernon, N. H., November 19, 1839, the son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Butterfield) Bruce, of that town. He was fitted for college at the Appleton Academy in his native town, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1861. He enlisted in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served as first lieutenant, aide, judge advocate, and assistant adjutant-general. He was mustered out July 3, 1865, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He studied law in Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and opened his office in Boston, where he has ever since remained. Mr. Bruce was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1866, and of the Senate of Massachusetts in 1882, 1883 and 1884, being president of the Senate the last year. He came to Somerville in 1874, and served the city as mayor in 1877, 1880 and 1881. Mr. Bruce married Miss Clara M., daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah (Longley) Hall, of Groton. They reside on Highland avenue.

Burlen, Lorenzo Wickliffe, was born in Boston, October 4, 1850. His parents, Moses and Sarah Ann Burlen (née Dickinson), and brothers M. Prescott, William Henry and Melancthon are all living, an only sister, Sarah Syrene, having died. Mr. Burlen was educated in the public schools of Boston, having had for teacher, in the Mayhew School, Quincy E. Dickerman of our city, to whom he feels greatly indebted for physical as well as mental instruction. After two years of study in the English high school in 1866, he went to Eayr's private school on Somerset street, and became one of the most active members of the base-ball nine of that school, and participated in other athletic sports of those days, rowing, etc. In 1867 he was employed in the office of "The Narragansett S.S. Co." in the Old State House, now "Fall River Line." In April, 1868, he was appointed as messenger of the National Bank of the Republic, under the late David Snow, president, and Charles A. Vialle (now president), cashier. In February, 1872, he was appointed discount clerk of the Columbian National Bank, the duties of which he faithfully performed for fifteen years until October 1, 1887, when he was elected cashier of the bank, which position he now holds. Mr. Burlen is one of the best known men on State street and in the banking circles, having

LORENZO W. BURLEN.



CHARLES S. BUTTERS.

attended to the business of the banks with which he has been associated, at the Boston Clearing House, daily almost continuously for nearly thirty years. He was elected president of the Bank Officers' Association of Boston with a present membership of 619, at the annual meeting of the association in May, 1896. In October, 1875, Mr. Burlen was married to Mary Helen, daughter of William and Jane Kerr (latter now deceased), and has two sons living, Lorenzo Wickliffe, Jr., and William Kerr. He has recently purchased a residence in Brookline.

Burns, Mark F., son of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Burns, was born in Milford, N. H., May 24, 1841. He came of good old New England stock, and his parents were among the earliest and most active of the anti-slavery agitators and always leaders in every good cause. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Appleton Academy, in Mount Vernon, N. H. He taught school in New Jersey for three years, and one year in Milford and adjoining towns. In 1866 he located in Charlestown, Mass., and engaged in the milk business. In a few years he became one of the largest dealers in the State, carrying on both a wholesale and retail business, which he has continued until the present time, with the assistance of his sons, who now attend to the details of the business. Since 1873 Mr. Burns has resided in Somerville, with his business headquarters still in Charlestown. He has had large experience in municipal affairs, having been a member of the Somerville Common Council in 1880–81, the latter year its president; of the Board of Aldermen in 1882–83; trustee of the Public Library in 1884, and mayor of the city in 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888. He was the first to suggest the formation of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and was elected its first secretary, a position which he held for five years, and was then elected its president, serving the full term. For several years he was president of the Milk Contractors' Association. He has been a trustee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, an institution having assets to the amount of over $6,000,000, since 1891. In March, 1895, he was elected its treasurer, and at the annual meeting held in the following June he was promoted to the office of president. He is also a director in the Monument National Bank, the Charlestown Gas and Electric Co., and the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Co. On November 17, 1862, Mr. Burns married Elvira Bowers of Dunstable, Mass. By this union they had four children, who are now living, Samuel A., Robert, Maud and Paul S. Mrs. Burns died January 13, 1885, and on April 27, 1892, Mr. Burns married Sarah A. Miles of Somerville. The Burns School on Cherry street was built in 1886, during his mayoralty, and named in recognition of his services.

Butler, John Haskell, was born in Middletown, Mass., August 31, 1841; he attended school in the public schools of Shirley and Groton, and Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass., and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1863. He served in the U. S. Navy during the war. Mr. Butler was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County in October, 1868, from which time he was associated with Mr. William S. Stearns under the firm name of Stearns & Butler, in the practice of the law, until January 1, 1892, when Mr. Stearns retired from practice. He has resided in Somerville since 1870, and served twelve years on the Somerville School Board. In the years 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1884, 1885 and 1886, a member of the Executive Council for the Third Councillor District. He is warmly interested in charitable and fraternal organizations, and has held positions of honor and responsibility in many of them.

Butters, Charles S., son of Charles and Olive S. (Brown) Butters, was born in Burlington, Mass. He attended the district school of his native town, receiving only the limited education offered in those days, until he was twelve years old, when he worked on the farm, attending school the winter term of three months. At the age of nineteen he left home and accepted a position in a provision store on Main street, in Charlestown,

Mass. Here he remained two years, and then went to East Cambridge, following the same occupation. By thrift and perseverance he soon acquired an interest in the business, staying there about four years; he then sold his interest and bought a provision route in Boston, which he carried on sixteen years. In January, 1883, he opened a provision store in Union square, this city, and in 1887 still further increased his business by opening another at the corner of Elm and Porter streets; both these establishments he is operating at the present time. In 1872 he bought a home in Somerville, where he has since lived.

Mr. Butters is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Honor, the New England Order of Protection, United Order of Workmen, F. A. A. M., and Knights Templar. He has served the city as a member of the Council two years, and has been treasurer of the Board of Stewards of the First M. E. Church of Somerville for the past sixteen years. He married, October 3, 1871, Miss Eunice A. Stahl of Waldoboro, Me. They have had six children, five of whom are living. His residence is at 19 Church street.

Butters, Rev. George Shaw, was born at Lowell, Mass., where for many years his father was a prominent business man. Mr. Butters prepared for Harvard College at the Lowell High School, and was the valedictorian of his class. He entered Boston University in 1874, and received his A. B. in 1878. After graduation he began to prepare himself to teach Greek, and went to the Andover Theological Seminary to thoroughly fit himself for college work. In the midst of the second year of this preparation the ministry became so attractive, he decided that his work was to be in the ministry. He then went to the Methodist Theological School in Boston, and completed his course in 1881.

He joined the New England Conference, and had Barre, Mass., for his first pastorate. After three successful years he became a popular preacher at Jamaica Plain. He then went to Newtonville, where he was greatly beloved, and thence to Fitchburg, where he completed the most successful term of his ministry. His fifteen years in the New England Conference have been marked by unusual success on all lines of church work. He is a frequent contributor for the press, and in the religious papers of his own and other denominations his name is often seen. As a story-writer he has also won some reputation.

Rev. Mr. Butters is one of the most active Methodist ministers in young people's work, and succeeded Rev. W. I. Haven in the presidency of the New England Epworth League. He is much in demand as a speaker and lecturer for the various gatherings of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor, and is remarkably well adapted to work of this kind. His congregations are characterized by the large attendance of young men, and very few ministers can surpass him in popularity with this interesting class.

Mr. Butters is thirty-nine years of age, and has a wife and two children. Mrs. Butters is remarkably well fitted for the exacting duties of a pastor's wife, and has been one of the most prominent factors in her husband's success. She was educated in the Boston schools, and is a woman of refinement and marked social gifts.

Byam, William A., son of Ezekiel and Charlotte (Bateman) Byam of Chelmsford, Mass., was born in that town July 20, 1820. He passed his boyhood and early manhood at the homestead, having about three months' schooling, winters, and doing farm work or laboring in the factory of the elder Byam (the originator of the match known by that name) during the rest of the year. He located in Charlestown in 1855, and on January 1, 1856, the firm of Rand and Byam, spap manufacturers, was organized, and it continued the business uninterruptedly and successfully from that date to November 1, 1895, when Mr. Rand's interest was purchased by Mr. Byam's two sons; but the style of the firm remains unchanged. In business and social circles Mr. Byam enjoys the implicit confidence of all who know him. Soon after locating in Charlestown he became a member of the Bunker Hill Baptist Church, and in 1871 was elected deacon, serving in that office until he removed to Somerville in 1891. His interest and membership in that body are still continued. March 14, 1841, he

was married to Mercy M. Parker of Chelmsford, Mass., by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are now living. The present Mrs. Byam was Mrs. Emma C. Pierce of Charlestown, to whom he was united June 6, 1870. After a residence of thirty-three years in Charlestown, Mr. Byam purchased the handsome residence at 117 Pearl street, where he now lives.

Carpenter, Allen F., was born in Waterford, Vt., February 28, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of that town and in St. Johnsbury Academy. In 1869 he embarked in the grocery business in this city, and has continued in it very successfully until the present time. He enlisted in Company H, 12th Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered into the service in October, 1862; he served in the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out in July, 1863. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Common Council in 1889, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1890 and 1891. He was a representative to the General Court in 1893-4. He is a member of Charity Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T.; Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Willard C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R.; the I. O. R. M., and the Good Fellows. He is also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, treasurer of the New England Grocers' Publishing Co., director of the Somerville National Bank and of the Sprague and Hathaway Co. He is also chairman of the Somerville Board of Health.

Carr, Martin W., was born at Easton, Mass., March 9, 1829, the son of Caleb and Chloe (Parker) Carr, of that place. He is a direct descendant of Robert Carr, Governor of Rhode Island in 1692. His education was obtained in the district school and the Adelphian Academy at North Bridgewater. He began his business life by learning the manufacture of shovels with the Ames Company at North Easton. Thence he went to Attleboro, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the art of manufacturing jewelry. In 1856 he went into business for himself at Attleboro. Five years afterward he was offered a foremanship at the U. S. Armory at Springfield, which he accepted, and remained there till 1864, when he came to Boston and re-entered the jewelry business, in which he still continues. Mr. Carr came to Somerville in 1864, and served the city two years as a member of the Council and two years as alderman, the last year of that service being president of the board. He also was a member of the Water Board one year, and has been a member of the School Committee since 1884. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. M.; Somerville Chapter, R. A.; Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T.; the Central and Mystic Valley Clubs; the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; and Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Carr married Miss Emily Brackett, daughter of Joseph G. and Lucy (Butterfield) Brackett, of Quincy. They reside on Craigie street.

Carvill, Alphonso Holland, M. D., son of Sewall and Tamar (Higgins) Carvill, was born in Lewiston, Me., Feb. 4, 1843. He is of English and Scotch descent; his paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812. He was reared on a farm, attending school, sometimes private school, in the autumn and spring till eighteen years of age. From 1858 to 1861 he was for several terms at the Maine State Seminary. In 1861 he entered the Edward Little Institute at Auburn, Me., where he was fitted for college. He graduated from Tufts in 1866, taking the degree of A. M. in 1869, in which year he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School. Studied for a time in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and began practice, 1869, in Minnesota, removing to Somerville in May, 1873. He was for two years city physician of Somerville, and was one of the leaders in the establishment of the hospital, — being a member of the building committee and on the board of trustees from the beginning, as well as member of the medical board and hospital staff. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Mass. Homœopathic Medical Society, Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, of Mass. Surgical and Gynecological Society. He was for twelve years a member of Somerville School Board, and is greatly interested in the

temperance cause and in educational matters, and does his part in every worthy enterprise. August 18, 1869, he married Miss Mi ma S. Gray, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Swanson) Gray of Cambridge. His children are Sewall Albert and Lizzie Maud Carvill.

Chamberlin, Mrs. Harriet A., was born in the Pine Tree State in 1837. She has resided in Massachusetts nearly forty years and in Somerville since 1862. Her husband, Russell T. Chamberlin, enlisted in 1862 from Somerville in Co. B, 5th Regiment, and is a member of Willard C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R. Mrs. Chamberlin has always been active in religious work, and is a member of the Park-avenue M. E. Church. She assisted in organizing the Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., and is one of its leading members. She has been engaged in temperance work in Somerville for thirty-five years, and is a Past Worthy Patriarch of Clarendon Division, Sons of Temperance. She has been a constant worker in the W. C. T. U. since its organization, and was several times elected a delegate to its State Conventions. Mrs. Chamberlin assisted in organizing and was the second president of the Daughters of Maine. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has been interested in the work for ten years. In 1887 she joined Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps, and was its president in 1891 and 1892. A gain in membership and interest was the result of her leadership. She has served as a representative in several department conventions, and visited various parts of the State on official work. She has made several trips to the South and West as a delegate from the Department of Massachusetts to the National Convention of the W. R. C. She is also interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which her husband is a member. Her name is on the charter of Ramona Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and she was its first (lady) Noble Grand. She is a member of the Helping Hand Society for the Aid of the Working Girls' Home in Boston. When the Ladies' Aid Association was formed to assist the Somerville Hospital, she became an active member, and was its president two years. She is earnest in all her work, and has a zealous interest in the welfare of others. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have one daughter, who, since her marriage, has resided in Washington, D. C.

Chandler, Leonard B., was born in Princeton, Mass., August 29, 1851; he attended the schools of that town until 1870, working on the farm in the meanwhile. At the age of nineteen he located in Charlestown, and soon bought a milk route in Boston, which he still owns. In 1873 he moved to Jaques street in this city, where he continues to reside. Mr. Chandler is a member of Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, R. A. M.; John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Highland Chapter of the Eastern Star, Winter Hill Encampment, Erminie Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah; and is a Past Grand of Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the N. E. O. P. Mr. Chandler was two years in the Common Council, two years in the Board of Aldermen, and was elected a member of the General Court in November, 1896.

Chase, Daniel E., senoir partner and founder of the firm of Daniel E. Chase and Company, was born at Warner, N. H., on the 31st of October, 1829, and is one of the well-known family descended from Aquila Chase, a family which has included among its more prominent members such men as Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and Senator from and Governor of Ohio, Bishop Chase of New Hampshire, Judge Horace Chase of Merrimack County, and other eminent men who have figured in our national history for several generations. Mr. Chase came to Boston from New Hampshire in 1850, and entered the firm of Ezra Trull and Company in 1857. Shortly after the death of Mr. Trull in 1864 a new firm was formed under the style of Chase and Trull, the senior partner being the late Colonel Ezra J. Trull, who was widely known in military and business circles throughout the State. The firm of Chase and Trull were at one time the largest distillers of New England rum in the world. Mr. Chase was Alderman from Ward 2 in the first City Government of Somerville, and has served on the School Board. In 1863 he connected himself

with the Masonic fraternity, and rising quickly to prominence in that organization, before 1873 had been elected to fill the highest offices in lodge, chapter and commandery, and is to-day one of the best informed Masons in Massachusetts. Mr. Chase was the first High Priest of the Somerville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Cheney, Frederick E., son of Edward W. and Lizzie M. (Adams) Cheney, was born in Nashua, N. H., October 1, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Wilton, N. H., graduating from the high school of that town. After leaving school he entered the employ of David Whiting & Sons, remaining about eleven years. He then came to Somerville, and in 1880 established himself in the grocery business at the corner of Marshall and Pearl streets. He subsequently moved to his present spacious store in Odd Fellows' Building, where he carries on a large and lucrative business, his establishment being well known as one of the most reliable in the city. Mr. Cheney was married to Miss Fannie B. Clark, February 23, 1885. They have one child and have lost two. He is a member of Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Noble Grand; Unity Council, Royal Arcanum; Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; and has for six years been a collector in the Arcanum.

Clark, Elijah C., son of Leonard and Harriet (Clement) Clark, was born at East Corinth, Me., August 23, 1845. He was educated in the district schools, at the East Corinth Academy, and at Bryant and Stratton's College, Bangor, Me. He enlisted in the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery in 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was seriously wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, was at the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and at the surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865. He came to Somerville in 1872, and served the city in the Common Council in 1878 and 1879, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1880, 1881 and 1882. He was representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883 and 1884, and has been a trustee of the Public Library since 1880. He is engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business in Boston, and is a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; of the Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Somerville R. A. Chapter; De Molay Commandery, K. T.; Excelsior Council, R. A.; the Central Club, and Taylor Club of Boston, and is president of the Webcowit Club. Mr. Clark married Viola J. Peaslee, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Holland) Peaslee of Newton, N. H. They reside on Rush street.

Clark, Joseph, was born in Windham, N. H., March 1, 1798, the son of James and Mary Clark. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was a selectman of Somerville for five years. Mr. Clark married Miss Lucy Locke of Charlestown in 1825, and in 1839 built the house on Washington street where he lived for forty years. He carried on an extensive business as a brick manufacturer. He died March 26, 1879.

Clark, J. Foster, was born at Walpole, N. H., October 28, 1832. In 1840 his parents removed to Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y. He was educated at the Cary Collegiate Institute of Oakfield, N. Y. In 1852 he came to Boston and entered the employ of Jaazaniah Gross, and came to Somerville to reside in 1854. In 1860 he was married to Martha B. Cutter, youngest daughter of Fitch and Lucy Hathorn Cutter, one of the oldest families of Somerville. In 1865 he went to Titusville, Pa., and remained there nine years, engaged in the oil business; he was president of the Titusville Oil Exchange three years. He was made a Master Mason in Revere Lodge, Boston, in 1857, was one of the charter members of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Somerville, in 1879, and in 1881 was elected Worshipful Master; in 1864 he became a member of St. Andrews Royal Arch Chapter of Boston, and in 1881 joined De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar of Boston. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Home Circle, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, Hull Yacht Club and Webcowit Club, of which he was the first president. He is engaged in the wholesale flour and produce business at 80 Commercial street, Boston.

Clarridge, George F., was born in Charlestown, Mass., December 4, 1852, and re-

ceived his education in the public schools of that city. In 1868 he entered the employ of Dr. H. L. Bowker & Co., of Boston, where he remained sixteen years learning the business of manufacturing chemist. On January 1, 1885, he formed a copartnership with H. Cleveland Beach of Hebron, Ct., now of Malden, Mass., for the purpose of manufacturing soda-water flavors, fruit juices, etc. They opened a factory at 42 India street, Boston, and three years later occupied the premises 41, 42 and 43 India street. Owing to the rapid growth of the business, they were soon obliged to secure larger quarters, and are now established in the five-story building, 52 to 58 Eastern avenue. In June, 1893, a corporation was formed under the laws of the commonwealth, and Mr. Clarridge was elected treasurer, which office he now holds. Their business extends throughout the United States and Canada, and into foreign countries.

Mr. Clarridge has had ten years' military experience, joining the Charlestown Cadets, Company A, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M., in 1870, and in 1878 was elected first lieutenant. In 1879 he married a daughter of Andrew Tower of Charlestown, and has since resided in Somerville, where he has been actively identified with the Broadway M. E. Church, is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A., and for the past two years its president.

Cole, Dr. Anna B. Taylor, was born at Lisbon, N. H. Her parents removed to Whitefield, N. H., when she was three years of age, and she was educated in the public schools of that town and at the Salem Normal School. After having taught school about three years, her attention was called to the great opportunities for doing good which the medical profession affords, and a natural aptitude for the care of the sick led her finally to the study of medicine at the Boston University Medical School, where she graduated in 1884. While a student, in spite of delicate health, she frequently served as night nurse, thereby acquiring valuable experience for her future work. Dr. Taylor practiced medicine six years in Charlestown. She moved to Somerville in 1890. In 1894 she was married to Herbert A. Cole of Somerville. She is a member of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Medical Society, Boston Medical Society, Hahnemannian Club, Surgical and Gynæcological Club, and of the Heptorean Club of Somerville.

Cox, Edward, was born in Northampton, England, October 12, 1836, the son of James and Sarah (Pearson) Cox. His father was a native of Norwich, England, served in the English army, and fought in the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Cox came to this country when about eighteen years of age, and resided in Quincy; later he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Roxbury. In 1857 he moved to Cambridge, entered the real estate business, and built quite extensively. He came to Somerville in 1870 and operated in the real estate business. He married in Cambridge, in 1862, Miss Emma A. Crafts, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Crafts of Nottingham, England. He resides on Central street.

Crosby, Cyrus F., son of Captain Michael and Margaret T. (Richardson) Crosby, was born in Billerica, Mass., Sept. 2, 1822. He attended the public schools of that town, and was graduated from the Billerica Academy. When very young, being on his way to Boston Market with his father, he witnessed the burning of the Ursuline Convent. He remembers distinctly seeing the boats running on the Middlesex Canal through his native town on their way to Boston, where they landed their freight on Canal street; also the first train of cars running from Lowell to Boston. He moved to Somerville in 1851. His business was that of milk-contractor, bringing milk in cars from various towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was a charter member, and assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Franklin-street Congregational Church. He was many years chairman of the Parish Committee and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a member of the last Board of Selectmen of Somerville, and from 1860 to 1864 was a member of the School Board. He was married in 1843 to Miss Lois E. Lane of Bedford, Mass. Mr. Crosby resides at 96 Glen street.

EDWARD COX.

Residence of EDWARD COX, 36 Central Street.

Cummings, David, son of Samuel and Joanna (Andrews) Cummings, was born in Middleton, Mass. His boyhood days were passed in that town and in Wenham, in both which places he attended school and acquired the rudiments of his education. At the age of ten years he took up his residence with his uncle, Mr. Sylvester Cummings in Boxford, and attended school there in winters and worked on the farm in summers, as most country boys did at that time. He remained in Boxford about five years, and then went to Danvers, where he worked at farming in the summers and at shoemaking in the winters. In 1847 Jonas Warren, a merchant of long standing in Danversport, and one well known in Essex County, offered him a position in his store which was accepted ; and he continued in it two years, when, in consequence of a severe illness, he was obliged to resign. He subsequently began manufacturing shoes in a small way for himself, and has continued in the business in company with his brother and others until the present time, their output having greatly increased and been for many years ranked among the largest and most popular of goods in their line on the market. Mr. Cummings is the head of the firm, and it is due largely to his industry and strict attention to business that the firm occupies its present high position.

Mr. Cummings is president of the Somerville Electric Light Company, a director in the Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., and one of the trustees of Tufts College and of Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass. He married Olive Caroline Ross, daughter of Deacon James and Lovey (Huntress) Ross of Shapleigh, Me. They reside at 8 Union street.

Cummings, John Addison, was born in Nelson, N. H., January 16, 1838. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town and the Scientific and Literary Institute in New London, N. H., where he remained two years, teaching school during the winter. He then began the study of law, and continued it until the war broke out, when he was among the first to enlist. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the 6th New Hampshire Volunteers at the age of twenty-three, and served three years in that regiment in the Army of the Potomac and in the West. He was then made major of the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, and served with Sheridan until the close of the war. After spending two years at the West, he returned to Boston and entered the printing business in 1867. He took up his residence in Somerville, and became the publisher of the Somerville "Journal" in 1871–72. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, and served two years. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1877 and 1878. In 1881 he was elected mayor, which office he held for four consecutive years. His record in this capacity reflects great credit upon him. He was faithful, courteous and painstaking, at the same time fearless and justly conservative in municipal affairs. He died January 6, 1887. The Cummings School was built during his mayoralty, and named for him in 1884.

Cunningham, Thomas, was born in Groton, Mass., January 3, 1815. He came to Boston in 1823, and attended the Fort Hill and Hawkins-street schools until 1828, when his father died, leaving to his care a mother and five sisters. From that time to the present year he was always an active worker in whatever occupation he was engaged.

After working in various lines of business, he began to follow the sea in April, 1832, continuing until February, 1857, when he took up his permanent abode in Somerville. He rose to be captain, and was master of some of the finest ships sailing the ocean.

The last ship in which Captain Cunningham sailed was the "Ocean Express," a clipper ship of 2,000 tons, and one of the finest that ever sailed out of Boston. The ship was built at Medford under his personal supervision, in 1854, and cost $98,000. Her first freight bill was $83,500 for a trip from Chinchilla Island to Liverpool with guano.

Upon quitting the sea he went into business in Boston, and in 1857 built the house he occupied at the time of his death, on Oak street, in this city. He was elected to the Board of Selectmen in 1860, and served during and after the war. He was very active in the work of raising money for war purposes, and did a great deal for the relief of the soldiers. When

the war broke out he became recruiting officer of the town. He enrolled the town for the draft in 1863, and from 1862 to 1872 he paid out all the State aid, beside the finances of the "soldiers' relief fund." He went to the front three times with soldiers' goods, and visited Washington several times in regard to Somerville's quota.

From 1863 to 1872 he filled the office of town treasurer, and for the succeeding four years he was a member of the Water Board. For thirteen years he was assessor, and for ten years he was overseer of the poor.

He was representative in the General Court in 1876 and 1878 under Speaker and afterward Governor John D. Long. It was in 1877 that a bill was being considered to aid veteran soldiers and their families. Some member of the House complained that it was opening the way for too liberal expenditure in that direction. Captain Cunningham, fired by patriotism, and remembering the days of the rebellion, took the floor, and advocated opening the flood-gates to assist the veteran, the widow and the fatherless, caused by the war. The captain succeeded in carrying his point, and was warmly congratulated by Speaker Long. It was during his second year in the House that he secured the registry of deeds building in East Cambridge.

In 1888 he was appointed inspector of milk, and inspector of vinegar in 1889, holding both positions until March, 1896, when he retired to private life. Until last January he also held for several years the important office of inspector of animals and provisions.

Captain Cunningham was very prominent in Masonic and other fraternal organizations. He was a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., and Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, also of Oasis Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was an honorary, and formerly an active, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, a member of the National Lancers, and the Somerville Veteran Firemen's Association, and an honorary member of the Somerville Light Infantry.

His church relations were with the Prospect Hill Congregational Church, where he professed conversion, and joined the church Easter Sunday, 1890. Till the time of his death he continued an active member of that church. Many other positions of honor and trust were held by the captain. For many years previous to his death he was a director in the Cambridge National Bank. He was also superintendent, treasurer and part owner in the Somerville Union Hall Company, which organization owns the large wooden block in Union square, between Somerville avenue and Washington street.

Captain Cunningham was twice married. His first wife was Maria C. Ingalls of Andover; his second wife was Annie L., daughter of Rev. Wilson and Jane A. C. Ingalls, of Kinderhook, N. Y.

In December, 1895, Captain Cunningham received an apoplectic shock, and from that time until his death, which occurred August 10, 1896, he was an invalid. His funeral was most impressive, and the large attendance of prominent citizens showed the high estimation in which he was held.

Curtis, Henry Fuller, M. D., son of Capt. Henry Fuller Curtis and Harriet Elizabeth (Worth) Curtis, was born at Kennebunk, Me., Aug. 22, 1864. Of pure New England ancestry, his father, of the fifth generation from the original American ancestor of that name, followed the sea in his early life, and during the War of the Rebellion entered the United States Navy and had command of the despatch boat Gamma until peace was declared. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Edmund Worth of Kennebunk, Me., who died in his ninety-first year, was a Baptist clergyman, well known in the States of Maine and New Hampshire as being prominent in religious and educational work, and also serving as representative to the General Court of the State of New Hampshire. He continued his public services up to within a few weeks of his death. An address written and delivered by him after passing his ninetieth birthday was published and reprinted, and used in the course of instruction in one of our well-known professional schools, an honor which he did not fail to appreciate.

Dr. Curtis spent his boyhood in Kennebunk, attending the public schools of that place. In the fall of 1882 he entered the Waterville Classical Institute, now Coburn Classical Institute, of Waterville, Me., and graduated from it in the class of 1883. He then entered Colby University, and was graduated from it in the class of 1887. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated from it in the class of 1891. During the year previous to July 1, 1891, he also served as house physician and surgeon at the Carney Hospital, South Boston, Mass. Dr. Curtis settled in East Somerville in August, 1891, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. On July 8, 1891, Dr. Curtis married Jenny Martin Wales of Boston, daughter of the late Martin Wales of Stoughton, Mass., and Olive E. Wales. They have two children: Susan Wales Curtis, born May 15, 1892; and Alice Elizabeth Curtis, born March 12, 1896.

Dr. Curtis is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum, Charlestown Commandery, U. O. G. C., Evening Star Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Somerville Medical Society, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for two years served on the Board of Censors of the last-named organization. He acts as medical examiner for several life insurance companies and benefit orders. Since the organization of the Somerville Hospital Dr. Curtis has been connected with it as assistant physican and surgeon. He resides at 145 Perkins street, East Somerville.

Cushman, Charles A., was born in Newburyport, March 5, 1847, the son of Charles W. and Jane (Hall) Cushman, of that city. His parents moved to Phillips, Me., when he was quite young, and he received his education in the public schools of that place. After leaving school he was employed for a year by the Androscoggin Railroad, now the Maine Central, and in 1870 he came to Somerville. He entered the employ of North, Merriam & Co., afterward C. H. North & Co., and now the North Packing & Provision Co., with whom he still remains. Mr. Cushman has been superintendent of the packing-house for the past eighteen years. He is P. M. of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., member of Somerville R. A. Chapter, Orient Council, R. and S. M., Cœur de Lion Commandery and Scottish Rite Masonry; is also a P. G. of Oasis Lodge, P. C. P. Somerville Encampment, I. O. O. F., and is a director in the Somerville Savings Bank. Mr. Cushman married, in 1868, Miss Calista M., daughter of Daniel and Affie (Wass) Curtis of Addison, Me. They reside on Prospect Hill avenue.

Cutler, Samuel Newton, son of Samuel and Sarah Jane (Bennett) Cutler, was born in Boston, January 25, 1855. His parents removed to East Somerville early in 1856, and have since resided there. He was graduated from the Prescott School in 1869, from the high school in 1873, and from Harvard College in 1877, receiving the degree of A. B. cum laude. He obtained several prizes during his college course, and was admitted to the famous Phi Beta Kappa Society. After brief experience in teaching and in western life, in 1880, he was employed by Messrs. Hill and Cutler, dealers in cotton and cotton waste, and became a partner of this firm in 1892. November 9, 1882, he married Miss Ella Frances Stearns, daughter of Hiram N. and Charlotte A. Stearns of Somerville. He is a consistent member of the East Somerville Baptist Church, and teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday school.

He has always taken great interest in the cause of education, and is now serving his eleventh consecutive year on the School Board, having been first elected from Ward 1 in 1885. He is a member of the Vermont Association of Boston, of Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum, a trustee of Somerville Savings Bank and a member of its auditing committee. He resides at 28 Flint street.

Dana, N. B., was born at Canton, Mass., March 10, 1846, the son of George H. and Sarah A. (Whipp) Dana. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after completing his education he entered the post-office at Canton as assistant postmaster, which position he held four years. He then, in 1877, entered the service of the Bos-

ton and Lowell Railroad as freight and passenger train-man, was appointed traveling passenger agent and spare conductor in 1879, in 1881 was appointed assistant ticket agent at the Boston passenger station, and in 1884 was appointed ticket agent, which position he held until the completion of the new Union Station, June 1, 1894, when that office was consolidated with those of the Eastern and Western Divisions. He was then appointed city ticket agent, which position he now holds, the office being located at 322 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Dana was married to Miss Phena B. Robinson of Cutler, Me., October 15, 1877; they have one son, Ralph B., and reside at 37 Dartmouth street.

Mr. Dana is a member of Blue Hill Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Canton, Mass.; the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, Orient Council of Royal and Select Masters, and a life member of Boston Commandery, K. T., Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., Winter Hill Encampment, Erminie Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and has recently been appointed to the important position of Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Davis, Joshua H., was born at Truro, November 4, 1814. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Teachers' Seminary, Andover, graduating in 1838. From 1840 to 1854 he was principal of the Truro Academy, resigning on account of failing health. He was afterward secretary of the United States Insurance Company for nine years. In 1854 he took up his residence in Somerville, and was for twenty-five years identified with the educational interests of our city. He was a member of the School Board for three years, and was elected superintendent of schools in 1866, a position which he filled with great ability for twenty-two years. He resigned in 1888, honored and beloved by the entire city. He was a member of the Legislature in 1889 and 1890.

No man has had greater influence in shaping and elevating our public school system, or has rendered more efficient service in promoting the educational, the moral, and the religious interests of our people. The purity and nobleness of his character as a Christian gentleman endear him to the thousands who have known him in private and in public, and make his life an inspiration and a model.

The Davis School, on Tufts street, was named for him in 1884.

Davis, Levi F. S., was born at Truro, Mass., October 3, 1847, the son of Benjamin and Betsey (Stevens) Davis, of that town. His education was obtained at the Prescott Grammar School and the High School of Somerville. On leaving school he entered upon commercial life, and is still engaged in the business of ship brokerage, chandlery and wholesale paper stock. Mr. Davis came to Somerville in 1856, and served the city in the Common Council of 1881 and 1882, and the Board of Aldermen of 1883 and 1884, the last year as president of the board, and represented the city in the Legislatures of 1885 and 1886. Mr. Davis is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. M.; Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and several fraternal organizations. Mr. Davis married Miss Mary A., daughter of Captain Edgar and Mary (Stevens) Paine, of Truro. They reside on Pearl street.

Davlin, James F., was born in Lowell, April 25, 1842, the son of Michael F. and Nancy (McCollough) Davlin. His education was obtained in the Lowell Grammar Schools. At sixteen he learned the plumber's trade in New York. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving in the South Atlantic squadron; was promoted to signal quartermaster, and attached to the staff of Admiral Dahlgren. He settled, after the war, in Cambridge as a master plumber, and there in 1874 and 1876 was a member of the City Council. In 1878 he came to Somerville, where his business has since been sanitary plumbing. Mr. Davlin has represented Ward 2 in the Legislature. He has served a term as commander of Post 139, G. A. R.; as president of St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society; and president of the Master Plumbers' Association of Boston and vicinity, and of the Somerville Celts. He has frequently been a delegate to the national conventions of the Master Plumbers of the United States, and is now chairman of the national legislative committee of Master Plum-

bers. He is a member of the Kearsarge Naval Veterans; a member of Niagara Tribe, I. O. R. M.; the Royal Order of Good Fellows, Order of United Workmen, Order of Franklin, and the Somerville Catholic Lyceum. Mr. Davlin married, in 1866, Miss Rebecca A. Dow, daughter of William and Rebecca (Edgecomb) Dow, of Lisbon, Me. They reside on Kingman court.

Day, William J., was born in Ipswich, England, January 6, 1859. His mother died when he was nine months old. In 1867 he came with his father, Joshua Day, to America, finding a residence at Johnstown, N. Y. His father and grandfather were both Baptist preachers. Mr. Day was converted at the age of fifteen, and baptized by his father in the North Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. About a year afterward the family removed to the city of Albany, N. Y., the father having accepted a call to become the pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church. After a year of ministry the pastoral relations were severed by the hand of death. Necessity now compelled the son to shift for himself. Employment was found with the East New York Boot and Shoe Co. of that city, with whom Mr. Day remained two years.

It was while in the employ of this company, that Mr. Day received his first impressions relative to entering the ministry, and making that his life-work. Private studies were pursued under his pastor, the Rev. John Humpstone. These studies were continued at Colgate Academy and Madison, now Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y. Mr. Day left this institution in 1885, and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Croton Baptist Church, Croton, Delaware Co., N. Y. He was ordained the following year, February 19, 1886. This first pastorate lasted five years. From Croton Mr. Day went to Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. After a two years' ministry he was called to become the pastor of the Winter Hill Baptist Church, entering upon his labors May 1, 1892.

Dennett, Nathaniel, who comes of good old New England stock, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., where his earlier years were passed and the development of his natural mechanical and engineering tastes began. Removing to Massachusetts, his technical knowledge very readily secured him suitable employment, and in 1858 he made an engagement with the Union Glass Company, with which corporation he remained about four years. Meanwhile the War of the Rebellion had broken out, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, serving therewith nine months in the Carolinas, much of that time on detached service in the line of his special abilities, and he was also on duty, for about three months, at the Watertown arsenal, immediately after his return from the South. He then re-entered the employ of the Union Glass Company, remaining therein until 1872, when he engaged in the plumbing, gas and steam fitting business on his own account.

In 1877 he was chosen superintendent of the Somerville Mystic Water Works, and has been unanimously re-elected to that responsible position every year since, receiving from successive water boards the most unequivocal expressions of satisfaction with the skillful and thorough manner in which his duties have been performed. Under his direction the water system of Somerville has been almost entirely reconstructed, and to his perception, study and ingenuity the city is indebted for numerous innovations and improvements whereby the effectiveness of the service, in all its branches, has been materially increased. The work of introducing the high service was fully intrusted to his supervision, and so thoroughly performed that, for the last six years, the supply of water for protection against fire, street sprinkling, industrial uses and building operations has been ample and unfailing, while that for domestic purposes has met all the demands of a large and steadily increasing population, quite as uninterruptedly.

Mr. Dennett holds an enviable position among hydraulic engineers, and the high estimation in which his opinions on all matters connected with his profession are held is attested by the frequency with which he is called into consultation with his contempor-

aries in other places. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, New England Water Works Association, and Willard C. Kinsley Post 139, G. A. R. Ever since the war he has taken an active interest in everything affecting the welfare of the veteran soldiers, among whom he enjoys a reputation as a generous and disinterested friend which rests on a most substantial foundation.

Dickerman, Frank E., son of Quincy E. and Rebecca M. (Perkins) Dickerman, was born January, 1865, in Charlestown, Mass. He attended school in Somerville and Boston, graduating from the Brimmer School of the latter city, and from the Somerville High School, maintaining a high rank throughout in his school work. In 1886 he was graduated from Harvard College, and from the Harvard Law School in 1889.

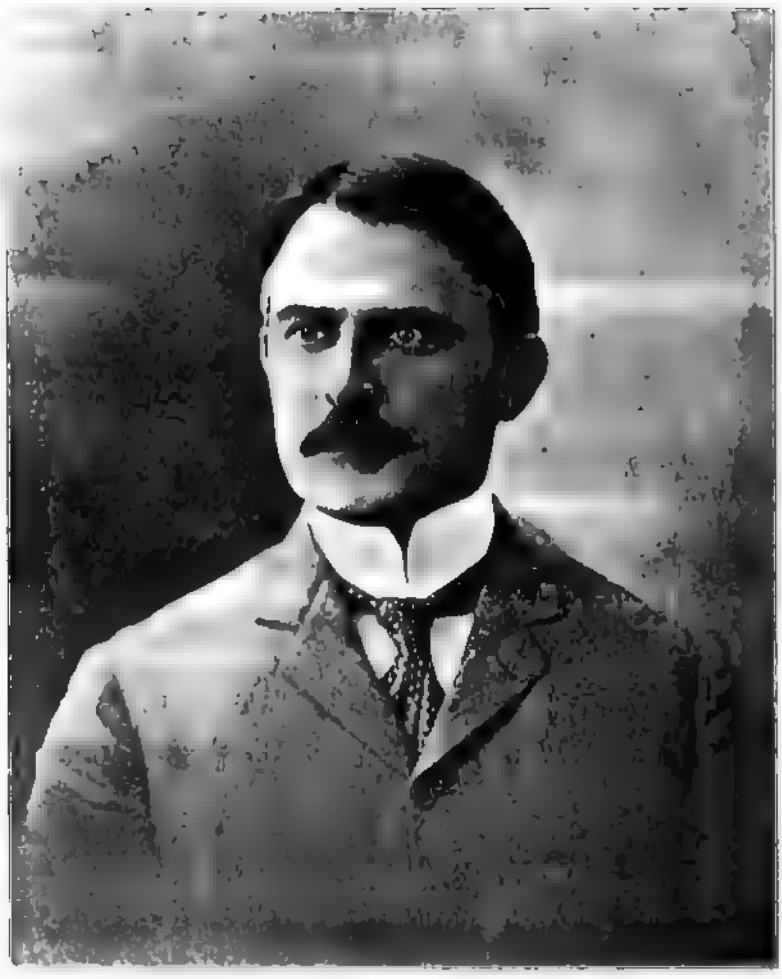
He entered the law office of Hale and Richardson, and on the appointment of Mr. Richardson to the bench he became a partner of Mr. Hale, and the firm name became Hale and Dickerman, as at present. He has served as president of the Somerville Common Council, and in January, 1896, was chosen president of the Central Club. He is a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Somerville R. A. Chapter, and of the University Club of Boston. He resides at 47 Craigie street.

Dickerman, Quincy E., was born in Stoughton. He was educated at the Phillips Academy and the State Normal School at Bridgewater. Mr. Dickerman came to Somerville in 1870. He has served on the School Committee since 1873. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. M.; and Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is a past H. P.; and Winter Hill Lodge, K. H. Mr. Dickerman has been for many years the highly successful and popular principal of the Brimmer Grammar School, Boston. He resides on Central street.

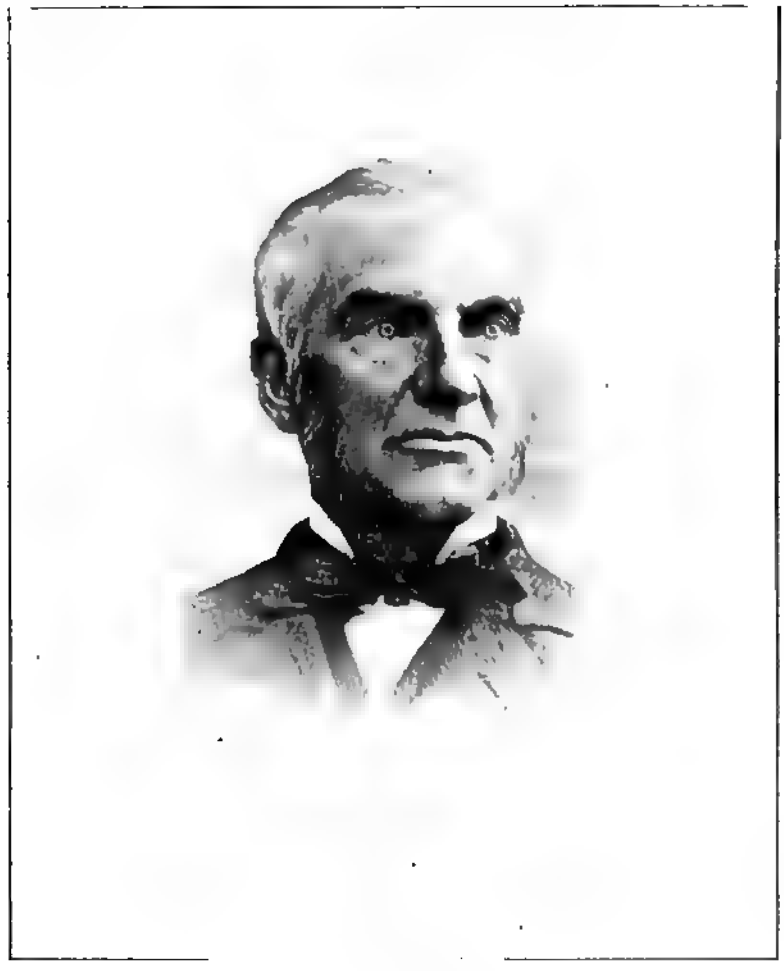
Dodge, Albert L., the son of Reuben and Betsey (Smith) Dodge, was born at Chelsea, Vt., December 6, 1831. His education was obtained at Royalton, Vt., to which town his father removed in 1832. He came to Boston in 1853, and entered the employ of Tarbell & Dana, wholesale grocers, where he remained eleven years, leaving them to embark in the same business under the firm name of Tate, Stone and Dodge. This firm dissolved in 1868, when he entered the employ of Haskell & Adams, wholesale grocers, as buyer and salesman, which position he still holds. In 1857 he married Sarah A., daughter of Charles D. and Eleanor (Stinson) Austin of Halifax, N. S. They have had five children, three of whom are living. He removed to Somerville in 1863, and in 1872 built his present residence at 38 Vinal avenue. Mr. Dodge has always taken a deep interest in religious work, and has been an official member of the First M. E. Church, of which he is now class leader and treasurer of the board of trustees.

Dodge, Seward, was born at Hamilton, Mass., September 12, 1823. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Ezra Batchelder of Beverly, Mass., who was a ship and carriage smith and general blacksmith. After serving his full time as apprentice, he engaged with John Dodge of South Danvers, with whom he worked eleven months; he then came to Charlestown and entered the employ of Hittinger & Cook, working at horse-shoeing and blacksmithing for nearly two years. On May 13, 1847, he removed to Somerville and continued at his trade of horse-shoeing, wagon building, etc., and he is still engaged at the same calling, his large and prosperous establishment at Union square being familiar to most of our residents. Mr. Dodge has served the city in both branches, having been a member of the Common Council two years, and a member of the Board of Aldermen the same length of time. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M.; of New England Lodge No. 4, Odd Fellows and Encampment; of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. He was for a long period an active member of the National Lancers of Boston under Captains Dearborn, Slade and Kenny, and is justly proud of his connection with that famous corps.

Donovan, Michael T., was born at Concord, N. H., November 17, 1857, son of



MICHAEL T. DONOVAN.



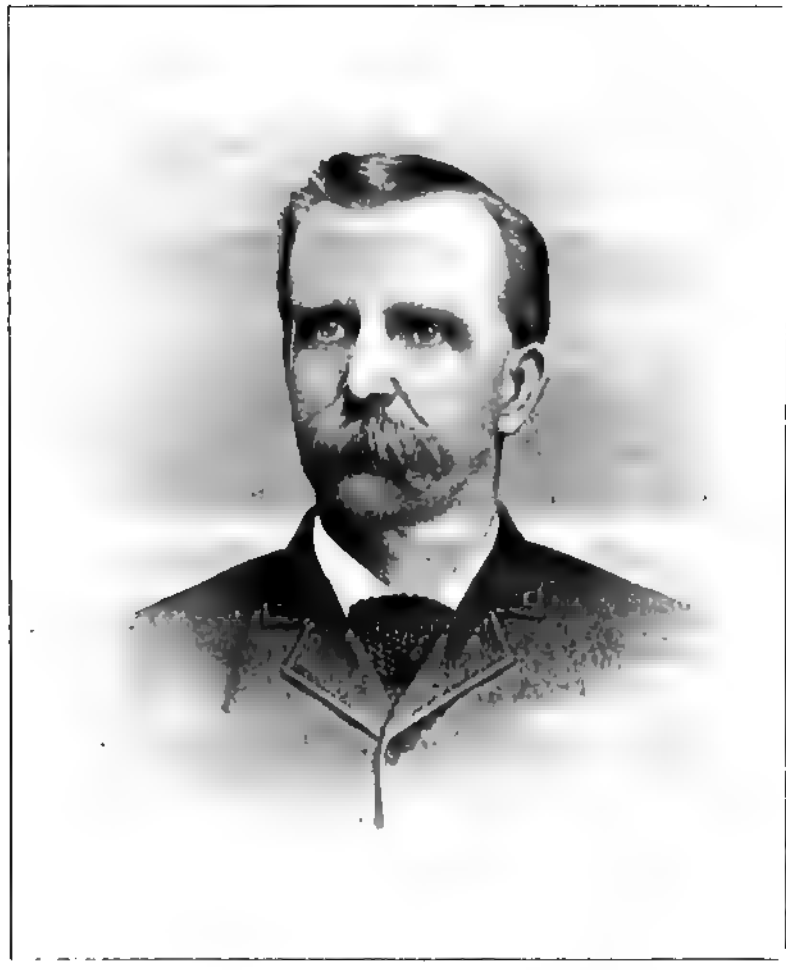
CYRUS F. CROSBY.

Michael and Nancy (Collins) Donovan. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, completing the course in the high school at the age of sixteen years. Immediately after leaving school, he entered the office of the "New Hampshire Patriot," one of the oldest newspapers in the country, then owned and edited by the late Colonel E. C. Bailey, who at one time owned the "Boston Herald." He remained at newspaper work until opportunity was given him to enter the railroad field. He came to Boston, eighteen years ago, to enter the service of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and steadily advanced to the position of Chief Clerk of the General Freight Department. In September, 1887, he was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Concord Railroad at Concord, N. H., which position he held for one year and resigned to accept a responsible position in Boston with the Canadian Pacific Despatch, a fast freight line operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In February, 1891, he was promoted to the position of Assistant to the General Freight Agent, and August 1, 1892, was appointed General Freight Agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which position he now occupies. He resides at West Somerville.

Duddy, Robert, son of William and Catherine (Alger) Duddy, was born at the "North End" in Boston, February 17, 1843. After receiving his education at the Elliot School, he learned the cooper's trade, and subsequently the produce business. He served throughout the Civil War in the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery in the Army of the Potomac, and was in all the engagements of Grant's army in 1864 and 1865. At the close of the war he was engaged in the trucking business in Boston, in which he continued for twenty years. He came to Somerville in 1881, and ten years later established the horse-boarding and sale-stable on Pearl street. He was a member of the Common Council of Somerville in 1886 and 1887, and of the Board of Aldermen of 1888 and 1889, serving as chairman of some of the most important committees under Mayors Burns and Pope.

Mr. Duddy represented the Seventh Middlesex District in the Legislature of 1894, being honored by the "largest vote ever given a Somerville representative." He was on the committee to represent the State at the dedication of the Robert G. Shaw monument, and in 1895 was, with the late Governor F. T. Greenhalge, a delegate at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Under Ex-Mayor Wm. L. Hodgkins, he was appointed superintendent of the Health Department, which position he resigned last September to accept the office of deputy sheriff and court officer for Middlesex County. Mr. Duddy married Miss Mary E. Corey, daughter of James and Julia (Long) Corey of Boston, and has a family of three daughters and one son. They reside on Bond street. Mr. Duddy is a member of Temple Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; Orient Council, R. & S. M.; Capt.-Gen. of Coeur de Lion Commandery, K. T.; Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Monument Council, R. A. He is an ex-president of the Winter Hill Club, and of the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery Association. At the semi-centennial celebration in this city in 1892 he was appointed colonel of the second division by Gen. Thomas Wentworth.

Dunklee, Daniel Denney, son of William A. and Mercy (Joy) Dunklee, was born in Boston, June 23, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Charlestown, and in the West Brattleboro, Vt., Academy. March 29, 1864, he enlisted from Boston in the U. S. Signal Corps, in which he served for two years. After his return he was employed by Poor, Towne & Co., druggists. Later he was for seventeen years with Matthew P. Elliot in the hat business. He established himself in that business in 1873, continuing in it until 1883. In 1885 he entered the employ of G. C. Dunklee & Co., his father being the head of the firm. In 1892 he purchased the business and has continued it to the present time at 113 Blackstone street, Boston, under the name of Dunklee & Co. In 1870 he married Miss Jeannette R. Whitehouse, of Topsham, Me. They have had three children, of whom Florence and Lorimer are now living. His son Fred W. died August 26, 1892. Mr. Dunklee



JULIUS A. DURELL.

is active in the Tremont Temple Church and Society. He is a member of Post 139, G. A. R.; Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter; and Orient Council, all of Somerville; and of De Molay Commandery, of Boston. He is a 32d degree Mason in Massachusetts Consistory. He has lived in Somerville ten years, and his residence is at 9 Oakland avenue.

Durell, Rev. George W. A history of Somerville would be incomplete without a tribute to "Father Durell," as Rev. George Wells Durell was lovingly called by old and young. Mr. Durell was born in Kennebunkport, Me. He graduated from Bowdoin College, and was at once elected principal of Limerick Academy. After teaching four years, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, to prepare for the work to which he devoted his life. He was ordained in Brunswick, Me., by Bishop Burgess. His marriage to Miss Jane B. Moulton, of Topsham, soon followed in the same church, and, full of hope and courage, he went to his new labors on the frontier of the State. At Calais he founded the most easterly parish of the United States, and built a church of unusual beauty, where he remained for eleven years, serving all the time upon the School Board of the city. He was then chosen rector of Grace Church, Bath.

In the fall of 1866 he came to Somerville, having been called to Emmanuel Parish, and on the 1st of July, 1869, he became rector of St. Thomas' Parish, and continued in that position until his death, August 24, 1895. Under his direction the St. Thomas' Church was built, and that it was entirely free from debt when he passed away was owing to his earnest work and loving self-sacrifice. Probably no person was better known to the people of Somerville generally than Rev. Mr. Durell. He was to be seen daily upon the streets, and his familiar figure, always recognized in any company, will never be forgotten; he had a kindly greeting and a cheery smile for everyone.

Mr. Durell always took great pleasure outside of his parish duties in his close association with the Freemasons of Somerville and vicinity, and was honored by them in many ways. He was chaplain of John Abbot Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Council of Royal and Select Masters. With the first of these he served twenty-nine years, with the second from its organization, and he was for a long time prelate of the commanderies of Knights Templar of Chelsea and Charlestown. With his other duties he found time to serve the city upon the School Board thirteen years, and when the schoolhouse was built at the corner of Beacon and Kent streets, it was named for him, and it now stands as a perpetual monument to his memory. He was a man strong in his faith, tender-hearted, kind and sympathetic, considerate and unselfish, and in all his relations with the world he was gentle, gracious, and of an affectionate spirit. As a churchman he was broad-minded and considerate in his dealings with the clergy and laymen of all other denominations. To all who worshipped the living God and believed in a Christ crucified for man's redemption he extended the right hand of fellowship, and was ready to work with them for the universal brotherhood of man. His work on earth is finished, but as long as the spire of St. Thomas' Church points heavenward just so long will it speak of the love and gratitude of his fellowmen.

Durell, Julius A., son of Henry and Nancy (Mixer) Durell, was born in Boston, January 9, 1844. He was educated in the schools of Paris, Me., to which town his family removed when he was quite young, and in the Hebron, Me., Academy. After leaving school he worked at farming five years, and in 1869 came to Somerville, where he has since resided. In 1877 he embarked in the hardware and plumbing business on his own account, establishing himself at 277 Broadway. He remained there three years, when he erected the building at No. 309 Broadway, and has continued there until the present time. His business is quite large and extends to places far remote from this city, Mr. Durell's work being well and favorably known. He has been twice married, his first wife was Emma A. Jordan, and his second, Mrs. M. Ella Hartshorn. Mr. Durell is a member of Paul Revere Lodge,

BYRON EAMES.

and Winter Hill Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Erminie Lodge of Daughters of Rebekah; Harmony Council of the Home Circle; O. O. U. W., etc. He has been treasurer of the Winter Hill Baptist Church for the past ten years.

Durell, Dr. Thomas Moulton, son of Rev. George Wells and Jane Berry (Moulton) Durell, was born at Calais, Me., October 2, 1858. He is of the Durell family that came from the Island of Jersey in 1678 and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Me., where his father was born. His parents moved to Somerville while he was a child, and his early education was received in the schools of that city, graduating from the high school. Entering the Harvard Medical School at the age of eighteen, he was graduated in 1879. He studied for six months in Europe and one year in the Connecticut General Hospital in New Haven. In 1881 he commenced practice in Somerville, and in 1882 was appointed city physician, which office he held till 1889. In the year 1887 he was appointed, by Gov. Robinson, Medical Examiner for the Second District of Middlesex County, and was reappointed in 1893 by Gov. Russell. He is now professor of legal medicine in the Medical School of Tufts College, a member of the Medical Board of the Hospital, and has been on the Board of Health of Somerville. From 1884 to 1888 he was surgeon of the first battalion of Cavalry of Massachusetts militia. He is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Socicy. He is a past master of John Abbot Lodge of Masons, a member of Somerville R. A. Chapter, Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., of Charlestown, and a past district deputy grand master of the sixth Masonic district. He is a member of Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F., member of the Central Club, Somerville, and the University Club of Boston. He has been a member of the School Board of Somerville for many years, which office he now holds. On June 3, 1886, he married Miss Alma L. Brintnall of Charlestown. Their children are Thomas and Ralph Brintnall Durell. Dr. Durell resides at No. 23 Bow street.

Durgin, Asa, was born in Limerick, Me., on the 10th of April, 1831. In 1849 he came to Massachusetts, and for several years was in the employ of Gage, Hittinger & Co., the well-known ice dealers. In 1858 he went into the ice business on his own account in Cambridge, and he has built up a large and successful enterprise, being favorably known over a wide territory for strict and honorable dealings.

Although not a politician in the usual sense of the word, his abilities have been recognized by his fellow-citizens, and from 1876 to 1883 he represented them in the City Government to their entire satisfaction, serving two years in the Council, and five years on the Board of Aldermen. He has been a resident of Somerville for thirty years, and is much respected by all who know him.

Eames, Byron, son of John and Caroline F. (Day) Eames, was born at Groveton, N. H., Nov. 2, 1859. After three years' study in Charlestown schools, he attended the St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, from which he graduated in 1877, taking a full scientific course and fitting for college. He was engaged with his father in the lumber trade about ten years, and at the age of twenty-six came to Boston and embarked in the milk business, in which he has continued until the present time. October 30, 1886, he married Miss Mary Richey of Groveton, N.H., and they have one son. Mr. Eames is engrossed with his business, and has had no time to devote to society and club affairs, the only Somerville organization that he has joined being the Winter Hill Club, of which he is one of the directors. He resides on Sycamore street.

Eberle, Philip, was born in Baden, Germany, June 22, 1833. At the age of fifteen he left school to learn the shoemaker's trade, and three years later, after obtaining permission from his guardian, his parents having died when he was a child, he came to this country, landing in New York in July, 1851. He subsequently removed to Boston, and in consequence of his inability to speak our language was obliged to work for very small wages, his first year's salary amounting to only thirty dollars. After spending five years in Cambridge he came to Somerville in 1857, opened a shoe-store on Somerville avenue, opposite the

Bleachery office. In 1867 he was a member of the association that was formed to erect the Union Hall Co. Building, and when the structure was completed, he, in June, 1868, established in it the shoe store in which he has continued business until the present time. In 1884 he erected the so-called Eberle Building in Union square, in which Eberle Hall is located. Mr. Eberle has been connected with the Somerville Savings Bank since its origin, and has been on the investment committee of the bank for the past seven years. He married Miss Catherine Murtugh, and their family consists of two sons and one daughter. They reside at 47 Columbus avenue.

Edgerly, John S., was born November 30, 1804, at Meredith, N. H., and, like many others, early left his home in the country to get a better living in the city of Boston. About 1836 he moved to Winter Hill, then a part of Charlestown. He was always interested in public affairs, and was one of five who were instrumental, by their earnest zeal, in having what is now Somerville set off from Charlestown as a separate town. He was for fourteen years one of the Board of Selectmen and most of that time its chairman. He served on the School Board, and as an Overseer of the Poor in those early days, and "no night was too dark or road too bad for him to start with his lantern and shovel to break out any place that his horse could not get through, whenever there was need." He died January 20, 1872. The Edgerly School, named in his honor, was established in 1871.

Elliot, Charles D., was born in Foxboro, Mass., in 1837, son of Joseph and Zenora (Tucker) Elliot. His ancestors were early settlers of Taunton. His great-grandfather, Joseph Eliot, a revolutionary soldier, served in the siege of Boston, and in campaigns in New Jersey and in New York against Burgoyne. Another ancestor, John Hicks, was a member of the "Boston Tea Party," and was one of the "men of Cambridge" killed in the battle of Lexington. His great-grandfather Tucker's family were among those who fled from their burning homes in Charlestown during its destruction by the British. Mr. Elliot came to Somerville in 1846, and was educated in its grammar and high schools, and in the "Hopkins Classical" at Cambridge,—studied civil engineering in office of W. B. Stearns (late Pres. Fitchburg R. R.) and Daniel A. Sanborn, and was engaged in railroad and other engineering, on surveys of Somerville, and upon Charlestown Water-Works, until he was appointed by the War Department in 1862 as Topographical Engineer and assigned to 19th Army Corps, serving under Generals Banks, Franklin, Grover and Asboth, in the Teche, Port Hudson, Sabine Pass and Red River campaigns and in Florida, on reconnoissance and in charge of construction of field fortifications, etc. In 1863 he married Emily J., daughter of Judge Hyer of Louisiana. From 1866 to 1868 he was engaged in a manufacturing business. He was in partnership with W. A. Mason, C. E., from 1869 to 1872; in 1871–1872, engineer of Arlington Water-Works; was city engineer of Somerville in 1872–1874 and 1875; on surveys and estimates for Cape Cod Canal, 1881–1882 and 1884; and in 1894–1895 he laid out the proposed "Mystic Valley Parkway" He is engaged in professional practice, and is agent for estates of J. C. Ayer in Somerville and Brookline. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, Sons of American Revolution, and other orders. Resides at 59 Oxford street.

Elliot, Miss Mary E., was born in Somerville, February 2, 1851, and is a daughter of the late Joseph and Zenora (Tucker) Elliot, and a sister of Charles D. Elliot. Her ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. She is a lineal descendant of two revolutionary soldiers, Joseph Eliot and John Hicks, both of whom died in the service. Her grandfather, Stephen Tucker, was a schoolboy in Charlestown at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was among those who fled to Medford for safety during the siege. In later years he settled in the Green Mountain State, and was the first town clerk of Mount Holly, Vt. Miss Elliot's father was one of the founders of the First Universalist Church of Somerville. She attended the Prospect Hill School, and later a private school

RUSSELL C. ELLIOTT.

Residence of ABRAHAM A. ELSTON, 25 Preston Street.

in Foxboro, where she lived from 1862 to 1866. During a residence in Cambridge she was active in temperance work, and continued her interest on returning to Somerville, where she has resided the past twenty-five years. She has given addresses in behalf of the cause in many parts of the State, and has served as secretary of local, county and state organizations. She was president of the Somerville W. C. T. U. in 1877. In 1878 she assisted in forming Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps, and served as its first president, continuing in the office six years. She was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis in 1884, and has attended every subsequent national convention, serving several years on the press committee, and as assistant national secretary at San Francisco. In July, 1885, Miss Elliot was appointed secretary of the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C., which position she still holds. This department has supervision of one hundred and seventy corps, whose work is conducted on a systematic basis, similar to that of the Grand Army of the Republic. She is a writer for the press, and was chairman of the history committee of the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C., under whose charge a volume of four hundred pages has recently been prepared. Miss Elliot has delivered six memorial-day addresses, and has spoken in nearly every part of the State at patriotic gatherings. She is one of the original members of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has served on the Board of Directors and as a vice-president. She is secretary of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a member of several local societies.

Elliott, Russell C., was born in Concord, N. H., June 5, 1842, son of Captain Enoch B. and Jane (Bowers) Elliott of that city. He attended the Oliver Grammar and High School of Lawrence, Mass., where he spent his boyhood. His war record is a remarkable one. Enlisting a private, he attained the rank of Captain in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry by an unequalled service in his regiment. Participating in all the battles the regiment was engaged in, he was ten times wounded, and carried a Minie ball twelve years. In the engagements of Sabine Cross Roads, Jackson, Bayou Rapides, Snaggy Point, Old Oaks, Natchitoches, Piney Woods, La., and at Winchester and Cedar Creek, Va., he performed such exceptional acts of gallantry the officers of his regimental association, his old commander and other comrades petitioned the War Department for a proper recognition therefor, and Congress awarded him a Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry." At Jackson, La., he led twelve men in a charge through the enemy's cavalry and infantry lines, and brought away four prisoners with only one man killed. At Bayou Rapides, again surrounded, he led his whole company through two lines of the enemy, both armies cheering the dashing act. He is in business at 43 Milk street, Boston, and has made great improvements in electric heating, lighting, power and telephoning apparatus. His opinions on patent rights "seem phenomenal" to quote others, having been invariably sustained when submitted to court decision. Captain Elliott married Miss Julia Greer, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Green) Greer of Boston. Mrs. Elliott was a most lovable and accomplished lady and a remarkable vocalist. She died April 18, 1891. Through Captain Elliott's efforts many houses have been built and much real estate improved in Somerville. He came to live here in 1878, and has resided at the corner of Perkins and Florence streets since 1883. Though taking an active interest in politics, Mr. Elliott never aspired to official position, and many times has refused appointive offices.

Elston, Abraham A., the son of Benjamin and Hannah (Bartlett) Elston, was born in St. John, N. B., April 15, 1858. He has resided in Somerville since 1867. He started business as a contractor, and has taken down more than 2,000 buildings, including many of the largest and most famous of the older Boston buildings, such as the Tremont House, Tremont Temple, Boylston Market, etc. He was married June 16, 1886, to Miss Mary E. McCann. They have three children. He has served in the City Council of Somerville, and is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Knights of Columbus and Good Fellows. He

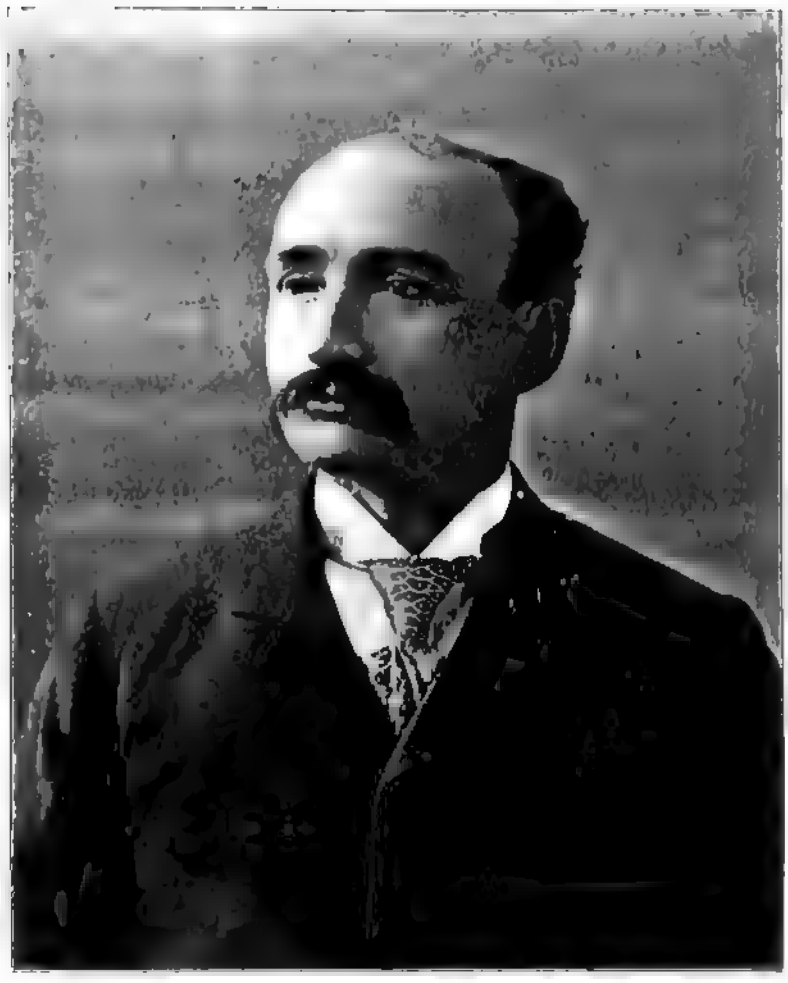
has a large yard and storehouses at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, Cambridge. His Boston office is at 166 Devonshire street. He has resided at 25 Preston street since 1890.

Farrell, Michael F., was born in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, September 13, 1848. He came to New York City, where he was educated in the puplic schools. He came to Somerville in 1864, and finished his education at Boston College. Mr. Farrell studied law in the office of Edwin S. Hovey in Boston, and was admitted to the Middlesex Bar in 1871. From 1874 to 1879 he was a member of the Somerville School Board. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of the United States. When Judge Brown resigned his office of Special Justice of the Police Court of Somerville in 1888, Mr. Farrell was requested to accept the position, but declined in favor of Charles G. Pope, who was appointed. After the death of Judge Pope in 1893 he was appointed, and was unanimously confirmed by the Council. He married Elizabeth M. Treanor of Boston in 1874.

Fitch, Nathan A., son of Nathan and Louisa (Burnham) Fitch, was born in Bedford, Mass., 1836. He was educated in the public schools in that town, and at New Hampton, N. H. He came to Boston in 1852, and entered the employ of Hervey & Moore, provision dealers, on Leverett street, where he remained for seven years; he subsequently entered the Faneuil Hall Market, where he is at present located, engaged in the poultry business. Soon after coming to the city he united with the Baldwin-Place Church, but shortly after removed to the Baptist Bethel, then under the pastorate of the Rev. Phineas Stowe, where he has been for thirty-eight years actively engaged in the work of the church and Sunday-school, having served the school thirty-six years as its superintendent, and eighteen years as treasurer of the church and society. He is trustee of the Phineas Stowe Sailors' Home, the Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the N. E. O. P. He is also a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Excelsior Council, R. A., the Knights of Honor, and A. O. U. W., Beacon Lodge, Boston. He served the city in the Common Council in 1882, and Board of Aldermen in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Fitch married Calista F., daughter of Reuben and Beatrice (Beard) Tarbell of Rindge, N. H. They have resided for twenty-two years on Franklin street.

Fitz, N. Everett, was born in Charlestown, February 24, 1830, the eldest son of Abel Fitz, who carried on the grain mills at Charlestown Neck until 1840, and who removed to Mt. Vernon street, Somerville, in 1846, and served on the Board of Assessors with John C. Magoun. N. Everett Fitz entered the employ of W. B. Reynolds & Co. on Commercial Wharf, Boston, in 1846, and in 1850 went to Charlestown as bookkeeper for his brother-in-law, Nathan Tufts, Jr., at the mills previously operated by his father. In 1857 he married Harriet A., daughter of John C. and Sarah A. Magoun, and moved to the house now occupied by him on Broadway, Winter Hill. In 1864 he embarked in the coal and wood business in Charlestown and still continues in the same at 541 Main street.

Flewelling, Dr. Douglas S., was born in Clifton, K. C., N. B., in 1861, and is a grandson of the late Hon. W. P. Flewelling, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick and a colonel of the militia. In the American Revolution his maternal ancestors fought on the side of the loyalists, while his paternal grandmother was a New York lady of revolutionary stock. He was educated in public schools and the Normal College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He was principal of Graded School in Kingston, second master of Sussex High School, organist in Trinity Church, and was identified with the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry. He was three years principal of Brigus Academy, Newfoundland, and during his vacations improved the opportunities for sport with rod and gun. He lectured in Schmidt's Educational Institute in New York one year. After a three years' course in the University of New York he was graduated as physican and surgeon. He spent one term in the Lying-in-Hospital, and took private course with Dr. Gibbs of New York, a specialist in the treatment



DOUGLAS S. FLEWELLING, M. D.

A. WARD FOLLETT, M. D.

of diseases of women. The doctor is fond of field sports, especially tennis and cricket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. and I. O. K. of M., and Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is located at No. 9 Carlton street, and has an extensive practice.

Follett, Dr. A. Ward, was born in Royalton, Vt., January 27, 1858, the son of Annie and Arvilla (Dodge) Follett, now of Sharon, Vt., and direct descendant of Robert Follett of Salem, Mass., born in 1625 and died in 1708. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town, afterwards graduating from the Randolph State Normal School. He taught several years in the Vermont schools, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1881. Dr. Follett served as assistant physician in the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., from 1881 to 1886, when he moved to Cambridge, Mass., and in 1888 commenced the practice of his profession in Somerville. He is a member of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, R. A. M., also member of the Vermont State Medical, Somerville Medical and Massachusetts Medical Societies. In 1886 he married Carrie B., eldest daughter of Charles S. Gove of Cambridge. They reside at 488 Broadway.

Foote, Edward, was born in Lee, Mass., in October, 1824. He was educated in and graduated from the Lee Academy in 1842, and was a teacher in the public schools six seasons — winters. In 1844 he came to Boston and entered the employ of A. A. Frazar, father of the late Douglas Frazar, then engaged in the East India trade, but returned to Lee in the spring of 1845, where he remained several years in the farming and lumbering business. In 1851 Mr. Foote bought a farm in Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., and during twelve years of his residence there was engaged in handling stock, which he bought in the north and west, and sold in the markets of Long Island. In 1864 he came to Somerville and entered into partnership with the late George Skilton and his son George C. Skilton, under the firm name of Skilton, Foote & Co., for the manufacture of what is well known as the Bunker Hill brand of pickles. Since the death of Mr. Skilton, Sr., there have been associated with him, under the same firm name, George C. Skilton and Edward H. Foote. For a term of six years, from 1877 to 1882 inclusive, he was a member of the Somerville Water Board, four years of which he was its president. Mr. Foote is the oldest living charter member of the Winter Hill Lodge, K. H., and has been a member of the Broadway Congregational Church of Somerville for more than a quarter of a century, and during the last twenty years one of its deacons. He married Mrs. Emily Chapman, daughter of David and Eliza (Jones) Curtis of Curtisville, and for twenty-five years has resided at 419 Broadway terrace.

Forster, Charles, was born in Charlestown, June 13, 1798, and died there September 1, 1866. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1856, when he retired from active business. He held many public offices in Charlestown, and was the representative at the time the Convent was burned. In 1845 he removed to Somerville, and lived until 1863 at the corner of Sycamore street and Broadway. As a citizen of Somerville, he was always interested in the public welfare. The city is largely indebted to him for the trees which now adorn the streets of Winter Hill. In 1854 the Forster School was named in his honor. One who knew him well said of him — "He occupied a place second to none in the hearts and affections of the people of Somerville, and left behind him a reputation which any man might envy — the reputation of a man who, by the purity of his life and character, his sweetness and kindliness of disposition, his unostentatious benevolence, the years of a long life devoted to charity towards the poor and suffering, had endeared himself to all who knew him, and grown deep into their hearts."

Frazar, Douglas, was born in Duxbury in 1836. He attended the schools of the town and Dixwell's private school in Boston, from which he graduated. His father was a prosperous State-street merchant, owning ships that sailed all over the globe, and while every opportunity was open to the boy to enter a mercantile life, he chose the sea as a profession.

He made his first voyage as a boy before the mast, going around the world, receiving a salary of $2.00 a month. This trip occupied fourteen months. He advanced rapidly through the grades of seamanship, and when but twenty-one years of age he sailed from India Wharf, bound for China, as master of the bark Maryland, fitted out for him by his father. Arriving in China in 1859, a good prospect for business was opened to the young man, which he decided to accept, and he became the junior partner in the house of Frazar & Co., now one of the largest of the American East India houses. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Captain Frazar came home, offering his services to Governor Andrew of this State. As no cavalry regiment was at that time recruiting here, Captain Frazar received autograph letters of introduction to Governor Seymour of New York, from Governor Andrew, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson and Josiah Quincy, and went to New York, where he took part in quelling the draft riots, and was, for his services, made major of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry by Governor Seymour, having gained the position on his own merits and without the use of his letters. During the war Major Frazar was promoted to the colonelcy of one of the South Carolina colored regiments, with Vice-President Wilson's only son as his lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he was brevetted by the President as brigadier-general of volunteers, "for faithful service during the war."

Soon after, by personal request of Vice-President Wilson, General Frazar went to Virginia on a special mission to the freedmen. He remained two years, establishing schools, and otherwise assisting the colored people in their new positions as citizens. In 1870 he re-entered business with his father, Captain Frazar, but in the crisis of 1873 their property was swept away. Mr. Frazar was married in 1872 to Mae Durell, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. George W. Durell, and after a period of residence in Boston they came to Somerville to make their home. Mr. Frazar was widely known in Somerville, both on account of his public service and his literary attainments. He held the position of city auditor for sixteen years, and was for fifteen years clerk of the Common Council. Besides these offices, he held other positions of trust. During the long period of sixteen years of his connection with the city departments, he was for eleven years joint auditor for the Boston & Maine and the Eastern Railroads, and also for five years confidential clerk to General Manager James T. Furber. As a writer, General Frazar gained considerable prominence. He had been a contributor to "Harper's Magazine," the "Youth's Companion," and other high-class periodicals. He was the author of three books: "The Log of the Maryland," "Perseverance Island," and "Practical Boat Sailing." He also wrote several plays, and as a lecturer made an enviable reputation. He had studied in Paris, and during his extensive travels had crossed the Atlantic forty times. While in China in 1860, General Frazar was present at the capture of Pekin by the allied French and English forces. He was the first American, unattached to an embassy, to enter Pekin. After the war he continued to take great interest in military affairs, and was for two years major of the Tigers, a well-known Boston company of infantry. He was at one time a member of Williard C. Kinsley Post. Gen. Frazar died February 20, 1896, leaving a wife, Mrs. Mae D. Frazar, and two sons.

Frazar, Mrs. Mae Durell, was born in Calais, Me., but came to Somerville when very young with her father, Rev. George W. Durell. She was educated in our schools, and is an example of the value of our public school system for a good foundation in intellectual life. In 1872 she married Gen. Douglas Frazar, Mrs. Frazar carefully cultivated her taste for study, and acquired able command of her pen. Her interest in social and home life induced her to start an enterprise, which under her admirable executive ability won pronounced success. It was a periodical entitled "The Home Life," and she secured for it a circulation of 20,000 subscribers. In 1887 Gen. Frazar desired to visit Mexico with some intention of making a prolonged residence in that country. Mrs. Frazar accompanied him, surrendering "The Home Life" to other hands. She still, however, retained her hold on the pen, and con-

FREDERICK C. FULLER.

tributed interesting and instructive articles to the Boston papers; this she did for something over a year. On her return to Somerville her own experience in travel and her quick appreciation of a traveler's annoyances and necessities prompted her to undertake — what no other woman has done so continuously and successfully — a number of European tours; these tours were rendered delightful by her carefully arranged routes, and by her own personal oversight of those who patronized her enterprise. Mrs. Frazar has crossed the Atlantic eighteen times in furthering her tours. It might well be thought that such business cares would entirely engross one's energy, but, on the contrary, she made extensive notes on her travels, and has given lectures upon the cities and countries she has visited, replete with interesting information, careful descriptions and characteristic humor. Besides lecturing in many of the cities of the United States, she has written and published poems and sketches of travels, and has prepared, and has ready for the press, a unique guidebook of foreign lands, containing legends, historical facts and much general information, all of which have been gleaned and selected with care, and will prove of great value not only to the tourist, but to the home reader.

Her social life is as broad and intense as her literary and business life. She was one of the founders of the Heptorean Club, is an honorary member of the Daughters of Maine, and a member of the New England Women's Press Association. All these absorbing cares do not decrease her interest in others. She is attentive to the needs of those who deserve charity, and her gifts are wellnigh without stint. Altogether she is a remarkable woman. No woman has ever had the conduct of such large excursion parties. No woman can be more diligent in deed, in speech or with pen. Her knowledge of books is extensive. She has facile use of several languages besides her own, and it goes without saying that she has friends in all parts of the world.

Somerville is to be congratulated in having such a citizen, a woman who is at once an incentive to, and an example of, all that is most praiseworthy in true womanhood.

Fuller, Frederick C., son of John and Martha T. Fuller, was born in Rockland, Me., June 2, 1884. When six years of age he moved to Norridgewock, Me., where he remained until twenty years of age, being a farmer's boy. He then removed to Lewiston, Me., and was working in the Androscoggin Mills, when he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Battery Light Artillery. At the close of the war he went to Lowell and worked for the Boott corporation, where he stayed three years, and then went to Wilton, N. H., and learned the carpenter's trade, remaining four years, going thence to Nashua and afterwards to Boston. Mr. Fuller came to Somerville in 1870, and after serving as journeyman and foreman for several carpenters went into business in 1881 for himself, and he has erected a number of important buildings, and has remodeled the City Hall several times. In November, 1895, after being five years in the hardware business, he was appointed inspector of buildings and has proved himself most admirably fitted for the position, issuing over 600 permits last year, and revolutionizing the plumbing and building ordinances.

Mr. Fuller married Emma J. Law of Lowell, and two sons were born to them. Mrs. Fuller died recently. He is a member of Pentucket Lodge, A. F. and F. A., Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, Cœur de Lion Commandery, Orient Council, Paul Revere Lodge, Unity Council, and the Central Club. He lives at 41 Dartmouth street.

Fuller, Stephen W., the son of Stephen and Dorcas Fuller, was born in Charlestown, Mass., at "Craft's Corner," January 1, 1836. Commencing at the Primary School on Bow street, he afterwards attended the Training Field School under the late Stacy Baxter, and the Harvard and High Schools, leaving the latter in 1854, to earn a living in the lumber business at the Prison Point lumber yard. He remained at this place until 1858, when he went to Charlestown Neck on the Greenleaf Wharf. In 1860 he and Mr. John F. Ayer commenced business together as lumber dealers, and the firm continued until 1875, when Mr. Fuller took the

STEPHEN W. FULLER.

Residence of STEPHEN W. FULLER, 151 Walnut Street.

whole business, occupying the same office for thirty-six years. Finding that the old quarters were not large enough for his increasing trade, he removed to 482 Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, where he is now located and carrying on a very large lumber business, the railroad cars running into his yard direct from the mills of all parts of the country. In 1860 Mr. Fuller married Miss Lavina P. Turner of Lyme, N. H.; they have one daughter, who is married to Mr. Charles E. Prichard of this city. In 1860 Mr. Fuller removed to Somerville. In 1873 he served the city as a member of the Common Council, and in the following year was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and chairman of the Board of Health and the Highway Committee. At the expiration of his two years' city service he retired, and devoted himself entirely to his business. His residence is at 151 Walnut street, in the house which he erected for his own occupancy in 1861.

Fulton, Justin D., D. D., pastor of First Baptist Church, was born in Earlville, N. Y., March 1, 1828. His father, Rev. John J. Fulton, was descended from North of Ireland stock, and his mother, Clarissa Dewy Fulton, found a birthplace in Great Barrington, Mass., and was heir to many of the shining qualities of the Puritan element. In 1836 he removed with his parents to Brooklyn, Mich., and at the age of eleven united with the Baptist Church.

Ministers in Michigan, as a rule, were poor, and Mr. Fulton was not an exception. When eighteen years of age, the son, who up to this time had studied as best he could when not employed on the farm, hung up the harness one night, and on not taking it down next morning was asked the reason why. "Am going to college!" "How?" "Don't know, but I start this morning." At once he began preparations, and in the fall of 1847 entered the University of Michigan, and remained there three years, paying his way by working for his board during term-time and by selling books in vacation. At once he took a foremost position. In his Junior year he was elected president of the college literary society, an honor generally reserved for students of the Senior Class. In his fourth year he entered the University of Rochester, that he might take Hebrew and be ready to enter the Theological Seminary in advance. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1851, and entering the Theological Seminary, he remained through a part of the second year, when, urged by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., and William H. Wyckoff, LL. D., to take charge of a Bible Union paper in St. Louis, Mo., he went there in December, 1853. The paper sprang into a large circulation. In it he printed the "Roman Catholic Element in American History," which at once arrested attention and excited opposition. Its ringing words called attention to the man, and twenty-four men and women, meeting in Biddle Market Hall, having had their attention directed to him, invited him to preach for them.

It was to him a providential call. He was ordained in May, 1854, over the Tabernacle Baptist Church. He loved to preach, but the characteristics which made him a success as an editor interfered with his success as a minister. He was bold, radical and outspoken. The young editor had given himself to the ministry years before, providing God opened the way. Now that the door was opened, he entered it with avidity. The committee in charge of the paper objected to the arrangement. The editor replied, "I believe that I am called to preach the gospel. If editing your paper interferes with this duty, I can give up the paper, but I will not give up the ministry." He began to preach with great acceptance to the people, and with unalloyed pleasure for himself. In 1855 the church became so large and the paper so important that Rev. James Inglis, of Detroit, came and took the pastorate of the church, becoming assistant editor of the paper, while the editor of the paper remained associate pastor of the church. This was in April. In May at Palmyra, Mo., the stockholders of the paper met, and it was resolved "that it is not enough that the editor of the *Gospel Banner* be a gentleman and a Christian; he must believe that slavery is right *per se*

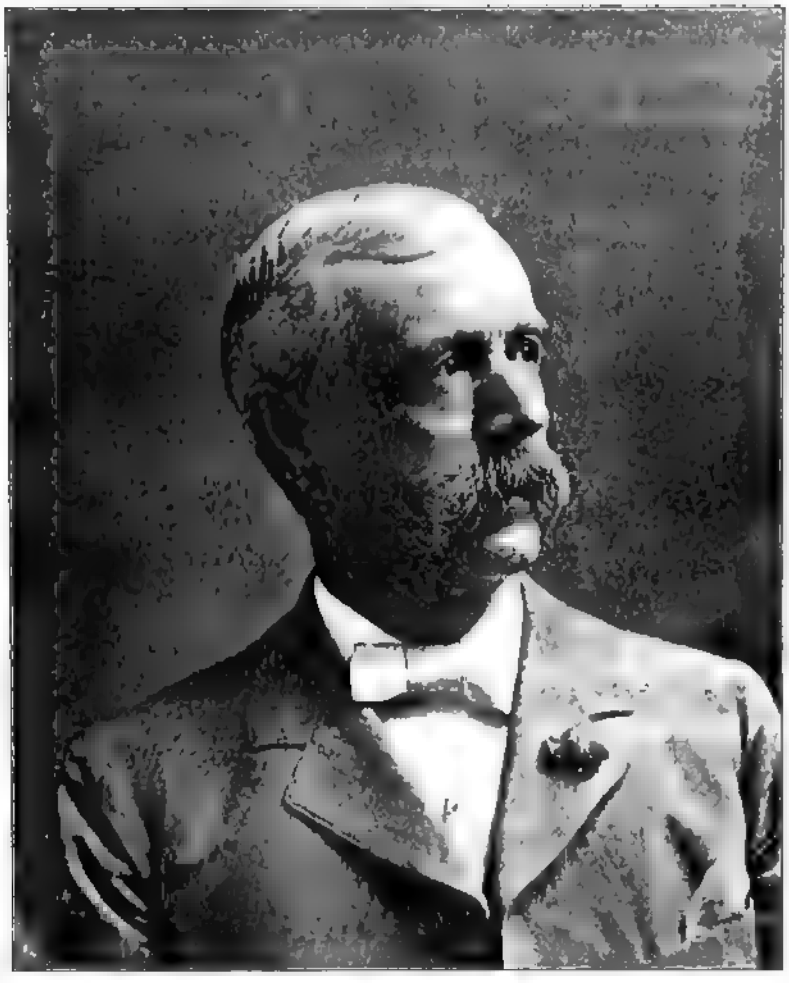
and defend it." One man, born in New Hampshire, voted for the resolution; no one voted against it, and the resignation of the editor was offered and accepted. The committee in charge of the paper lived in St. Louis. The editor-elect, in his first issue, made an attack upon the man who built up the paper; the committee saw it, stopped the press, confiscated all published, and never permitted an issue of the *Gospel Banner* under the new régime. Almost penniless, he turned his back on this city of his love, accepted the invitation of his brother, Dr. S. J. Fulton, then residing in Toledo, O., to make his house his home until he had prepared for the press "The Roman Catholic Element in American History," and while engaged in this work received an invitation to supply the pulpit in Sandusky, Ohio. The result was a call to the church and the securing of a helpmeet in the person of Miss Sarah E. Norcross, who for twenty-seven years was the companion of his life and the mother of his four children. In 1859, after a successful pastorate, he removed to Albany, N. Y., and became pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and spent the ensuing four years in a very successful ministry. In December, 1863, he was for the third time invited to the charge of the Tremont Temple Church. His success in Boston was immediate. He began with fifty members, and when he left it, ten years later, the membership had reached over a thousand and the income over $23,000. In 1873, he became pastor of the Hanson-place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1887, he resigned his pastorate in Brooklyn, and became the pioneer of the great A. P. A. movement.

Dr. Fulton is a prolific writer, a forcible lecturer, and a stirring preacher of the gospel. He has been greatly blessed in his ministry, and has won to himself a great company of friends, who are loyal as any man could wish. Among the more notable of his works are the following: "The Roman Catholic Element in American History," already mentioned; "Life of Timothy Gilbert, the Founder of the Tremont Temple" (Boston); "The True Woman," "The Way Out," "Show Your Colors," "Sam Hobart, the Railroad Engineer," "How to win Romanists," "Washington in the Lap of Rome," "Why Priests should Wed," "Spurgeon our Ally," etc., etc. A tract from his pen on the Sabbath has had a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. In all the great reforms of the day he takes an active interest. The above sketches of Dr. Fulton's life are from the pens of the Rev. Robert S. McArthur, D. D., of New York, Bishop Gilbert Haven, and others.

Furber, William H., was born in Boston, October 1, 1828, the son of Thomas and Sophia (Monroe) Furber, of that city. His education was obtained in the public schools. Mr. Furber came to Somerville during its existence as a town, and here exercised a large influence. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for 1872 and 1873, one of the trustees of the Public Library for 1873, 1874, 1875, and mayor in 1874 and 1875. He delivered the centennial address on the history of Somerville in 1876. Mr. Furber married Miss Joanna, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Boynton) Parker. They now reside in Newton.

Galpin, Mrs. Barbara. Among New England newspaper women Mrs. Barbara Galpin, of Somerville, enjoys the distinction of being one of the brightest and best equipped in the profession. She is best known to the majority of Somerville people, perhaps, as the editor of the woman's page of the "Somerville Journal," with which paper she has been connected for nearly a score of years, and as the originator of the Heptorean Club, and treasurer of that organization since its inception. But these are not the only, nor even the principal causes of her distinction. Through her long connection with the "Journal," beginning as compositor, and being promoted to proof-reader, bookkeeper, and now having the direct charge of all the details of the large and growing business of the "Somerville Journal" newspaper and job printing establishment, she has had a remarkably varied experience, and has gained an insight into active newspaper management such as is enjoyed by few women. Her woman's page in the "Journal" is easily one of the best and most readable published. In its columns she has done much for the social and home sides of life, and also in assisting local charities.

Residence of AIMÉ E. GIROUX, 67 Pearl Street.



JOSEPH J. GILES.

She has contributed frequently to other papers, and her brilliant letters of travel and graceful poems have been widely read; in short, she is a thorough, all-round newspaper woman, With all her excellent business ability Mrs. Galpin is eminently modest and womanly, and her social life is peculiarly brilliant and charming. One published volume has come from her pen, "In Foreign Lands," an entertaining description of travel in Europe. Besides her connection with other organizations, Mrs. Galpin has for several years been the efficient treasurer of the New England Woman's Press Association; she was also one of the founders of the "Daughters of Vermont," is an associate member of the "Daughters of New Hampshire," and is an active member of the American Authors' Guild, of New York City.

Giles, Joseph J., was born in Somerville near the site of the present Union square, in March, 1842, his birth being the first in the town after its incorporation. His early education was obtained in the Somerville schools, and it was completed in the old High School building which is now the City Hall. In April, 1861, after the opening of the rebellion, he went to the front with the Somerville Light Infantry, Co. I, 5th Regiment, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. In August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the Somerville Guard, Co. E, 39th Regiment, and was commissioned as its first lieutenant. He subsequently served eleven months as an aid-de-camp to Gen. Martindale, the military governor of Washington, D. C. In 1891 and 1892 he represented his district in the Legislature, serving on the committee on insurance, and administrative boards and commissions. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Union square since 1876, and is well and favorably known by the residents of Somerville, his business and social acquaintance being unusually wide and varied. His residence is at 34 Putnam street.

Gilman, Charles E., was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., January 1, 1809, son of Joseph and Lucy (Sawyer) Gilman. His father died when Charles was an infant, and his widowed mother was alone left to provide for him. Coming to Medford he received his education in the public schools, and was then apprenticed to learn the baker's trade; this was found uncongenial to his inclinations, and he received a position on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, in which he sold the first ticket from Boston to Lowell. He remained with the road several years, and then secured a position in the New England Bank of Boston, where he remained until Somerville became a city. Mr. Gilman was town clerk of Somerville during its entire existence as a town, and when it became a city he was elected city clerk, which position he retained until his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. C. Skilton, at Bedford, Mass., Feb. 22, 1888. On the fortieth anniversary of his service as town and city clerk he was tendered a banquet, Monday evening, January 2, 1882. On this occasion he was presented with a watch, chain and seal, the presentation speech being made by ex-Mayor Geo. A. Bruce. Mr. Gilman came to Somerville about 1838, purchasing a property of several acres and house on Walnut street. Here he resided for 45 years, his wife and son during that period passing away. In 1883, and until his death, he made his home in Somerville and Bedford with his son-in-law, George C. Skilton.

Giroux, Aimé E., son of Joseph and Cecilia Giroux, was born in the Province of Quebec, October 6, 1851. He was educated in the celebrated Jacques Cartier Normal School of Montreal, and in the Lancaster, Mass., High School. In 1881 he embarked in the wholesale milk business in Boston, handling at that time about forty cans; the business has steadily increased since that time, and he is now regarded as one of the largest and most reliable dealers in this vicinity, his daily sales amounting to about one thousand cans. Mr. Giroux came to Somerville in 1883, and resided on Columbus avenue two years; he then removed to Roxbury, and returned to Somerville in 1895. He married Miss Marguerite MacNally of Boston in 1885, and they have two children. They reside at 67 Pearl street.

Glines, Edward, son of Jacob T. and Sarah A. (Washburn) Glines, was born in Somerville, August 13, 1849. Graduating from the High School in 1869, he entered the fancy gro-

cery store of H. T. Parker & Co., of Charlestown, where he remained two or three months. He then undertook an express business on his own account between Winter Hill and Boston, carrying it on for two years. In 1872 he went into his father's establishment as a clerk, beginning practically at the bottom, and going through every department of the business, which was in tea, coffee and spices, until, finally, after buying an interest in the business, he succeeded to it when his father retired in 1880. Mr. Glines was married to Frances C., daughter of Ziba P. and Nancy L. (Henderson) Hanks, of Augusta, Me. They have no children. Mr. Glines has always felt an intense interest in politics, and has been prominent in many of the battles that have been fought in this city, and in state and national contests besides. He was a member of the Common Council in 1878, was re-elected in 1879 and made president of that body. In 1881 and 1882 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and did valuable service on important committees and in debate. In 1884 he was elected a member of the State Central Committee, and served for two years both on the executive and finance committees.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Glines was nominated for the Senate, and was elected by a large majority; he served on some of the most important committees, and did important work; he was re-elected to the Senate in 1887, and was chairman of the railroad committee and of the committee on Federal relations, etc. Since his retirement from the Senate in 1888, Mr. Glines has not taken a public part in politics, but he has not lost his interest in public affairs. He has always been connected with all enterprises to benefit the community, and foremost in charitable works. He was interested in the formation of the Central Club, of which he was president in 1894–95; was a member of the Webcowit Club, is a life member of the Somerville Improvement Society, and is now a member of the Winter Hill Club of this city, and the Central, Middlesex, New England and Taylor Clubs of Boston. He has held offices in the Somerville Volunteer Fire Department, in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, and is a Knight Templar. In addition to his other services to the city he was one term an overseer of the poor, and as president of the Common Council was *ex officio* a member of the School Committee in 1879. He was elected a delegate to the Minneapolis Republican Convention, was a presidential elector in 1892, and was a candidate for Congress in that year.

Glines, Jacob T., son of Jacob and Jane Glines, was born in Moultonborough, N. H., July 20, 1817; he removed to Charlestown when a young man, and married, in 1840, Miss Sarah Washburn, of Kennebunk, Me. Mr. Glines was always identified with the prosperity of Somerville as a town and city; he was a member of the last Board of Selectmen; was chairman of the first Board of Aldermen, and member of the City Government for a number of years subsequently; he represented Somerville two years in the lower house of the General Court; early in life he carried on an extensive brick business, and for many years was a prominent coffee merchant in Boston; he was a charter member of Bunker Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown; he died August 3, 1882. In recognition of his services to the city the Jacob T. Glines School was named in 1891.

Gookin, Abijah B., son of Thomas Thwing and Mary (Brown) Gookin, was born at Watertown, Mass., September 7, 1825. He attended the schools of Watertown until he was fifteen years of age, and when nineteen he entered the High School of Fitchburg. He embarked in the provision business October 1, 1847, and has since continued in the same line and in the original location at 370 Commercial street, Boston. He moved to Somerville in 1873, and still resides in the house that he purchased at that time. Mr. Gookin has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah F. Monroe of Cambridgeport, and his second Miss Louisa M. Loring of Boston. He has served the city one year in the Common Council and two years in the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Boston. He is also a member of the St. John's Lodge, F. A. A. M. Mr. Gookin is a deacon in the Union-square Baptist Church, and has been very earnest in his efforts to promote its welfare. His residence is at 15 Grand View avenue.

EDWARD GLINES.

Residence of HON. EDWARD GLINES, 129 Highland Ave.

Gordon, Emma J., was born in Boston, but her early childhood was passed in Lynn, where her people still reside. She was educated in the public schools of that city, and attended the Salem Normal School with the intention of becoming a teacher in the public schools. Her inclinations, however, led her to choose another profession for her life's work, and in 1884 she entered the Training School for Nurses at the City Hospital, Boston. She applied herself with great zeal, graduated in two years, and for six months after was the head nurse of one of the wards. She then took up the work of a district nurse, and among the poor of the "North End" of Boston gained much valuable knowledge. Later she was a private nurse, filling the important position in very many critical cases where unremitting attentions were absolutely necessary to ensure the patient's recovery. For two and a half years, just previous to being called to take charge of the Somerville Hospital, she was matron of the Sunny Bank Home for Convalescents in Watertown. When the Somerville Hospital was established in 1893, Miss Gordon was selected as one eminently qualified to fill the important position of matron, and the confidence that was felt in her ability to fill that post has been fully confirmed by her three years' service; in fact, much of the success that has attended the institution has been due to her able management. Increased responsibilities that have come upon her with the gradual increase of the number of inmates, and the corresponding increase in the expenditures and in the enlarged corps of nurses, have been met with firmness and rare good judgment, and the fidelity to the interests of the hospital that she has at all times displayed, have been acknowledged by every one. Miss Gordon is often invited to deliver lectures on hospital work, but is compelled to decline them on account of the pressure of her duties in our city institutions; at home, however, she has given on several occasions informal talks before societies whose sympathies are enlisted in the hospital's behalf, and her words of advice and instruction have been of great value to the cause in which she is so intensely interested.

Gould, Aaron H., son of John Gould, was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, January 15, 1865. He attended the public school of the town and learned the carpenter's trade. About 1884 he was persuaded by his uncle, of Ellsworth, Me., to locate there, and in charge of a force of fifty men he rebuilt for him the Hancock House. Later he planned and built a costly residence for H. B. Mason, mayor of the city, and other important buildings for many well-known citizens; the Swiss Shallia, Manor Inn, and many beautiful residences at Sullivan, Me., the growing summer resort managed by a company of which the late ex-Governor A. H. Rice of Massachusetts was president. Passing about four years in the then booming sections of the South, Mr. Gould had many contracts for the erection of manufacturing-buildings, residences, etc., in Atlanta, Chattanooga, Fort Payne, Pell City, and other places — one an important business-block for Hon. John Maxwell of Winchester, Mass., another a savings-bank building for Col. J. W. Spaulding of Boston.

Since his return from the South he has planned the Drouet Apartment Hotel, the H. W. P. Colson Apartment Hotel, City Stables and Central Fire Station, all in Somerville; the Ward 5 Engine-house and Ward 1 Schoolhouse, Cambridge, the latter costing $40,000. Plans for the addition made this year to the Glines schoolhouse, Somerville, were prepared by him, also for a new engine-house in Dedham, Mass. His work has been of such a character as necessarily to come under the observation of such men as ex-Mayor Hodgkins, Wm. H. Gray, superintendent of buildings, Cambridge, Hon. E. P. Cook, Portland, Me., Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Ellsworth, Me., and others equally well known. Mr. Gould is a man who by careful attention to what he has undertaken has been able to accomplish results that speak more forcibly than words of his abilities in his chosen vocation. His Boston office is at 42 Court street, and his studio is at his residence, corner of Columbus and Stone avenues, Somerville.

Gray, Rev. Andrew, A.M., D.D., was born at Sussex, N. B. After the usual course

Residence of AARON H. GOULD, Columbus and Stone Avenues.

Residence of CHARLES A. GRIMMONS, 72 Thurston Street.

JAAZANIAH GROSS.

of study in the schools at home, he became a scholar in the St. John Model School, and later pursued his studies at Sackville, N. B., at Windsor, N. S., and at the Boston School of Languages. He was ordained both deacon and priest by the Right Reverend Dr. Binney, late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and spent the first three years of his ministry at Liverpool, N. S., as curate to the late Rev. Dr. Nichols. He then accepted a unanimous election to the rectorship of the adjoining parish of Port Medway, where he remained for five years.

His first charge in this diocese was the Episcopal City Mission of Boston, of which he was head from 1876 to 1879, and in which he was the successor of the late Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells of blessed memory. The Mission had suffered much by the "Great Fire" of 1872, both by the destruction of St. Stephen's Church and Mission House, and by the breaking up and disorganization of its work. During Mr. Gray's incumbency the work was reorganized, a house for a headquarters was purchased, and Grace Church, South Boston, was built.

In 1880 he accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, which he held for seven years. Here, too, he did an excellent work. The church building was repaired and improved at a considerable expense, and many articles of furniture, etc., including a church bell, were provided.

After resigning St. Luke's, Dr. Gray traveled extensively abroad, and gathered materials for a forthcoming work on "The Origin and Early History of Christianity in Britain." After his return from Europe he gave much attention to literary work, lectures, etc., and doing ministerial duty on Sundays. During this time he took charge of "Christ (Episcopal) Mission," Wellesley, then in the feebleness of its infancy. For eighteen months it continued under his care, during which time it developed into the present St. Andrew's Parish.

He is the author of a number of pamphlets and of one or two bound volumes, all of them on subjects connected with his profession. Some of these have reached a second or third edition. He has also been a frequent contributor to both religious and secular papers. St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., conferred the degree of "D. D." upon him *Honoris Causa* in 1894, in recognition of his literary labors and of the service he had thereby rendered to the church. In December, 1895, he was elected to the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, in succession to the late Father Durell. He accepted the election, and at once entered on his work with earnestness and zeal.

Grimmons, Charles A., son of Charles and Cordelia (Covell) Grimmons, was born in Middleton, Conn., January 19, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, graduating from the English High School in the class of 1876. He began his business life as bookkeeper for Pitkin Bros., and after fifteen years' service he succeeded them with Edward F. Grimmons and William T. Hight, under the firm name of The Boston Furniture Supply Co., of which Charles A. is the senior partner. They do an extensive business as importers, manufacturers and jobbers in hardware and supplies for the cabinet, drapery and upholstery trades at 102 Union street, Boston, their trade extending throughout this country and Canada. Mr. Grimmons was married June 1, 1887, to Katie M. Aldrich, and they have one son; they reside at 72 Thurston street. Mr. Grimmons is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the Central Club of Somerville, and of the 999th Artillery Association of Charlestown.

Gross, Jaazaniah, son of Isaac S. and Betsy Gross, was born at Truro, Mass., April 8, 1824. He removed in 1840 to Boston, and went to work in the provision store of George Carlisle, 241 North street, with whom he remained a year, and then went to work for a Mr. Humphrey in Quincy Market. When nineteen he went into the boot and shoe business for himself, and started with the meagre sum of $150, which he borrowed of his father. Some idea of his persistency and perseverance can be formed by the statement that the youth did a business the first year amounting to $14,000, and in the thirteen years he was alone he saved $45,000. He then took in two Blanchard brothers, but the concern was dissolved in two years to protect Mr. Gross' interests. He then went to work in his father's provision

EMMA PRICHARD HADLEY.

stall in Quincy Market, and when his father died, in 1873, he assumed charge of the business, which he continued until 1895, when he sold out and retired.

In 1850 Mr. Gross married Harriet Augusta, daughter of Foster Clark of Walpole, N. H., and about three years later he built the house at the corner of Perkins and Mt. Vernon streets. They had three daughters: Mary, who married Charles B. Stockwell of Port Huron, Mich.; Laura C., now Mrs. C. M. Shove of Fall River; and Harriet Augusta, who resides at the old homestead. Mrs. Gross died in 1874.

Mr. Gross is a member of the Masons, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, and Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Guild, Charles H., was born at Roxbury, June 11, 1825, the son of Chester and Harriet (Fiske) Guild. He received his education in the public schools of Roxbury, supplemented by a course at Chauncey Hall School in Boston. He followed the occupation of his father, having obtained a thorough practical knowledge of the leather business. In this he continued many years. He became a resident of Somerville soon after its incorporation as a separate municipality, and served the town in various public capacities, having been a member of the Board of Selectmen and School Committee, president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and he was three times elected to the Legislature. He held other positions of trust and responsibility. In all public, religious, educational and patriotic movements he was a zealous worker and supporter. Mr. Guild married, November 21, 1848, Margaret Jane, daughter of William and Abigail (Eaton) Fox of Woburn. For the past nine years he resided at Newton Highlands. His death occurred November 17, 1896.

Guild, Chester, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Hart) Guild, was born in Walpole, April 9, 1791. When fourteen years of age he went to Roxbury and entered his brother's leather manufactory, and in 1812 went into business on his own account. He married Harriet Fiske of Boston, June 13, 1822. In 1845 he purchased a large tannery in Charlestown, and shortly afterward removed to Somerville. Mr. Guild was a member of the Board of Selectmen of Somerville, and had represented the town in the General Court. He was a charter member of Washington Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Roxbury, and of John Abbot Lodge, of Somerville. He died March 7, 1869.

Hadley, Emma Prichard. Somerville is proud of the part that woman has had in making history for the growing city. Much of its success, even from the setting off from Charlestown, when the wives and daughters and sisters urged independence, has come from woman's influence. Other pens have exalted her in the various avenues in which she has labored and won, but outside of the ordinary praise which should be accorded there is still another scope to be alluded to, and which is finely represented by the lady whose name heads this sketch.

Mrs. Hadley is the daughter of John P. and Elizabeth A. Prichard, whose ancestor helped make a teapot of Boston Harbor. She was born in Charlestown, but moved to Somerville when a year old, and received her education in its schools, graduating at the High School in 1875. Immediately thereafter she taught as a substitute here, and in 1879 was married to Walter M. Hadley, son of George W. Hadley, one of the original settlers of the town. As early as four years of age she showed marked signs of ability in elocution, and it can be said of her that she is the first public lady reader in Somerville. From that time until the present she has taken high rank among the readers of the State, and is one of the most versatile artists on the public platform. Thousands have heard her only to praise her, and she has the fullest commendation of the ablest judges and literary personages in our city and elsewhere.

In 1895 she was the lady judge with four eminent gentlemen at the Goddard prize reading at Tufts College. In charitable and philanthropic work Mrs. Hadley has been most generous, as many churches, the hospital, and organizations can well attest. Her annual recitals are occasions looked forward to with great interest, and are signally successful.

JOHN HAIGH.

Mrs. Hadley's pen is not an idle one, and many papers on various subjects have come from her pen and brain. Of this line of work she is also very fond. She finds time from that devoted to her many pupils to give society the benefit and pleasure of her association, and her name is enrolled as a member of the Somerville Shakespeare Society, the Heptorean and Hillside Clubs. She is a highly esteemed member of the First Universalist Church.

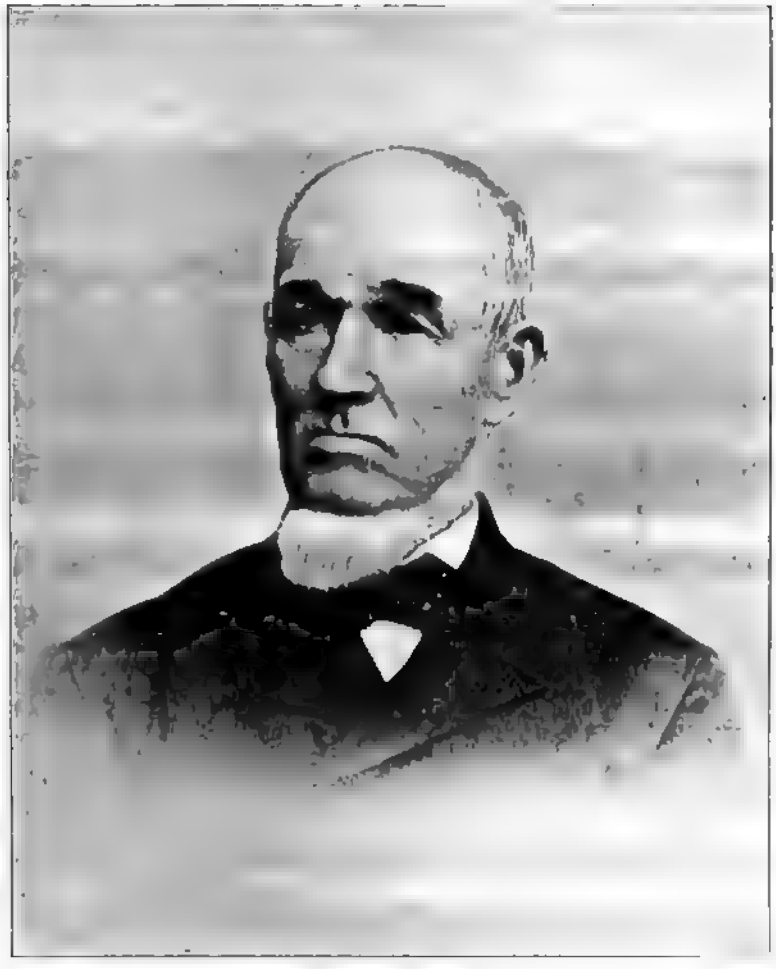
Eleven years ago Mr. and Mrs. Hadley moved into their new and cozy-like home at the corner of Hathon and Arlington streets, where they now reside.

Hadley, George W., son of Benjamin and Martha (Ireland) Hadley, was born in Charlestown (now Somerville) in 1826, and was engaged in the wood and coal business on Charlestown Neck for twenty years. He was on the Board of Selectmen of the town of Somerville for four years during the war, and after the town was incorporated as a city he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Hadley served fifteen years as principal assessor.

He married Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Hugh Tannant Moore, in 1852. They have one son, Walter M. Hadley, who succeeded his father in the coal business.

Hadley, S. Henry, was born in Boston, November 22, 1844, the son of Samuel D. and Mary (Oliver) Hadley, of that city. His education was obtained at the Lyman and Chapman Schools, Boston, and the Prescott and High Schools of Somerville, where he moved in 1853. He graduated from the High School in 1862 with the first class that received diplomas. There were six in the class. Mr. Hadley was instructed in music by his father, who enjoyed an eminent reputation; and in his fifteenth year was organist at a Medford church. For eleven years he was organist at the Winthrop Church, Charlestown, and has served in the same capacity in several of the larger churches of Somerville. He has held many positions as conductor of musical societies, — notably at the Peace Jubilee in 1870, and has otherwise been connected with musical organizations. In 1868 he became teacher of music in the Somerville High School, and soon after in the grammar schools, which position he still retains. He has taught music in the public schools of Everett, Reading, Weston, for eight years in Medford, and for eleven years in Watertown. His success as a teacher is shown by the remarkable progress made in singing in the Somerville schools during the last quarter of a century. He has a practical knowledge of all the musical instruments, having played more or less upon nearly all of them. He has had charge of the Memorial-day music in Somerville for the past twenty years, and thus in another way his success and ability as a teacher and conductor has been demonstrated. Mr. Hadley married, October 28, 1869, Miss Martha T. Conant, daughter of Ezra D. and Betsey (Skeele) Conant, of Somerville. They reside at 46 Pearl street, and have two sons, Henry K. Hadley and Arthur D. Hadley. Both of the sons are talented musicians, the former, though only twenty-one years of age, having the peculiar gift of his father, of composing and arranging music for the orchestra.

Haigh, John, son of George and Hannah (Parkinson) Haigh, was born in Dukinfield, Cheshire, England, December 31, 1832. His education was obtained in that town, and when he was seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of calico printer, which trade was the foundation of his success. He came to America in 1855, and early in 1856 became engaged with the Pacific Mills at Lawrence. After eighteen years of service with that firm he severed his connection with it, and took charge of the printing department of the Middlesex Bleachery and Dye Works, of which he subsequently became half owner. April 12, 1859, Mr. Haigh was married in Perkins, Me., to Lucy Jane, daughter of Captain Redford D. and Jane Bowker Tallman. He was always associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ever liberal in church contributions. He was an enthusiastic member and worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in Lawrence in 1859. He has held nearly every position in the order. In the Grand Chapter he passed through the office of district deputy, grand high priest, and deputy grand high priest. For several years he was



GEORGE W. HADLEY.

illustrious grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. In 1883 he was elected grand conductor of the General Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of the United States, for three years. He was also past most puissant sovereign grand commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He had a private library which was, perhaps, the richest in choice Masonic literature of any in New England, and he acquired no small fame as a collector, his cabinets containing many rare coins, medals and articles of vertu of all sorts that are characteristic of the intelligent study of the collector. He was intensely interested in historical research, and was a member of the Massachusetts Society, the Society of Odd Volumes, and other organizations devoted to such matters. Mr. Haigh was respected and beloved by all the residents of Somerville, and his death, which occurred August 20, 1896, was regarded as a public bereavement.

Hall, William Franklin, though a native of Charlestown, has resided in Somerville for a score of years. He was chosen a member of the Mystic Water Board of Somerville for a term of three years, from January 1, 1894. His business is that of professional accountant, in which he has become widely known.

Hanscom, Dr. Sanford, son of James and Mary (Frost) Hanscom, was born in Albion, Me., January 28, 1841. He was prepared for college at the Waterville (Me.) Classical Institute, and entered Colby University in 1863, but left college in his sophomore year to enter the Union Army. His Alma Mater, however, in 1885 conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He was first lieutenant of the Eighth Unassigned Company of Maine Volunteers, which, when ready for service, was assigned to the Eleventh Maine Infantry, then in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James. Soon after this assignment he was commissioned adjutant of the regiment. It was in active service around Richmond and Petersburg in the spring of 1865, until the surrender of those cities. Its last engagement was at Appomattox Court-house the morning of the day of General Lee's surrender. In 1868 Dr. Hanscom was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and in the spring of 1869 commenced practice in Somerville, where he has since resided. He is now serving his fifteenth year on the Somerville School Board, and has served six years as trustee of the Public Library. For a period of twelve years he has been State Medical Examiner for the Royal Arcanum in Massachusetts, which position he resigned in July, 1896, to accept the office of Medical Examiner-in-Chief of the same order. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M. He was married, October 26, 1874, to Miss Beulah A. Hill, daughter of Cyrus and Cynthia (Moure) Hill; they have one daughter, Aline Louisa Hanscom. The new schoolhouse on the corner of Webster and Rush streets was in 1896 named the Hanscom School, in recognition of his valuable services on the School Board.

Hartshorn, Edward, M. D., son of Rev. Levi and Hannah (Elliott) Hartshorn, was born in Gloucester, Mass., June 28, 1817. He "read medicine" after the custom of the times, with Dr. Rendall Davis of Reading and Dr. M. Spaulding of South Reading, attended lectures at the Dartmouth Medical Department, but graduated after a full course at the Harvard Medical School in 1840, locating in practice in Berlin, Mass., the same year. In 1841, May 13, he married Lucy Elizabeth Howe, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Howe of Berlin. Their only children have been Edward Howe and William Henry, the former dying ten years ago. After several years of successful practice his health demanded a change, and he commenced the manufacture of medicines and cooking extracts, which are now in general use, in about sixty different varieties. He took his sons into copartnership as they reached their majority. He removed his business to Boston about thirty years ago, taking up his home at 87 Munroe street, in Somerville, where he has since resided with his surviving son and family.

EDWARD HARTSHORN, M. D.

Residence of HORACE E. HALL, 25 Highland Ave.

FRANK S. HARTSHORN.

In 1878 he became interested in the United Order of the Golden Cross, and relinquished his business to his sons (now carried on by W. H. Hartshorn), and devoted much energy and time to its interest. In this order he has been honored with the highest official rank, having been Grand Commander of this State, a representative to and a permanent member of the supreme body, and is accredited with great success. In 1880 he established the "Golden Cross Journal," and he still edits and manages this influential paper of extensive circulation. In church matters he has been very active, having been superintendent of the Sabbath School in Berlin several years, and also of the Prospect Hill Sunday-school, in connection with the church of the same name, which he was largely instrumental in forming. He was one of the first deacons of the Day-street Congregational Church, and has held that office in the Prospect Hill Church from its origin. His faithful wife, to whom he attributes largely his success in life, celebrated with him recently the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Hartshorn, Frank S., son of Francis G. and Aroline A. (Saunders) Hartshorn, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 13, 1846. His father moving to Somerville with his family in 1852, Mr. Hartshorn received his education in the schools of that city, and was graduated from the Somerville High School in the first class to receive diplomas in 1862. He was for several years in mercantile life, and later in the dramatic profession. For fifteen years he has been connected with prominent hotels, having been for nine years in the Old Tremont House, Boston. He was for three consecutive years W. M. of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Somerville, and is a member of a council of the Home Circle. Mr. Hartshorn married Ellen L., daughter of Cyrus F. Crosby of Somerville, and their children are Horace C., of New Orleans and Florence S. Hartshorn. He has resided in Somerville for forty-four years, excepting a short time in Watertown, and in Memphis. His present residence is at 96 Glen street.

Haven, Mrs. Clara P., who for three years has been president of the Daughters of Maine Club, was born at West Gardiner, Me., and taught for some six years in different sections of the State, filling with distinguished success positions in all grades in the schools. Her marriage with Mr. George D. Haven brought her to this city, where she has exerted a wide and powerful influence in her church and social life. An active member of the First Universalist Church, Mrs. Haven has devoted herself to the Sunday-school and to all matters pertaining to the parish, in all this, neglecting no portion of her home or social duty. Under her direction the Daughters of Maine have made a splendid showing, and are gaining in influence every day. Mrs. Haven possesses unbounded faith in women to accomplish grand results from earnest effort, and this faith has been justified by good works. Mrs. Haven has a most winning personality, is eminently practical, thoroughly in touch with the progressive spirit that animates this period, and is an ideal home-maker. Looking forward always to higher perfection in the club work, maintaining the highest standard possible, bringing enthusiasm and refined tastes into all she has undertaken, the club members have only been satisfied with the best results. Mrs. Haven is a member of the Heptorean Club, doing her full share in the work of that notable organization, and her full and busy and useful life is an example of what wide influence may be felt from one active and refined personality.

Hayden, Joseph Orlin, treasurer of Middlesex County, was born in Blandford, Mass., July 8, 1847, the youngest son of Elizur B. and Lucinda (Simmons) Hayden. His father was a well-known schoolmaster for many years, and later in life became a prosperous farmer. In early life Mr. Hayden attended the district school in Blandford, and from there went to the Granville Academy and the High School in Chicopee. At the age of seventeen he went West, and became a clerk in a law, real estate, and insurance establishment in Minneapolis. At the end of two years he bought an interest in a newspaper in that city, and soon after be-

came the manager. Mr. Hayden came to Somerville in 1868, and entered the establishment of Emerson Leland & Co., of Arch street, as bookkeeper; after one year's service with the firm he resigned to become the treasurer and office manager of the Boston Daily and Sunday "Times." In 1876 Mr. Hayden severed his connection with this paper to assume control of the Somerville "Journal," and for the past twenty years it has been under his personal guidance. Of late years but little of his time has been devoted to his newspaper, for in 1886 he was unanimously elected treasurer of Middlesex County, which office he has held ever since. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Somerville Mystic Water Board, and served as its president until he resigned, in 1890. During his term of office the much-needed high-water service was put in operation. Mr. Hayden is the president of the Somerville National Bank, a trustee of the Somerville Savings Bank, and also a trustee of the Somerville Hospital Association. In newspaper circles his wise judgment and conservative methods are always in demand. He is now the president of the Suburban Press Association, which has a membership of nearly two hundred publishers and editors of the leading New England papers, and is also treasurer of the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association. Mr. Hayden is a member of John Abbot Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and of Orient Council. As a county treasurer he is considered one of the best in the State, his system of bookkeeping and sets of books having been copied by other county officials and approved by experts; as a newspaper manager he has few equals, and as a conservative, careful business-man he stands in the front rank. In all the progressive, beneficial movements of the city Mr. Hayden has always taken a leading part, both personally and with the great power of his paper.

In 1870 Mr. Hayden was married to Mary Elizabeth Pond of Somerville. They reside at 42 Spring street.

Hayes, John S. Mr. Hayes has been a living force in Somerville. He came to this city to assume the duties of principal of the Forster Grammar School, and held that position from 1878–93, a period of fifteen years. In that half a generation of years how many children and youths have had the imprint of his personality! As a teacher he was devoted to his profession, and held in honorable esteem by his associates. He has been president of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association; has read two admirable papers before its conventions, and also before other teachers' conventions. He was founder of the very popular Hillside Club, now sixteen years old, and its second president, and has served two terms as president since then. Nearly every year he has read a paper before the club; and furnished to the local press, and read before historical societies, e. g. in Dedham, Harvard, etc., essays and lectures of local and general value. Some of these have been: "Myths of the Revolution"; "Address on Laying the Corner-stone of the Winter Hill Congregational Church"; "Address at the Twentieth Anniversary of Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar"; A History of That Commandery; "A History of the Public Library"; "Annual Reports of the Library," which have been of such merit that they have been called for in all parts of the country.

At the time of the semi-centennial celebration he took an active part from the first: served on important committees; was chairman of the Historical Committee; and on the day of the parade acted as commander of the Sixth Division. It was fitting he should have the last position, since he came of military parentage. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father a soldier of the War of 1812. His active interest in all public affairs has been noticeable. He has been president of the Somerville Improvement Society. He was a member of the committee that marked the historic spots of Somerville. He is at present a member of the City Charter Commission. It may be said, in this connection, that he has written and published many able articles on the ancient and contemporary history of the city. In attending to matters of outside interest he has never neglected those which

seem to pertain more immediately to his own literary associations. He has a large private library of carefully selected books which have a marked value in wellnigh every department of literature. Occupying as he now does, and has for three years, the responsible position of librarian of the Public Library, he has been able to supplement its resources quite frequently by drawing upon those of his own library.

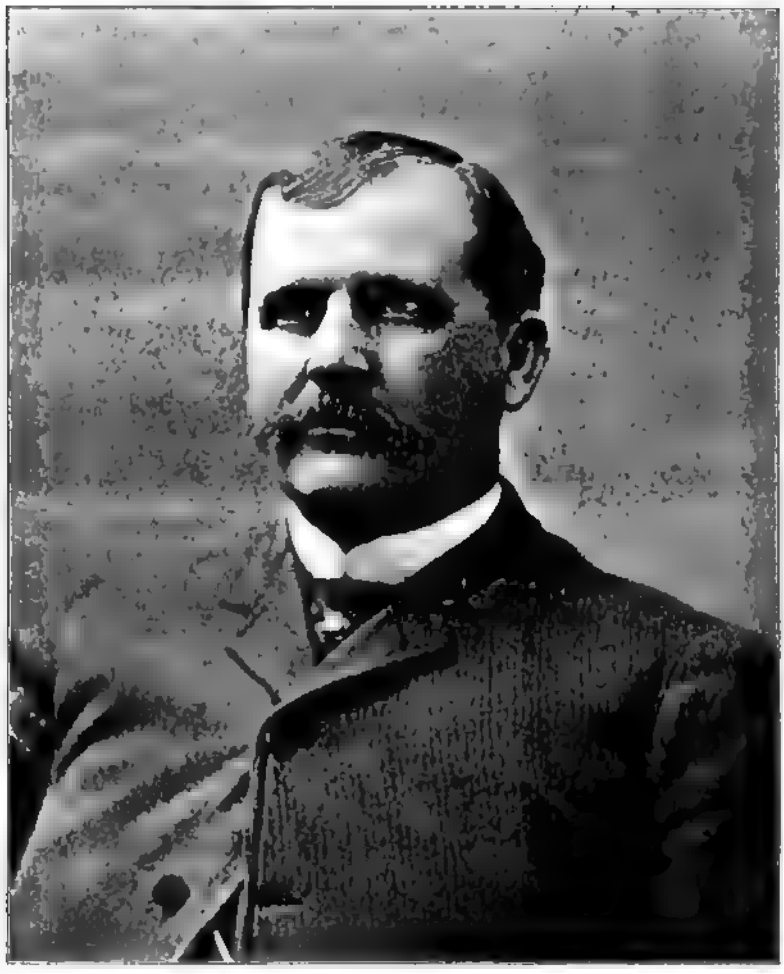
Besides the Hillside Club, he is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Massachusetts Library Club, and of the American Library Association. His interest in Masonry has been prominent. He is a charter member of Soley Lodge, Past High Priest in Somerville R. A. Chapter, was active in founding, and is a charter member of Orient Council R. and S. Masters, and was its first Thrice Illustrious Master; is Prelate of Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, and a member of the Massachusetts Consistory. He has also been for years affiliated with the Royal Arcanum. He has been Regent of Excelsior Council, has served on important committees of the Grand Council, was for seven years on its Finance Committee, and has been six years Grand Treasurer, and holds that office to-day. These are skeleton facts, but a clean, vigorous, and helpful life has been built in and around them. Life is more than what it feeds on; more than what it does. Better than seeing, is vision; better than what a man accomplishes is the man himself.

Hazeltine, Channing, was born in Strafford, Vt., October 9, 1844, of old New England pre-revolutionary stock. After acquiring such education as the schools of his native village afforded, he entered his father's tannery to learn the tanner's and currier's trades. At the age of 22 he went to Plainfield, Vt., where, having married, he embarked in the tanning business. At the age of 24 years he represented his adopted town in the Vermont Legislature, soon after adding two more tanneries to his business; he also became largely engaged in lumbering, farming, brickmaking and building. In 1881 he came to Somerville, and soon after entered the real estate business on Devonshire street. He still retains his residence in Somerville.

Henderson, Franklin, was born in Newbury, Vt., August 27, 1818. In 1839, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Somerville — then a part of Charlestown — and engaged as a farmer with Mr. Samuel T. Frost, who lived on Milk Row, now Somerville avenue. In 1844–1848, he served the town as Superintendent of Streets, after which for sixteen years he was in the employ of the Lowell Railroad as track-layer. During the war he returned to the city service on the streets, and remained twelve years in that employment, and subsequently engaged in the milk business in which he still continues to be interested. In 1849 Mr. Henderson married Caroline E. Tufts, of Somerville, and in the same year built his present residence on Central street. He has one daughter, Mrs. E. B. Vreeland.

Herbert, John, is the son of an old and prominent New Hampshire lawyer. He was born at Wentworth, N. H., November 2, 1849, but most of his boyhood was spent at Rumney, N. H. At the early age of twelve years his parents moved to Boston. He graduated at the head of his class from both the Mayhew Grammar School and the English High School, and shortly afterwards entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated with honor in 1871. After his graduation he was elected principal of Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., which position he held for several years. He then resigned, and studied law with his father in Rumney, and was admitted to the Bar in New Hampshire in 1875. In 1878 he started upon a foreign trip, and spent a year in travel through Europe and the East. Soon after his return he came to Somerville, and began the practice of law in Boston. Mr. Herbert is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is President of the Appleton Academy Association, — which has in its membership persons from nearly every city in the Union, including many of note, — President of the Somerville Congregational Union, ex-President of the Mystic Valley Club, ex-President of the Congregational Sunday-school Union, ex-Vice-President of

New Residences on Highland Ave., near Somerville Highlands Station, erected by C. Hazeltine.



SOLOMON S. HIGGINS.

COL. HERBERT E. HILL.

the Appalachian Mountain Club, and a prominent member of the Congregational Club. He took an active part in the organization of the Municipal League of Somerville, and was elected its first President. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, and of De Molay Commandery. He was one of the original founders of the "Somerville Citizen," and is now President of the Somerville Citizen Company. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Press Association. Mr. Herbert has a large and lucrative practice; and he gives extensively of his time, strength and means to many good causes.

Higgins, Solomon S., was born June 4, 1845, the son of Solomon and Olive Sparrow Higgins. He went on sea-voyages early in life, and subsequently went into the provision business in Boston, where he has been engaged over twenty-five years. He came to Somerville, and finally purchased the George O. Brastow mansion on Spring Hill. He is one of the largest real estate dealers in Somerville, a great part of which property he has extensively developed. He was a member of the Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and is an earnest worker in the Republican Ward and City Committee. Mr. Higgins takes a great deal of interest in the G. A. R., and is a member of W. C. Kinsley Post 139, and has served on the staffs of Gen. Weisart and Capt. J. G. B. Adams, commanders of the National Department. He married, for his first wife, Julia L. Nickerson of Harwich, Mass., who died in 1875, and by whom he had four children, a son surviving and being in business with his father. In 1878 Mr. Higgins married Abbie E. Lakin. He is a member of the Red Men, Sons of the Revolution, Central and Whitney Clubs. He had a great-grandfather who had four commissions in the revolutionary period. At the celebration of the semi-centennial in 1892 Mr. Higgins was inspector-general on the staff of General Wentworth. His voice is often heard in Memorial Day orations.

Hill, Col. Herbert E. Prominent among the veterans of the war who took a great deal of interest in Somerville affairs was Col. Herbert E. Hill. He was the son of Enos and Sarah (Randall) Hill, and was born in Boston, December 18, 1845. His father removed to Vermont, and the son received his education in the grammar and high schools of that State. Fired by patriotism inherited from his ancestry, he enlisted, at the age of eighteen, in the Eighth Vermont Volunteers, serving in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged until and through the renowned campaign of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He was then assigned to duty in Washington, and had a part in the search for the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

A most honorable record for meritorious conduct caused him to be promoted, and at the close of the war he went to Boston, and four years after removed to Somerville. Governor Rice commissioned him captain and senior aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Hobart Moore, and subsequently Gov. Talbot made him an assistant adjutant-general on his staff, with the rank of colonel. Col. Hill was successor to Col. King as commander of Willard C. Kinsley Post 139, and for four years thereafter was a department officer G. A. R., serving in the council of administration as vice-commander of the department, and subsequently vice-commander in chief of the National Department. Col. Hill was for many years connected with the firm of Hill and Cutler, doing a large business in the North and South. One of the important traits in the character of Col. Hill was his love for historic spots, and through his efforts the memorial battery on Central Hill marks revolutionary ground. The marble shaft on the Winchester, Va., battlefield, and monument on the battle-ground of Cedar Creek stand as tributes of his generosity, devotion and good feeling. The Vermont Legislature, on November 2, 1866, adopted resolutions thanking him for his noble work in marking sacred spots. As a historian Col. Hill was also able and accurate, many articles being left behind him to attest to his knowledge of the scenes he so finely portrayed.

In 1880, in the middle of what may be called his political career, he was chosen as messenger to bear the electoral vote of Massachusetts to Washington for Garfield and

Arthur. He represented Somerville at the centennial celebration at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1875. He also held other places of prominence, and for three years was secretary of the famous Middlesex Club. Col. Hill served the city as a member of the Water Board, and was also one of the overseers of the poor, and one of the board of managers of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston. He was for a long time a deacon in the East Somerville Baptist Church, in which he took great interest. He was a member of Soley Lodge and other fraternal organizations.

Col. Hill was married to Emma O., daughter of Richard and Sarah J. (Wheelwright) Rich. One son, Herbert Pierce Hill, was born to them, and is now engaged in mercantile business in Boston. Col. Hill died at his home in Somerville, April 8, 1892, after a long and suffering illness. Soon after his decease his widow erected the beautiful home at the corner of Pearl and Mt. Vernon streets. On the 27th day of June, 1896, she died very suddenly of heart failure, leaving very many dear friends to mourn her loss. The son continues to occupy the home, and is fast following his parents in the esteem of the community.

Hill, William Pomfrey, was born in Boston, February 5, 1845, the son of Converse and Dorothea Washington (Garner) Hill. He graduated from the Brimmer School, Boston, and at once entered into business. His first venture for himself was in December, 1877, when he established the firm of Hill and Langtry — saddlery and harness. The firm dissolved in May, 1892, Mr. Hill continuing the business under the firm style of Hill and Hill. The house is now the leading one in its line in New England. He served the city as a member of the Council three years, and as a member of the School Board six years, — is secretary of the New England Saddlery Dealers' Association, a member of Somerville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar.

Hodgkins, Frank E., the son of William and Abigail (Gibbs) Hodgkins, was born in Charlestown, March 3, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and then entered upon a commercial life. In 1878 he became cashier of the Boston Lead Manufacturing Company, and there remains. Mr. Hodgkins came to Somerville in 1864. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., Orient Council, R. and S. M., De Molay Commandery, K. T., Unity Council, R. A., of which he is a P. R., and is treasurer of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hodgkins married Miss Eveline F. Gulliver, daughter of Lemuel and Emeline G. (Whiting) Gulliver, of Somerville. They reside on Broadway.

Hodgkins, William H., was born in Charlestown, June 9, 1840, the son of William and Abigail (Gibbs) Hodgkins. His education was obtained in the Harvard Grammar and the Charlestown High School. On leaving school he learned the business of a merchant, in the southern shipping and commission trade, on State street. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Massachussetts Volunteers, was promoted second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant and captain. In 1865 he was brevetted major. After the war Major Hodgkins came to Somerville, and entered the service of the city of Boston, in the Department of Public Institutions, where he served as clerk of the board for twenty-one years. He is now trustee of the estate of the late J. Putnam Bradlee. Major Hodgkins served the city in the Common Council of 1873 and 1874, the last year as president. In December, 1891, he was elected mayor of the city, which position he occupied four years. Major Hodgkins is a member of W. C. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, and was five years president of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. He is the author of the "History of the Thirty-sixth Regiment" and "The Battle of Fort Stedman." Major Hodgkins married Miss S. Augusta Hayward, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Lane) Hayward, of Boston. They reside on Central street.

Holland, Silas Harvey, was born in Boston in 1814, the son of Samuel and Martha (Rogers) Holland. His father was an English sea captain, and was lost at sea. The greater part of the young man's early life was spent in the towns of Marlboro and Northboro, where, in the latter town, he learned the carriage-maker's trade. He went to Cambridge in 1835, and after working at his trade a few years he engaged in the railroad-car business, which he followed for fifteen years, until his health failed him, when he sold out his interest in the business. He married Miss Sarah S. Locke, daughter of Major Jonathan and Mary (Tufts) Locke, of Lancaster. Mr. Holland came to Somerville in 1856, and bought the farm owned by Thomas Teele, on Broadway, where he engaged in market-gardening and fruit-raising for thirty-five years. He has also been a dealer in real estate in this city and Cambridge. He served on the Board of Selectmen for the town of Somerville four years, and at the present time is one of the trustees of the Somerville Savings Bank.

Holt, Samuel W., son of Reuben, Jr., and Sibel (Piper) Holt, was born in Landgrove, Vt., October 23, 1827. His education was obtained in the district schools of that town, and in 1845 he came to Boston and obtained employment in the grocery business; in this he remained a few months, and then learned the trade of paper-hanging, which calling he followed two or three years, he then entered the teaming business, and soon purchased the interest of a retiring member of the firm of Page, Noyes & Co., now Fifield, Richardson & Co., continuing in the firm until he retired in September, 1895.

Mr. Holt was a member of the Boston Volunteer Fire Department nine years, and was a charter member of the Boston Light Artillery, the first mounted battery M. V. M. He came to Somerville in 1860, and served in the Common Council in 1884 and 1885, in the Board of Aldermen in 1886 and 1887, and on the Water Board in 1889 and 1890. He is a member of the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association, the Vermont Association and the Mystic Valley Club. Mr. Holt married Mary A. Richardson, daughter of Artemas and Rachel (Davis) Richardson, of Weston, Vt. They reside at 197 Washington street.

Hopkins, James R., chief of the Somerville Fire Department, was born at East Cambridge, January 10, 1836, and was educated in the Cambridge public schools. After graduation, at the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to learn the furniture-carving trade with Doe, Hunnewell & Co., furniture manufacturers. While serving his apprenticeship he also received a full course of instruction in drawing at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

He remained with this concern until the spring of 1858. He then found employment at the Haley, Morse & Boyden furniture factory, at South Dedham — now Norwood, — where he remained one year, and then returned to his former employers, with whom he remained until April 19, 1861, when he responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops, and with the Somerville Light Infantry, a part of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, went to Washington, D.C., via New York and Annapolis, in Gen. B. F. Butler's command. Subsequently, with his regiment he was stationed in Virginia, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. With this battle ended his three months' term of enlistment. Returning home, he at once found a position with his old employers at East Cambridge.

In the fall of 1862 he again enlisted, and went with General Butler to New Orleans, where he remained seventeen months, and was attached to the Chief Quartermaster's Department.

His long and successful career as a fireman commenced when he was a mere lad, and he has been an active member of several engine companies in East Cambridge, Somerville and Norwood. In 1859 he was placed on the rolls of the Somerville No. 1 Company, and served as an active member, and during his time of service in the war as an absent member, until November 7, 1865, when he was transferred to the new Hose Company No. 1, with which he remained until it disbanded in July, 1866.

He held the office of second assistant foreman of Somerville Engine Company No. 1 in 1859, and was clerk of the company the year following. He was also clerk of Hose Company No. 1 during the entire time he was a member of that company. In April, 1869, he was appointed an engineer by the old Board of Selectmen, and January 15, 1872, some two weeks after Somerville became a city, he was elected chief, and has held that position ever since. He was one of the original members that organized the National Association of Fire Engineers at Baltimore, Md., October 20, 1873. He has attended most of its annual conventions, has held the office of vice-president, and served upon many of its important committees, as well as contributing many valuable essays on the fire service at its conventions. He is also an active member of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, the Somerville Volunteer Veteran Firemen's Association, and the prime mover in the recently organized Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club. He is also a member of the J. Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Oasis Lodge, I. O. of O. F., the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Good Fellows and the G. A. R. For many years he has been a member of prominent church choirs in Boston, Roxbury and Somerville. He was married September 30, 1865, to Susan C. Moore, daughter of J. Abram Moore, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Howes, Francis M., was born at Chatham, Mass., in 1840. He was of a sea-faring family, and very naturally he took to the sea, shipping before the mast on fishing schooners when but eleven years of age, during the summer months. Throughout the winters he attended school. After four years of this life he shipped in one of the vessels of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the Joseph Whitney, and with the exception of about two and a half years in the latter part of the Fifties, which he spent in cruising around Cape Horn, his entire nautical life has been in the employ of this line. His rise was steady and rapid, and when he was but twenty-six years of age he took his first permanent command of the McClellan, formerly the Joseph Whitney, although he had had temporary command of the George Appold the year before. He was the youngest captain that ever had command of a steamer of this line, and to-day he is the oldest captain in point of service. He has held the position of senior captain of the line for ten years, a position that his brother, the late Solomon Howes, held before him. The late Capt. Howes, who took the first boat out of Boston Harbor on Christmas Eve, 1854, was as able a sailor as ever commanded a ship, and it was under his training and that of Capt. Hallett, the pioneer commanders of the line, that Capt. Howes received his lessons in seamanship. This training, together with his natural push and indomitable will, have put him in his present high position on the line. In the twenty-seven years in which he has been a captain for this line, Capt. Howes has commanded the following vessels: The McClellan, George Appold, Blackstone, William Lawrence, William Crane, Berkshire, Decatur H. Miller, Chatham (named in honor of his native town), the Dorchester, and the new boat the Gloucester, one of the finest vessels afloat. At the age of twenty-one, Capt. Howes married Miss Catherine R. Doane, of Chatham, where they had been schoolmates together. About seven years later he moved to Somerville, where he has resided for the past twenty-nine years. Their union has been blessed with six children, of whom one son and three daughters are still alive. They reside on Summer street. Capt. Howes, during his service with this line, has towed in fifteen disabled vessels and rescued from a watery grave eleven crews. Oftentimes his life-saving work has been done at great personal risk, and his acts of heroism have been recognized in many ways. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and Pilgrim Fathers.

Hubbard, Orrin C., was born in Rowley, Mass., May 13, 1851, the son of Calvin and Mary E. (Chaplin) Hubbard, of that town. He was educated in the public schools of his town, and the Dummer Academy. In 1870 he came to Boston, and learned the silk hatter's trade, remaining with the firm of Brown & Wilcox fourteen years. His entering business on

his own account resulted in the establishment of the firm of Lamson & Hubbard, where he still continues. Mr. Hubbard came to Somerville in 1881. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., of which he has been high priest; Orient Council, R. and S. M., De Molay Commandery, K. T., and Boston Lodge of Perfection, S. R. He resides on Highland avenue.

Hughes, Albert E., was born in Truro, Mass., in December, 1831, son of James and Jane (Avery) Hughes. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and came to Boston in 1850, when he engaged with his brother, John Avery Hughes, in the manufacture of show-cases, which business he still carries on, at the original location on Washington street, opposite the Old South Church. Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Anna M. Magoun, daughter of Joshua Magoun, of Charlestown, who was the pioneer ship-builder on the Mystic River, and whose yard occupied the site where the Charlestown gas-works are now located. Mr. Hughes came to Somerville in 1856. He resides at 59 Pearl street.

Huntley, L. Herbert, was born in Charlestown, May 1, 1858. He came to Somerville in 1870, and attended the Prescott Grammar and the High School; on the completion of his education he entered the employ of his father in the produce commission business in Boston, and subsequently became a member of the firm of R. Huntley and Son. He is now sole proprietor of the business, and is located on Blackstone street, and in Blackstone Market. Mr. Huntley is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Excelsior Council, R. A. M., Harmony Council, H. C., and the East Somerville Baptist Church. He was elected to the Common Council in 1894, re-elected in 1895, and by a unanimous vote was chosen president of the Council in that year. He is now a member of the Board of Aldermen. His residence is at No. 1 Pearl street.

Ireland, George W., son of Jonathan and Mercy (Pollard) Ireland, was born January 13, 1816, in Boston, on Warrenton street, at the corner of Tremont street, in the house that stood on the triangular piece recently taken for subway purposes. His ancestors were born in that part of Charlestown now Somerville, at the corner of Ireland's rangeway (School street) and Milk Row (Somerville avenue). He received his education at Madam Rider's private school, the Franklin School, and the English High School of Boston. He was true to the friendships of his youth, and made great efforts in his old age to attend the meetings of the Boston Old Schoolboy's Association. He entered the employ of Whittemore & Chamberlin in 1833, rising to the position of chief clerk, and having charge of their business. In 1837 he went to Stoddard, N. H., where, with his brother, Wm. H. Ireland, he engaged in a general-store business, and the manufacture of potato-starch and potash.

The brothers bought out the soda manufacturing business of Darling & Pollard, Boston, in 1845. Mr. Ireland sold out in 1853, and moved to Somerville, building a residence, and engaging in the real estate business and fruit-raising. He was one of the founders of the First Universalist Church, and at the time of his death, its senior deacon. He was assessor four years, and the last collector under the town government. Mr. Ireland was married, November 28, 1841, to Jane Preston of Windsor, N. H., who is still living. He has had three children: Emma Jane, who died in infancy; George H. Ireland, assistant treasurer of the Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.; and Martha Jane, wife of Dr. E. P. Gerry, Jamaica Plain. He became ill while on a visit to his daughter, and died after a long and painful illness, July 2, 1895.

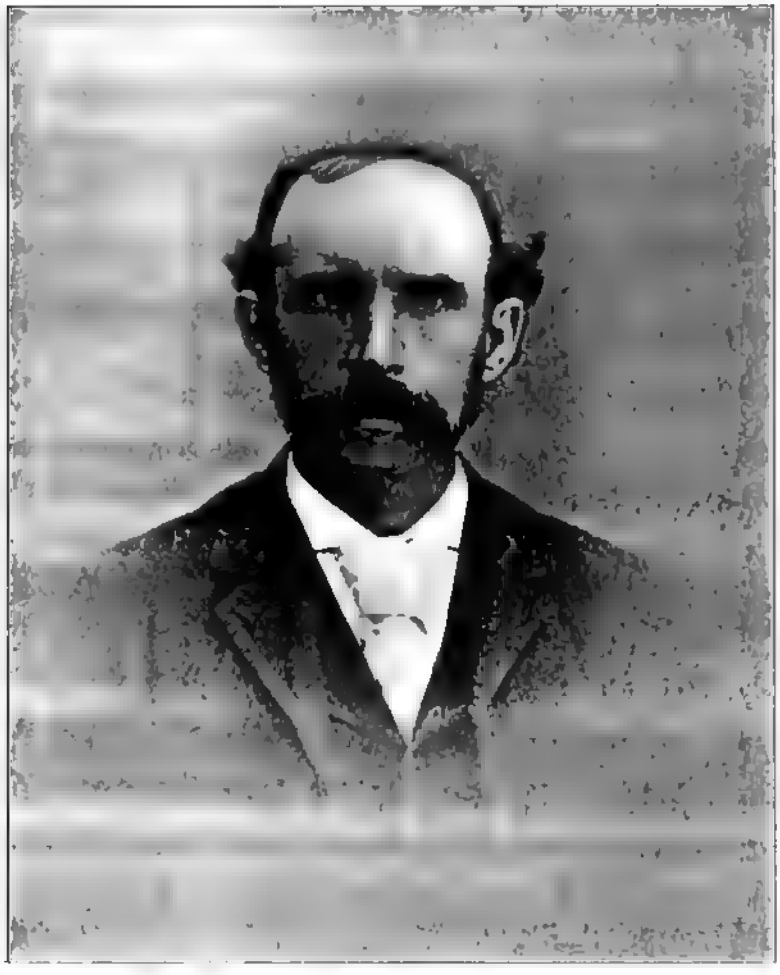
Jones, Melville D., was born in Boston, September 25, 1842. He received an education in the public schools of his native city, and when but eighteen years of age, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted in Captain Wm. R. Swan's Company (C), 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and with the regiment started for the scene of war on the 19th of April, 1861. The regiment served the State and nation creditably, and even after its term of service had expired, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, in which it took

a prominent part. Mr. Jones, wearied by the excitement and fatigue of the day's battle, by sheer exhaustion, fell out of the ranks of the regiment with a comrade on the retreat, and slept in the woods, within a few miles of Centreville, the place for which the troops had started in the morning, and was accounted one of the missing; but in consequence of the rebels not following up their victory, he found his way back to Alexandria on the evening of the 22d. When the call for six months' troops was made in 1862, he again offered his services, and enlisted in Company F, Captain J. F. Sawyer, Cambridge, of the 6th Regiment, and served for nine months. This regiment was stationed during its term of service in Suffolk, Va., and, operating with the troops in that vicinity, was in many engagements. After his discharge from the service he entered the employ of the John A. Winn & Co., ornamental iron works, and in 1870 he embarked in business on his own account in the same trade, and continues in it at his present location, 368 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Jones came to Somerville in 1868, and has had his residence here since that time. He was married to Catherine F. Lovett of Boston, August 31, 1864, and they have a family of three sons and one daughter, the oldest son, Melville F., being associated with his father in business, and the third son, Frederick G., employed in his factory. Mr. Jones joined the Willard C. Kinsley Post No. 139, G. A. R. in 1870, and has been a prominent member, and has taken an active part in the work of the post. He was chairman of its relief committee in 1884 to 1886, and was elected S. V. Commander to fill a vacancy in 1885, and was unanimously chosen Commander for 1886. He served on the Department Commander's staff in 1887, and was national delegate for two succeeding years. Mr. Jones is a member of A. O. U. W., Somerville Lodge; Winter Hill Lodge, Knights of Honor; John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; De Molay Commandery, K. T. Though evincing a great interest in city affairs, he took no prominent part in Somerville politics until 1894, when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward 2, to which office he was re-elected in 1895, and was unanimously chosen president of the board. He served on some of the important committees, and was chairman of the Sewer Committee in 1896. In November last, he was elected a member of the General Court as an independent Republican. He resides at 53 Walnut street.

Jones, William P., second son of William Edward and Ellen F. (Preble) Jones, was born in Somerville, April 22, 1869, and has always lived in this city; he graduated from the Forster Grammar School in 1883, from the High School in 1887, and from Harvard College in 1891. In college he made a specialty of history and political economy and kindred subjects, with the intention of studying law, and in the fall of 1891 entered the Harvard Law School. After one year there he embarked in journalism, and since May, 1892, has been connected with the "Somerville Journal," of which he is one of the editors. His especial pride is the fact that by hard work he earned and paid for his education. He is a member of the Central Club, Unity Council, Royal Arcanum, and other organizations. Resides at 50 Vernon street.

Kaan, Frank W., was born in Medford, Mass., September 11, 1861. He came to Somerville in 1864, and attended the public schools, being a member of the class of 1878 in the High School. After spending a year as clerk in the Boston office of the Warren Steamship Line, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1883. He taught one year in the Heathcote School, Buffalo, N. Y., and one year in the High School, Waltham, Mass., he then studied law in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B., and for the last ten years has been engaged in the practice of law in Boston.

He is a member of the Central Club and of the Boston Bar Association; secretary of the Home for Aged Women, Revere street, Boston; past master of John Abbot Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and for three years has been one of the Masonic state lecturers. From 1888 to 1892 inclusive he was clerk of the Overseers of the Poor; a member of the Common Council



JOHN KELLEY.

FREDERICK L. KELLOGG, M.D.

in 1893; its president in 1894; and representative from Ward 2 in the General Court in 1895 and 1896, serving as a member of the committee on mercantile affairs both years, also as house chairman of the committee on election laws the second year.

Kelley, John, was born in Portland, Me., May 6, 1845, where he passed his boyhood and attended the public schools. At the age approaching seventeen he enlisted in the Fifth Maine Infantry, and served his country for four years and four months. On his return home he was apprenticed as a mason, and after serving his time, which was three years, he moved to Boston, and for nine years was foreman for Page Brothers, contractors. At the end of his term of service he went into the mason business for himself, and has since continued in it. He has erected many substantial and elegant buildings, among which are the Columbia Theatre of Boston, the Haymarket, Lynn, and Worcester telephone buildings, besides many other structures used for mercantile and public purposes.

Mr. Kelley came to Somerville in 1869, having married Miss Sarah J. Blake of Charlestown, Mass. For nine years they have made their home on Highland avenue, near the City Hall. He early took an interest in Willard C. Kinsley Post 139, G. A. R., and worked up from the subordinate positions to be commander in 1888. On his retirement from office he was presented with an elegant and costly gold medal. A further expression of esteem in which he is held by his comrades is shown by his selection as delegate to various annual conventions of the National Department. Mr. Kelley has always refused a municipal office, but takes a lively interest in politics.

Kellogg, Dr. Frederick L., son of Frederick D. Kellogg and Cynthia R. (Bragg) Kellogg, was born in New Salem, Mass., May 26, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Orange, Mass. Received his medical diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1889. In 1890 he was house surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital of New York.

He located in Somerville in 1891, and resides at 19½ Marshall street. He enjoys a large and increasing practice.

Kennard, John F., was born in Newmarket, now Newfields, N. H., August 14, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of that town. After leaving school he learned the machinist trade, and was in the employ of the Swampscott Machine Co., until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the quota of his native town, and on the 28th of that month was mustered into the United States service in Co. A, Eleventh Regiment, N. H. Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of the regiment, participating in its various marches, battles and skirmishes; he was in the battle at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where a brother in the same company was mortally wounded. He was also in the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, and after the surrender of that stronghold his regiment was ordered to Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of Gen. J. E. Johnson and his troops. After the engagement at that place the regiment came back to Milldale and Oak Ridge, Miss., where it remained about two weeks awaiting transportation north. When the regiment reached Cairo, Ill., his only remaining brother was carried to a hospital at Mound City, Ill., where he died from disease contracted in Mississippi. The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati, August 14, 1863, and then went into camp at Covington, Ky., after which it was ordered to East Tennessee; Mr. Kennard, who was sick with malarial fever, was left at the hospital in Covington, and was finally discharged for disability, April 22, 1864. He came to Boston in the autumn of 1866, and was employed as a salesman for the firm of Geo. K. Paul & Co., and was with them twenty-eight years, until they went out of business. He came to Somerville to reside in 1877; represented Ward 3 in the City Council in 1884, 1885, 1886, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1887 and 1888. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. M., Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., Somerville Encampment, I. O. O. F., Willard C. Kinsley Post 139, G. A. R., Unity Council, R. A., Winter Hill Lodge, K. of H., and Harmony Council, H. C. He has been married three times, but has no children living; he resides on Dartmouth street.

Keyes, Amos, was born in Acworth, N. H., July 16, 1820, the eldest son of Ralph and Hannah (Wilson) Keyes. He attended the district school of the town, and when a young man served for a time as teacher. Much of his early life was spent in hard work upon his uncle's farm and in a country store. At the age of twenty he went to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he worked in a hotel four years. He then came to Boston, where he obtained employment at Faneuil Hall Market. In 1848 he went into business with Sartwell & Walker, and a year later started in the produce trade for himself at 24 Faneuil Hall square, where, with his brother Dean W. Keyes as partner, he remained eleven years, removing thence to 26 Blackstone street. Here for thirty-seven years he carried on a large and successful wholesale produce business, and became widely known. In 1853 he married Miss Martha W. Ginn, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Odom) Ginn of Belmont, Me., then residing in Charlestown, Mass. In 1855 he removed to Somerville, purchasing a house and lot at the corner of Central and Medford streets. In 1872 he erected the substantial dwelling that now occupies the site of the old one, and there he resided until his death, which occurred August 17, 1896. He left a widow, two daughters, and two sons, who for fifteen years past have been in the firm, and now carry on the business. Mr. Keyes was one of the organizers of the Congregational Church at the corner of Broadway and Central street, and was for many years its treasurer, and always a constant attendant. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. Mr. Keyes lived quietly and unostentatiously. His business integrity and his all-round qualities as a Christian gentleman were the chief traits in his character. At the time of his death the Boston Chamber of Commerce paid a tribute to his memory that none too many in business life win. The following are part of the resolutions adopted by that body and spread upon their records: —

"Amos Keyes was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the produce trade in Boston. It is over half a century since he first came to this city, and for forty years past he conducted the business of the firm which bears his name, and which from small beginnings has become one of the leading houses in its line in New England.

"All who have known him during these years bear willing testimony to his sound judgment, his strict integrity, and to the conscientious manner in which he discharged every obligation of life. He was scrupulously honest, and had the confidence of every person with whom he had dealings. It had become a current expression around the market that 'Amos Keyes's word was as good as gold.'

"He was not known much in public life, but in religious and charitable circles he was charged with several important trusts, and was a liberal contributor to all movements for the honor of his country, for the alleviation of suffering and for the spiritual welfare of mankind. He was a Christian gentleman in the broadest sense, and his kindness and generosity were proverbial. Nobody ever appealed to Amos Keyes for advice or assistance in vain.

"While we, his fellow-members, business associates and personal friends, deeply deplore his loss, we feel consoled by the belief that his truly Christian life has won for him an eternal reward, and that his example will be a guiding star to the younger generation of merchants, showing them that industry, truth and fair dealing are the surest paths to success."

Kimball, Fred Mason, was born at Barton, Vt., July 7, 1861, the son of R. M. and L. D. Kimball. In May, 1870, his parents removed to Somerville, and took up their residence at the corner of Main and Fremont streets, Winter Hill, where the family have ever since lived. Mr. Kimball is a graduate of the Forster Grammar School and the Somerville High School. After graduating from the latter institution he entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being one of the first to take a course in electrical engineering in that school. Upon leaving the institute he immediately became connected with one of the pioneer parent electric lighting companies, and rapidly advanced to the position of chief constructing engineer. In this capacity he designed and superintended the erection of many

of the early electric light stations in New England, among them one of the largest which at that time had been erected in this country. When his employers, the American Electric and Illuminating Company, removed their principal offices to New York City, Mr. Kimball resigned his position to accept an engagement as assistant general manager and director of laboratories with the Electrical Development and Manufacturing Co., a newly organized concern employing over one hundred men, and engaged in building electrical apparatus and developing electrical inventions.

Foreseeing the rapid growth of electrical enterprises, in 1885 Mr. Kimball formed a partnership with Mr. Frank E. Davis, also of Somerville, under the firm name of Kimball & Davis, for the manufacture of all varieties of small electric light and power machinery and supplies. Mr. Davis retired from the firm in 1887, and the business was continued under the style of Fred. M. Kimball & Co. Especial attention was given to the export trade, in which a large business was secured, with South American and Mexican States principally, but which also extended to the Sandwich Islands, India and Europe. In September, 1891, a year marked by consolidations, patent litigations and general changes in the electrical field, Mr. Kimball disposed of his business to enter the employ of the Edison General Electric Company as one of the department managers of that company in New England. With the absorption of the Edison Company by the General Electric Company in 1892, he became New England manager of one of its largest departments, which position he now holds. On August 5, 1885, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Nellie S. Ross of Medford, and three daughters, Nellie L., Winifred R. and Irene M., have been born to them.

Mr. Kimball is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. M.; Somerville Chapter; Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown; the Royal Arcanum; A. O. U. W.; 999th Artillery Association; the Society of Arts; "Electric Potential," an association of pioneer electrical workers of New England; and is connected officially with several corporations.

Kimball, George A., was born in Littleton, Mass., May 14, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. He came to Somerville in 1869, and entered the office of Frost Bros., civil engineers, as a student. In 1876 he was appointed city engineer by Mayor Belknap, which position he held until 1886, when he resigned. He has since been engaged as consulting engineer for Brockton on its sewerage system, and for New Bedford, Brockton and Haverhill in regard to the abolition of grade crossings. He designed and built the Arlington sewerage system; designed sewerage works at Montpelier, Vt., Milton, Salem and Peabody; built the Millis waterworks; and was a member of the original grade-crossing commission appointed by Gov. Ames in 1888. He was for seven years a member of the Somerville Board of Health, and an alderman from Ward 2 in 1889 and 1890, and is at present a member of the Somerville Mystic Water Board. He was appointed consulting engineer for the city of Somerville in January, 1896, by Mayor Perry, and in November, 1896, was appointed by the governor and council a member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission.

Mr. Kimball is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the New England Water Works' Association. He is a member of the Prospect Hill Church, John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., and other societies in Somerville. He resides at 33 Warren avenue.

Knapp, Oren S., was born in Boston, July 16, 1829. At the age of six he removed to Malden, and was educated in its schools, beginning to teach at the age of seventeen. He entered Amherst College, but at the end of two years was obliged to relinquish his course, on account of a trouble with his eyes. He taught two years in Medford, and was elected principal of the Prospect Hill School in Somerville, then the most important school in this vicinity, in 1853. He was a faithful and efficient teacher for eleven years, relinquishing his position for the practice of law in 1865. He was chosen a member of the School Board in the

same year, and served at intervals for fifteen years, one year of the time as superintendent of schools. He died suddenly, November 4, 1890.

Mr. Knapp was one of Somerville's foremost citizens, always interested and prominent in every movement to advance its interests, fearless and independent in the expression of opinion and in action, wise in counsel, kind and sympathetic and helpful as a friend, loyal and devoted as a citizen, respected and loved by all who knew him. The O. S. Knapp School, on Concord avenue, was opened in 1890, and named in his honor.

Lacount, Eugene D., was born in Spencer, Mass., November 1, 1844. His early years were passed among the vicissitudes incident to a Methodist minister's family of that period. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 25th Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in the service over three years, four months of which were passed in a Southern prison, he having been wounded and taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. Soon after coming to Somerville he, with his father, identified himself in the formation of a Methodist society in West Somerville, from which resulted the present Park-avenue M. E. Church, in which he has always taken an active part. He is also a director of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. Mr. Lacount is the senior member of the firm of John Holman & Co., Boston, one of the oldest and most prominent manufacturing firms of bedding in New England, and has, on many occasions, been called upon to represent his associates of the wholesale furniture and kindred trades. His residence since 1870, the year of his removal to this city, has been on Day street.

Lamont, Andrew A., was born at Douglastown, N. B., March 16, 1849. He was educated in the schools of that town. Speaking of himself, Mr. Lamont said: "Thus far my life has been one of hard work and activity along several lines." Between the ages of twelve and seventeen years he became a competent ship-carpenter. This business being at a low ebb on the Miramichi, he learned carriage-making at New Castle, N. B., and Salem, Mass., landing at the latter place January 1, 1868. He carried on business successfully in Chicago for a time, and in the fall of 1873 made a tour of Southern cities, visiting New Orleans, Galveston, Austin and other places.

Returning North, he entered the service of his former employer at Salem. In September, 1874, he married Henrietta H. Powell. Two of his children, Mary A. and Sarah J., were born in Salem; two others, Charles A. and Harold B., were born in Somerville, where he has resided since the fall of 1878. In the winter of 1881 he started in business at the corner of Lancaster and Merrimack streets, Boston, where he has now a successful establishment. The sudden death of his wife, in 1887, was a severe affliction. March 16, 1891, he married Mary Z. Russell, a resident of his native town. Mr. Lamont has for the past four years given much attention to real estate, and is a trustee of three prosperous land companies. He was elected to the Council in 1894 and 1895, to the Board of Aldermen in 1896, is a member of Broadway Congregational Church and a teacher in the Sabbath-school, a Past Noble Grand of Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., High Priest of the Winter Hill Encampment, I. O. O. F., member of the Knights of Honor, of the Royal Arcanum, and a trustee of the Somerville Finance Club. Mr. Lamont resides at 43 Heath street.

Lapham, F. De Witt, was born in Littleton, Mass., July 6, 1845, and is a son of Luther and Desiah (Needham) Lapham. When eighteen he went to Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after finishing his course he went to Boston, engaging with the tobacco houses of Brown & Co. and Susmann & Co., passing twenty-one years with these concerns. In 1886 he started in the real estate and insurance business in Somerville, and he is now one of the most active and prosperous men in those lines.

He married Jennie H. Dickson, daughter of Thomas Dickson, of Salem, in 1869, coming to this city at the time. They had two daughters: Mrs. Jennie I. Knowles, lately deceased; and Carolyn F., now twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Lapham is quite an association member, being a member of Soley Lodge, Somer-

F. De Witt Lapham.

Residence of CHARLES H. LOCKHART, 352 Elm Street.

ville Royal Arch Chapter, Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum (in which for eighteen years he has been secretary), Somerville Home Circle, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Order of the Eastern Star, Howard Lodge and Somerville Encampment of Odd Fellows, in both of which bodies he has been at the head, and is Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment, Patriarchs Militant.

In 1895 and 1896 he was elected a Common Councilman, and the last year has seen him a most valuable member, having served on the committees on highways, public grounds, and claims. The indefatigability with which Mr. Lapham supported his order for the extension of the City Hall, and the new boulevard in the eastern section of the city, show the official's interest in the city's welfare. Whatever he enters upon, he pursues to the successful close. Mr. Lapham is a member of the First Universalist Parish, and resides on Hathon street.

Lawrence, Bernard W., was born in East Lexington, Mass., June 15, 1846. His education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of that town. He came to Boston in 1863, and was engaged in the fruit and produce business in Faneuil Hall Market until 1890. He then removed to 103 and 105 Commercial street, and embarked in the foreign and domestic fruit trade and in the sale of cigars. He resided in Boston from August, 1863, until April, 1872, when he moved to Somerville, where he still lives. Mr. Lawrence joined the Fire Department in 1873, and was elected foreman in 1874, which position he held for eleven years. He was a member of the Common Council in 1885, served for two years, and was then elected as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and held that office in 1887 and 1888, being chosen as president of the board in the last year of his term of office. He resides at 289 Highland avenue.

Lincoln, Charles Sprague, was born in Walpole, N. H., April 20, 1826. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1850. He taught school for a while after graduation, coming to Somerville for the purpose in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was Selectman and Solicitor for the town for many years. He served on the School Committee of Somerville from 1858 to 1867, and again from 1877 to 1883. He has twice represented the city in the Legislature, and rendered valuable service on the Boards of Health and of Overseers of the Poor. The Public Library owes much of its success and development to his efforts as trustee, which office he has held since 1879.

In his long career as a public official, during a residence of forty years, he has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the city, and has won the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens by the honesty, the ability, and the fidelity displayed in the management of the trusts committed to his care. In 1866 the Lincoln School, then located on Elm street, and now on Clarendon Hill, was named in his honor.

Locke, Marshall Hammon, was born at Lexington, Mass., April 12, 1822, the son of Hammon and Rebekah (Nevers) Locke. His early life was passed on the paternal farm, and his education was obtained in the schools of his native town. His employment in after-life has been varied, he having been a farmer, milk-dealer, miner, house-carpenter, ship-carpenter, storekeeper and painter. December 26, 1848, he married Lucy A. Wyman of Lexington, daughter of James and Betsey (Locke) Wyman, and resided in that town until October 31, 1849, when he went to California, where he remained about eighteen months, and then returned to Lexington. He came to Somerville, January 1, 1865, and has been a resident of this city since that time. Mr. Locke is not a club man, and belongs to none of the so-called secret societies, being quiet and domestic in his tastes, and happiest at his own fireside. He has been a director of the Somerville Co-operative Bank, and a trustee for the Somerville Savings Bank since they were established. He resides on Summer street.

Lombard, Frank G., was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1855. He attended the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the Bunker Hill School in the summer

of 1871. In the autumn of that year he entered the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College of Boston, leaving that institution in the autumn of 1872, to take a position with the well-known crockery-house of Abram French & Co., Boston, the largest establishment of its kind in the country. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Mt. Vernon street, East Somerville, where he now resides. He has served the city as a member of the Council and of the Water Board, and has been identified with many things pertaining to the welfare of Somerville. He is a member of various organizations, among which may be named the Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M.; the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; the Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown; the Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum; and the Webcowit Club. He is a director and clerk of the board of directors of the Abram French Company, with whom for twenty-four years he has had a business connection, and is highly esteemed both in social and mercantile circles.

Lombard, Henry F., was born in Truro, Mass., July 20, 1853, son of Henry S. and Betsey M. Lombard. He came to Somerville when quite young, and was educated in our public schools. After his education was completed, he entered business, and was for many years connected with his father in the clothing trade on Clinton street, Boston. On the death of his father, which occurred about 1893, he formed a partnership with his brother, and they succeeded to the business, which is still carried on under the old firm name at 22 to 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. Mr. Lombard is a member of Joseph Warren Lodge F. A. A. M. He resides with his mother on Pearl street.

Loring, George Fullington, son of Captain George and Harriet A. (Stoodley) Loring, was born in Boston, March 26, 1851. His father was of Barnstable, Mass., and was the son of David Loring, and his mother was a daughter of James Stoodley of Berwick, Me. Mr. Loring was educated in the public schools of Boston. In 1868 he entered the office of the City Engineer at the City Hall, Boston, and was the principal draughtsman of the surveying department for many years. He began the study of architecture early in life, and in 1882 left the employ of the city of Boston, and entered an architect's office; a few years later he opened an office on his own account, and in 1889 formed a partnership with Sanford Phipps of Watertown, Mass., under the firm name of Loring and Phipps, which association has since continued. Among the more important buildings which this firm has erected are the school buildings at Greenwich, Conn., the gift of H. O. Havemeyer of New York City; the High School of Montclair, N. J.; the High Schools at Everett, Athol, Ware, Winsted, Conn., and many other high and graded schools, churches, etc. Many of the elegant residences in Brookline, West Newton and Wellesley are from plans by this firm, who were also architects of George H. Derby's residence on Highland avenue, Mr. Haigh's residence on Summer street, and many other of the better class of dwellings in Somerville. The Public Library, Odd Fellows' Building, Masonic Building, Divinity (Miner) Hall, Tufts College, the Glines and Pope Schools were also from plans by these architects.

Mr. Loring is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., and De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar; he is also an Odd Fellow, a member of American Order United Workmen, a member of the L. A. W., and belongs to the Central Club. He was married to Sarah Frances Johnson, daughter of the late John B. Johnson, a descendant of Captain Edward Johnson, Kent, England, who died at Woburn, 1699; her grandfather, Jotham Johnson, was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Charlestown at the time of the Nunnery Riot; her grandmother was Susannah Tufts of Charlestown, daughter of Samuel Tufts; and her mother Sarah Ann (Poor), daughter of Samuel Poor of Woburn, and Lydia Sprague of Malden. They have four children: Ernest Johnson, architect, who is in business with his father, and is a graduate of class '95, M. I. T.; Ralph Stoodley, Gladys and Marjorie Loring; and they reside at the corner of Higland avenue and Putnam street. It is worth mentioning that this family are living on land that is a portion of the farm of their earliest ancestors. Mr. Loring has been closely identified with the interests of our city since 1868.

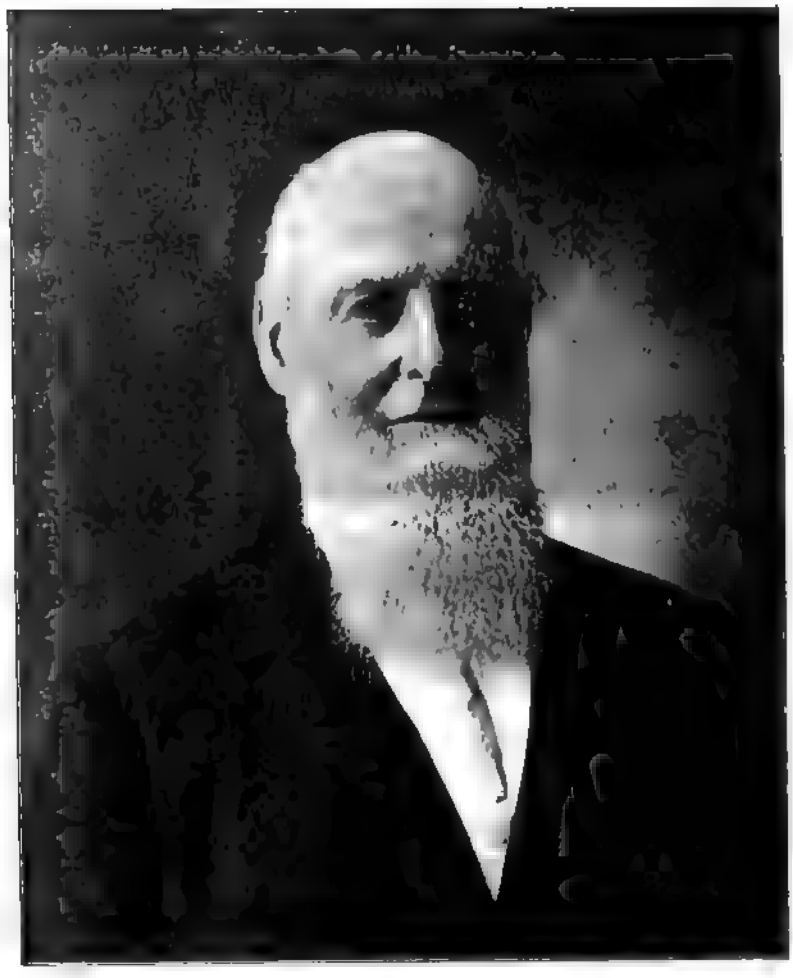
Residence of GEORGE F. LORING, 78 Highland Ave.

Lovejoy, Benjamin P., the son of Jeremiah and Betsy Lovejoy, was born in Gloucester, Mass., May 29, 1833, the residence of the family being then on the present site of the new post-office and government buildings. When he was five years of age his family moved to Lynn, where they remained six months, and thence removed to Reading, where his father purchased a farm. Here Mr. Lovejoy remained for fifteen years, assisting in the farm work, and obtaining such education as he could at the common school, which he was able to attend a few months only in each year. In 1853 he left the farm, and came to Boston, where he found employment with A. Aldrich & Co., butter merchants in the Quincy Market, with whom he remained six or eight months. He then entered the employ of N. D. V. Taylor & Co., who were engaged in the foreign fruit trade in Merchants' Row, and at the expiration of twenty months left them, to take a position with the firm of Cyrus Carpenter & Co., dealers in furnaces, etc. In 1867 he was admitted a partner in the house, and in 1893, after the death of Mr. Carpenter, his interest was purchased by Mr. Lovejoy, and he is now the sole owner of the business. He married Miss Emma S. Carpenter, February 27, 1856, and has two children, a son and daughter, both of whom are married.

In September, 1861, they removed from Boston to Somerville, and in July, 1883, took up their residence in the handsome house that Mr. Lovejoy erected at No. 141 Highland avenue. Mr. Lovejoy was a member of the Common Council in 1874 and 1875, serving on the committees on public property, and fuel and street lights. He was one of the foremost promoters of the park, and has been very earnest in forwarding its interests. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Home Circle, but is not a club man in the usual acceptance of the term, his tastes being quiet and domestic.

Lowe, Rev. Charles. Charles Lowe was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 19, 1828. His parents removed to Exeter, N. H., while he was very young. He graduated at Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard University in 1844, as sophomore, and, on his graduation, entered the Cambridge Divinity School, having decided to become a minister. When his course was finished he received a call to the Unitarian parish of New Bedford, as colleague with Rev. John Weiss. After a year or more of good work there, his health failed, and he went to Europe, and traveled in England and on the Continent, and also went to Egypt and the Holy Land. He then attended lectures in the theological schools of Germany, becoming a proficient in the German language. On his return home he accepted a call to the North Church of Salem. He remained there two years, when, his health giving way, he resigned his position. He married, in 1857, Miss Martha Perry of Keene, N. H., and rented an old-fashioned homestead in the vicinity of Salem, where he could work out of doors and restore his health. At the end of two years he received a call to Spring Hill, Somerville, as minister of the First Congregational Unitarian Church. He accepted it, and removed here with his wife, and built a house on Summer street, in 1859, and devoted himself earnestly to the religious and practical interests of his parish. He worked vigorously for the cause of temperance in the community, and, at one time, with the help of one or two gentlemen, succeeded in persuading all the liquor dealers in the town to give up selling intoxicating drinks, in case the rest would keep the contract. During the War of the Rebellion he addressed our soldiers in his church, and also at Union square. He went down to the South twice to preach and distribute tracts and other literature, and afterwards on a mission to the freedmen. He stimulated his people by his letters home, and obtained from them liberal help for our soldiers, and also induced them to pay the salary of a lady teacher for the freedmen.

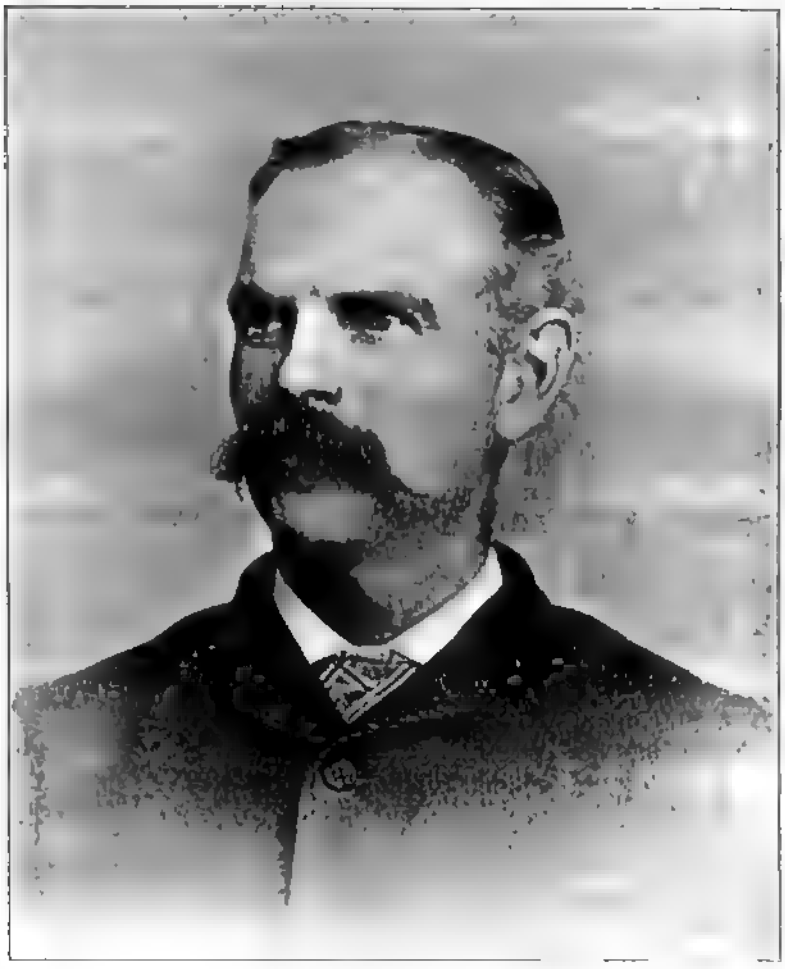
Mr. Lowe had made himself, in the meantime, so efficient in the Army Committee of the American Unitarian Association, and elsewhere, that they wished to secure his permanent services, and invited him to be their secretary in 1865. His voice had become weakened, and it was doubtful how long he would be able to preach, and so he resigned his pastorate with many regrets, and accepted the new position for which he was so admirably fitted. He



BENJAMIN P. LOVEJOY.

Residence of BENJAMIN P. LOVEJOY, 141 Highland Avenue.

Residence of CHARLES W. LOWELL, 45 Kidder Avenue.



HOWARD LOWELL.

kept this situation until 1871, managing the affairs of the association with such tact, earnestness, and religious catholicity of spirit, that he won friends in all denominations, and when he gave up the office, not only his co-religionists, but prominent men in other walks of life, expressed their profound regret.

He had now two daughters, and a very attractive rural home in Somerville, and he decided to remain here; but his friends were anxious that he should go abroad for a time and he embarked in a French steamer for Havre, with his family, and remained nearly two years abroad, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain, where his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, resided at Madrid. On his return, with somewhat improved health, his active mind led him, by the advice of friends, to start a religious magazine and review in the interests of his denomination. He worked on it with great eagerness until the spring of 1874, and with encouraging prospects, when he was prostrated with a hemorrhage of the lungs, in the month of May, from which he could not rally. After an illness of about three weeks, he passed away June 20, 1874, in the forty-fifth year of his age, leaving a place vacant in his home, his church, and the community, which could not be soon filled.

Lowell, Howard, was born in Kennebunk, Me., August 4, 1852, the son of Marshall and Celestine M. Lowell. He passed his boyhood there, and, at sixteen, came to Somerville, and worked for A. M. Angier, a well-known expressman. He returned to Maine, and at twenty-one years of age came back to Somerville and drove a team for B. F. Chase, a baker in East Somerville. In 1875 he was appointed a patrolman, and remained on the police force seven years, when he started the Standard Cab Company in Boston, and was very successful. He built a stable on Gilman street, and, in June, 1896, built another in front of the older one, and has now the finest constructed stable in the city. In January, 1896, he sold out the cab business, and commenced paying his sole attention to his business in Somerville. The hay and grain and storage warehouse departments were added, and now the firm of Howard Lowell & Son has one of the best equipped buildings to be found anywhere. In 1874 he married Laura E. Moulton of Cambridgeport. They have a daughter, who is a general favorite among the young people, and a son, George E., who became a partner with his father in June, 1895, and is a very ambitious and upright young man. Mr. Lowell resides at 46 Gilman street in a cozy house, which he bought some time ago. Mr. Lowell was elected a Common Councilman from Ward 3 for 1896 and 1897, and has done good service for the city. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Odd Fellows, Somerville Council Royal Arcanum, and the Sons of Maine.

Lowell, Joseph Q., son of John and Mehitable (Bailey) Lowell, was born at Methuen, Mass., April 8, 1842. He received his education in the schools of Haverhill, Mass., and was brought up as a farmer's boy, assisting in the home farm-work until he reached the age of twenty-three; he then came to Boston, and entered the fruit and produce business in which he has been engaged on his own account for upwards of thirty years, his firm, Lowell Bros. & Bailey, being known as one of the largest and most prosperous in the trade. Mr. Lowell was married in 1867 to Mertilla J. Dutton of Stanstead, P. Q., by whom he has had two daughters and a son. They removed to Somerville from Charlestown in 1888. Mr. Lowell is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; he also belongs to a number of fraternal associations, such as the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, etc. He resides at 371 Broadway.

Luce, Robert, was born in Auburn, Me., in 1862, son of Enos T. and Phœbe L. Luce; he attended the public schools of Auburn and Lewiston, Me., and the High School of Somerville, graduating from the latter in 1877. He subsequently entered Harvard College, graduating in 1882, and taking the degree of A.M. in 1883. He then became connected with the "Boston Globe," filling an editorial position on that paper until 1888, since which period he has been a partner with his brother, Linn Luce, in conducting the Press Clipping Bureau in

JOSEPH Q. LOWELL.

Boston and New York, an institution that employs forty people and reads about two thousand papers daily. Mr. Luce has done a large amount of literary work in addition to the above: he was one of the founders of "The Writer," the author of "Electric Railways," and "Writing for the Press," and has issued various essays. His avocation outside the Bureau work is that of lecturing, and he is well and favorably known in this department of his work. Mr. Luce is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., and the Central Club, and is an ex-president of the Somerville Democratic Club. He married Miss Mabelle C. Farnham, daughter of Hiram L. and Elizabeth (Davis) Farnham of this city. They reside at 44 Highland avenue.

Macomber, George H., son of William and Mary S. T. (Leeds) Macomber, was born in Boston, April 16, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of that city, attending the Dwight and English High Schools. He started in the clothing business in 1874 with Chamberlin and Currier, and is now one of the officers of the well-known Standard Clothing Company. He married Miss Hattie Osgood, of Charlestown, January 23, 1883. Their children are Lawrence and Robert Leeds Macomber. He moved to his present residence, 102 Thurston street, in 1890.

MacQueen, Rev. Peter, was born at Inchbreed, Wigtonshire, Scotland, January 11, 1863. He is a descendant, on one side of his family, of the MacGregor clan, and on the other side, of the stern followers of Knox and Cameron. He has been in America since his boyhood, having come here alone, and pushed his way by dint of energy, industry and perseverance to his present position. He was an honor man in the class of 1887 of Princeton University, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and was for two years pastor of the Reformed Church, in Bronxville, N. Y. His work in that parish was very successful, and his popularity there was universal.

In 1893, when the Day-street Church in this city was without a pastor, Mr. MacQueen preached there as supply, and shortly afterwards received a unanimous call to that church, which he accepted. He has done good, conscientious work in it; the membership and attendance have rapidly increased, and in 1896 the church was able to expend $8,000 upon the repairing and beautifying of the edifice and upon an elegant new organ. The "Somerville Journal," in commenting on the church, says: "In the remodeled edifice of the Day-street Congregational Church, Somerville will have one of its most attractive church buildings." Mr. MacQueen is a frequent contributor to the "Cosmopolitan" and "Munsey's," and is well known in newspaper circles, both in New York and Boston. He is a brilliant, suggestive preacher, a genial, social man, and has friends in every corner of West Somerville. He is an enthusiastic traveler, and has visited every country in Europe, except Russia and Scandinavia. His most noted European trip was that made in the summer of 1896, when he conveyed to King George of Greece a poem, "Our Laureled Sons," written by Henry O'Meara, in commemoration of the Olympic games, and dedicated to the King. The mission was a splendid success, Mr. MacQueen bringing back from the King and the city of Athens presents and compliments to the mayor of the city of Boston.

Since his return Mr. MacQueen has been more successful than ever in his stereopticon lectures, which he had already made one of the features of the Day-street Church. He is interested in all that concerns Somerville, and always endeavors to promote its welfare. He is unmarried.

Magoun, John C., was born in New Hampton, N. H., December 11, 1797, son of a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in Atkinson Academy, and came to Charlestown at the age of twenty, where he engaged in farming and in the milk business. He was captain of a militia company, and was present with his command at the reception to Lafayette on Boston Common, and also at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. Magoun held office as an assessor thirty-

Residence of GEORGE A. MACOMBER, 102 Thurston Street.

four years, and also served on the School Committee and as a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian Society. He died January 8, 1882.

Mann, Alfred E., was born at Merrimack, Mass., November 17, 1831, but has lived in Somerville since 1852. After obtaining his education he embarked in business, and in 1887 opened his undertaking establishment at No. 4 Warren avenue, where he has been successful in building up a large and lucrative business. He stands high in his profession as a funeral director and embalmer, having received instructions from the leading professors in the art of embalming. He is now connected with various trade associations, and is a member of Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F., Somerville Encampment, Ivaloo Lodge, D. of R., Arcadia Lodge, K. of P., Wonohaquaham Tribe, R. M., Delft Haven Colony Pilgrim Fathers, Putnam Commandery, U. O. G. C., Central Club, Mystic Valley Club, Somerville Veteran Firemen's Association, National Lancers, Signet Commandery Knights of Malta, and King Solomon Priory. Mr. Mann was married, in 1873, to Miss Emilie A. Galletly of this city. They reside at 75 Washington street.

Mann, Jairus, was born in Charlestown, October 29, 1825, the son of Joseph and Eunice (Jacobs) Mann. His father died when he was nine years old, and after attending a private school for a year he entered the law office of William Sawyer, of Charlestown, at that time the leading lawyer and the only trial justice in the town. In 1853 he was appointed a police officer in Somerville, and was afterward an assistant engineer and secretary of the Fire Department. He was made lieutenant of the police in 1865, and held the position until he was appointed city messenger in 1872; since then he has held this office continuously, every mayor having made him his first appointee. He is now the longest in the service of the city of any of its officers. He has been a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., since 1859. He is a member of Somerville R. A. Chapter, Excelsior Council, R. A., Washington Council, Home Circle, and Iron Hall. He is a member of the National Lancers, where he has held the positions of corporal and sergeant, and was the originator of the Massachusetts City Messengers' Club, of which he is now secretary. Mr. Mann has been twice married: his first wife was Miss Emeline, daughter of John Runey, of Somerville; his second wife was Miss Martha A., daughter of Josiah and Nancy (Smith) Spofford, of Buxton, Me. He resides on Richdale avenue.

Meleney, Clarence E., was born in Salem December 8, 1853, the son of Henry E. and Eliza A. (Innis) Meleney, of that city. His early education was obtained at the Hacker Grammar School of Salem. He was fitted for college at the Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and was graduated at Colby University with the class of 1876. After graduation he was principal of academies at Warren and Presque Isle, Me.; the Methuen High; the Washington Grammar at Marlboro, the Adams Grammar at Quincy; Grammar No. 2 at Yonkers, N. Y., and the Newton-street Grammar at Newark, N. J. For five years he was superintendent of schools at Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Meleney came to Somerville in 1888, having been elected superintendent of schools in this city, and he remained in that position five years. He married Miss Carrie E., daughter of Rev. J. C. and Ellen Coit, of Newark, N. J.

Mentzer, Walter C., was born at Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Pa., son of Charles L. and Lucy J. (Brewer) Mentzer, October 26, 1852. His early boyhood was spent in Boston, he first attending school at Old Fort Hill, and later at the Hawes and Bigelow Grammar Schools, South Boston. He graduated from the Northboro High School in 1869, and completed his education at Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass. He came to Somerville in 1872. Served in the Somerville Fire Department as call-man attached to Steamer No. 1, was present at the great fires in Boston, November 9, 1872, and May 30, 1873. He began business with his brother, Albert F. Mentzer, in 1872, and has continued in the wholesale provi-

ALFRED E. MANN.

Residence of WILLIAM L. MERCER, 342 Broadway.

Residence of LOUIS MINK, 85 Elm Street.

sion trade, under the firm name of W. C. & A. F. Mentzer, for twenty-four years, doing business at 25½ and 27 North Market street, Boston, and Plymouth, Mass., as commission dealers for Armour & Co. of Chicago, Ill.

In Somerville, December 31, 1876, Mr. Mentzer was married to Clara B., daughter of Almon R. and Diana W. (Jackson) Thurston, of Barre, Vt. They have one son, Charles A. Mentzer, born November 5, 1877. Mr. Mentzer is identified with the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, I. O. O. F., Charity Lodge, F. & A. Masons, Somerville R. A. Chapter, De Molay Commandery of Boston, and Aleppo Temple Mystic Shrine.

He served the city in the Common Council in 1885 and 1886, — was president of the Council the latter year, — was elected Alderman in 1887, elected on the Mystic Water Board 1889 and 1890; served as president of the Republican City Committee in 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896. He is vice-president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank, and director of the Somerville National Bank. He resides at 36 Cherry street.

Mercer, William L., was born in Cecil County, near Baltimore, Md. He first engaged in business about 1864, in Columbus, O., where he had a boot and shoe store. At the time of the great fire in Chicago he was located there, and his store shared the fate of many others. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Ohio Chapter, the Columbus Council, R. and S. M., and Mt. Vernon Commandery, K. T., all of Columbus, O. Mr. Mercer is engaged in the real estate business at No. 50 School street, Boston, and resides at 342 Broadway, in one of the most attractive houses in Somerville.

Merrill, Dr. Arthur Ellsworth, son of Robert and Elizabeth Allen Merrill, was born in Parsonsfield, York County, Me., November 30, 1861. His boyhood was passed on the home farm, where he imbibed good principles with the pure air of his native hills. His preparatory education was obtained at Parsonsfield Seminary and at New Hampton, N. H. After pursuing the study of medicine for a time with Moses E. Sweat, M. D. (Parsonsfield), a noted physician of the old school, he attended two courses of lectures at Brunswick, Me., then entered Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., taking two courses, the preliminary and regular, also a special course in surgery, — receiving diplomas for each. Immediately after graduation he married Ella Frances Guptill of Cornish, Me., and came to Somerville, opening an office at 367 Medford street, where he still resides.

Dr. Merrill is very fond of hunting, and has brought from the Maine woods some rare trophies of his prowess. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Soley Lodge F. A. A. M., Sons of Maine, and Highland Chapter No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star. He has a growing practice, and has an honored name in the medical profession.

Merrill, Frank E., was born in Nashua, N. H., November 22, 1858. He fitted for Dartmouth in the public schools of his native city, but deciding to at once engage in active life he entered the railroad service, and soon rose to the responsible position of chief clerk of the passenger and ticket department of the old Boston & Lowell R.R., where he remained for many years. Mr. Merrill took up his residence in Somerville in 1880, and for fifteen years has resided in Ward 4, taking an active interest in the development of that section of the city. He was elected to the City Council in 1889 and 1890, where he served on important committees, and in the latter year was appointed to take charge of the detailed work of the Somerville Water Board, a municipal department which has been rapidly growing in importance with the development of the city. Mr. Merrill is a member of the N. E. Water Works Association., of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elm Council, Royal Arcanum, and other societies, in which he has held offices of honor and trust.

Mink, Louis, was born December 29, 1836, in the province of Alsace, in France, the son of Lawrence and Madeleine (Walder) Mink. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and emigrated to America in 1860, arriving here in November of that year.

Soon after coming to this country he became connected with the tannery of William Muller of North Cambridge, where he remained five years. In 1865 he embarked in the currying business on his own account, on Haverhill street, Boston. In 1868 he removed to Pearl street, and remained in that location until 1870, in which year he built the factory on the corner of Beacon and Sacramento streets in this city, now occupied by C. H. Cushman & Co., where he conducted an extensive business in currying leather, employing nearly one hundred men. In 1888 he retired from business, and since that time has not re-embarked in it. Mr. Mink was married to Regina Fogel in 1865, and has seven children, four sons and three daughters. He resides at 85 Elm street.

Moore, Henry Martyn, was born in North Brookfield, Worcester County, in 1829, and spent his early life on a farm. In 1852 he came to Boston and entered the hat store of James W. Lee, where he remained until 1857, when the firm failed. The next year, with Mr. Smith, his present partner, he bought out the business, and they have continued together to the present time. They are now the oldest concern in Boston in their line of business. For about seventeen years Mr. Moore traveled part of the time, selling goods in the West. Mr. Moore is well known as one of the leading men of the Y. M. C. A. world, and as such spreads the name and fame of Somerville wherever he goes.

It is as a member of the international committee that Mr. Moore and his work are best known. This committee, composed of thirty-two prominent business-men, with headquarters in New York, has charge of all the Y. M. C. A. work on the North American continent, not only supervising the work of the existing associations, but also establishing and encouraging new associations. The work on the committee requires a good share of Mr. Moore's time, but he manages, in addition to this, to give considerable attention to other Y. M. C. A. and church work. In 1872 he assisted in forming the Massachusetts state committee of five, and he has been a member, with the exception of two years, ever since. With Mayor Hodgkins and others, he was instrumental in forming the Somerville association a quarter of a century ago, and in its reorganization at a later period. He was president of the association in 1894. Mr. Moore is president of the board of trustees of Mr. Moody's Northfield Seminary, and is also trustee of Mt. Hermon School, having been interested in them since their organization in 1880 and 1881. His connection with the Franklin-street Church, of which he has always been a prominent member, dates back to 1865. For fourteen years he has been deacon; he has also been chairman of the parish committee superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has held other positions in the church and Sunday-school. The only public office in this city which Mr. Moore has held is that of member of the School Committee. He began with the first board in 1872, and served thirteen years, resigning when he found that his other work was getting too burdensome for him. He has lived in Somerville since 1855. In 1865 he bought his present home at 82 Myrtle street. He married, in 1849, Mary Earle, a native of Belchertown, and has had six children, three of whom are now living.

Moore, Howard Dudley, the son of George and Charlotte C. Moore, was born at Moore's Mills, New Brunswick, November 21, 1854. He is a direct descendant in the fifth generation of William Moore, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1709, and settled at Londonderry, N. H. His son William was a Tory, and in 1785 removed to New Brunswick, where he received from the Crown a grant of land near the St. Croix River, the present location of the picturesque village of Moore's Mills. Young Moore attended the village school during the winter months until he was fifteen, and when seventeen years of age he went to Lawrence, Mass., where for two years he worked at a mechanical business, and for three years was clerk in a law office. During the five years he was in Lawrence he took an active part in temperance and other organizations. At the age of twenty-two he decided to become a lawyer, and feeling the need of an education he fitted for college at Nichols'

Latin School, Lewiston, Me., graduating therefrom in 1880, and entered Bates College with the class of 1884, but was unable to pursue the college course. As a commercial traveler he spent one year in the Southern States, and in 1882 came to Boston, and was for three years manager of the New England agency of the "People's Cyclopædia." In the meantime he kept up his studies, and in 1885 entered the Boston University School of Law, where he graduated in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year, and commenced practice in Boston. Mr. Moore married Maud E. Roberts of Wollaston Heights in 1891, and at that time came to Somerville to reside. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Moore has been president of the West Somerville Republican Club, a member of the Republican City Committee, was a member of the Common Council of 1895, and a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1896.

Moore, Hugh Tallant, son of John and Tabitha (Davis) Moore, was born in Canterbury, N. H., in 1801, and died in 1855. He resided in Boston ten years, and moved to Somerville in 1840. He was a useful and esteemed citizen. At the time of his death he held the following offices: treasurer and tax collector of the town, constable and overseer of the poor, a funeral undertaker, and he was also one of the coroners of Middlesex County; all these offices he held for several successive years. Mr. Moore left two children: Mrs. George W. Hadley and Mrs. Horace P. Makechnie.

Morse, Enoch R., was born in Attleboro, Mass., July 25, 1822. He established himself in business in Boston in 1839, removing to Somerville in 1852. He took an active part in town affairs, and was elected a member of the School Board in 1864. He held the position nine years, until after the incorporation of the city, and by his literary attainments and business experience was influential in promoting the educational interests of the town. He represented the city in the Legislature in 1876. So highly were his services appreciated by the town government that his name and memory were perpetuated in the Morse Grammar School, erected in 1869 on Sumner street, while on the records of four other schools he appears as having been chosen to deliver the poem at the dedicatory exercises.

Newton, Dr. Frank L. S., was born in Truro, Mass., April 9, 1857, the son of Dr. Adin Hubbard Newton, a practicing physician, and S. Anjenette Hatch, a lineal descendant of Dr. Jacques Jerauld (Gerould), a Huguenot who emigrated to this country in the eighteenth century. His boyhood was passed with his parents in his native town and Chatham. He early became interested in the profession of his father, and in the pharmacy, subsequently receiving the certificate of a registered pharmacist. In 1876 he accepted a position as grammar-school master at Essex, and afterwards was principal of the Westport High School. He took the medical degree of Boston University in 1884, and was house physician in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. He began the practice of medicine at Provincetown, where he was appointed a medical examiner of Barnstable County by Governor Robinson, was a surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service, and physician to the Board of Health. Later he pursued a course of study in Europe in the General Hospital clinics at Vienna, and the Rotunda Hospitals, Dublin, taking the degree of L. M. After this year of study he came to Somerville, where he has since resided. He is a member of Boston University Alumni Association, the Hahnemann Society, the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical Societies, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the medical board and medical and surgical staff of the Somerville Hospital. May 6, 1886, Dr. Newton married Miss Josephine Louise Lewis of Dartmouth, and they have two sons, Allison Lewis and Frank Hatch. Socially he is a member of the Central Club Association, Mystic Valley Club, the several Masonic lodges of Somerville, De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar of Boston, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Nichols, George Leslie, son of George N. and Mary Abby (Traverse) Nichols, was born June 2, 1860, at Holliston, Mass., and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that town, he studied drawing under a private tutor with a view to adopting architecture as a profession, and while engaged in that study worked at the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen he had charge of building a $10,000 house and stable for George D. Edmunds of Hopedale. He followed the occupation of master builder until he was twenty-five years of age, when he began to practice the profession of architecture in South Framingham, remaining in that town nine years, and moving to Somerville in 1890.

In 1888 he became connected with W. T. Sears, architect of Boston, as Superintendent of Construction, and was engaged in remodeling the Sears Building and in the construction of Hotel Sanford, an apartment-house costing $200,000, for Wm. T. Hart, president of the Continental Bank. Mr. Nichols opened his present office at 70 Kilby street, Boston, in 1892, since which time he has constructed Odd Fellows' Building in North Cambridge, another large apartment-house for Mr. Hart, the Van Choate Electric Company's Factory plant at Foxborough, Mass., and other important buildings. He was married, June 18, 1885, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Titcomb of Kennebunk, Me.; they have no children. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Framingham Lodge 145, I. O. O. F., John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Monotomy Chapter, R. A. M., New England Order of Protection, the Boston Architectural Club, and the Boston Society of Architects. He resides at 20 Chapel street.

Nickerson, Alvano T., was born at Chatham, June 24, 1839, the son of Caleb and Julia A. (Hamilton) Nickerson of that place. He was educated in the district school, and came to Boston in 1854. Prior to 1867 he was in business for himself in Chicago, as a member of the firm of Ryder & Nickerson, since which time he has been in business alone at Charlestown Bridge. Mr. Nickerson came to Somerville in 1882. He is a member of Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a director of the Odd Fellows' Building Association, also a trustee for the Twenty Associates, and a trustee of the Somerville Hospital. He served the city in the Common Council of 1888 and 1889, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1890 and 1891. He has also been a member of the Board of Health since 1893. Mr. Nickerson married, in 1863, Laurietta Nickerson of Chatham. They reside at 334 Broadway.

Nickerson, John F., was born October 13, 1846, at Provincetown, Mass., son of Jonathan J. and Rebecca D. Nickerson. He received his education in the Provincetown schools and in the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock, Vt. He commenced business in 1863 as clerk with Whiton Brothers & Co. of Boston, and remained with them about two years. He then took a position as bookkeeper with Hinckley Brothers & Co., but was, on account of an accident, obliged to leave their employ after two years of service. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business with T. D. Demond & Co., on Broad street, was soon admitted to the firm, and some years later he purchased the entire business which was then carried on under the firm name of John F. Nickerson & Co.; at the present time it is a corporation known as the John F. Nickerson Company, of which Mr. Nickerson is the president. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Boston Wholesale Grocers' and Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Associations, and the United Order of Workmen. Mr. Nickerson was married to Georgiana P. Langmaid of Charlestown, Mass., June 1, 1869; they have three daughters, and have resided at 25 Flint street since June 1, 1869. He was two years a member of the Somerville Water Board, but the pressure of his business has always prevented his holding other offices in the service of the city.

Norcross, Joseph Leland, was born in Woodbury, Vt., December 6, 1834. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Boston, where he engaged in the teaming business, having his headquarters at City Wharf until 1873, when he removed to his present place of business at 212 State street. In January, 1871, he was married and became a resident of Somerville, purchasing the estate No. 60 Marshall street, where he resides at the present time. Mr.

J. LELAND NORCROSS.

MRS. J. C. NOURSE.

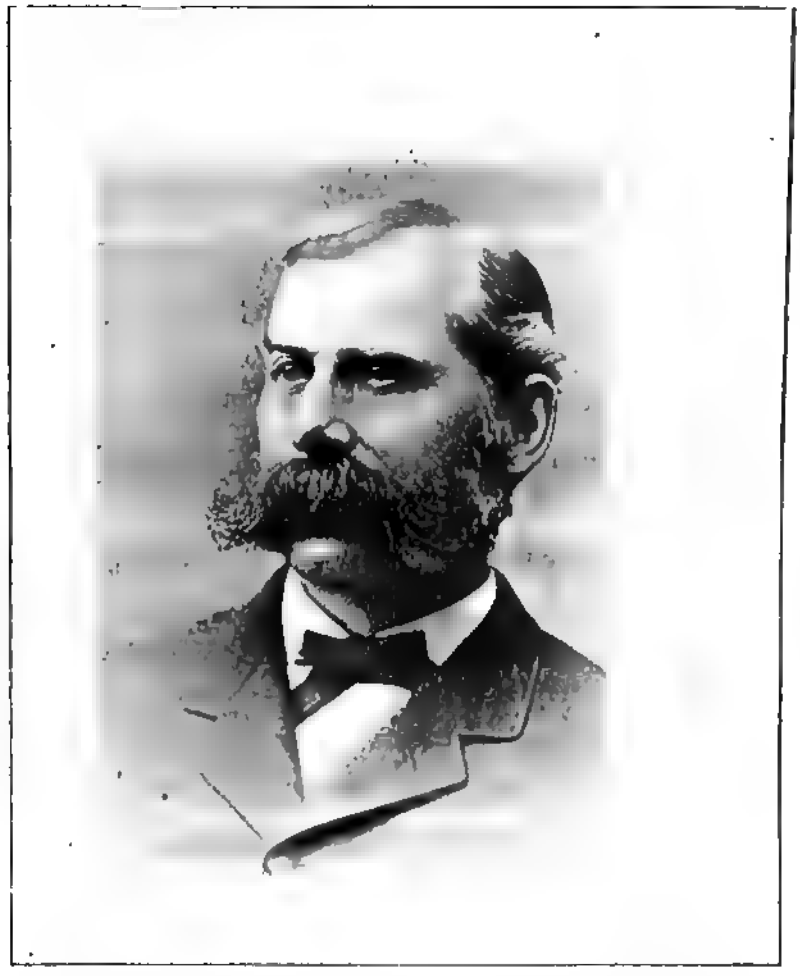
Norcross has been identified with a number of Somerville institutions from their first inception. He withdrew from Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Boston, to assist in the organization of Paul Revere Lodge of this city, and has been treasurer of that lodge since its foundation in 1878. He is also a charter member of Winter Hill Encampment. In 1884, when the Odd Fellows organized a building committee to erect the substantial brick building on the corner of Broadway and Marshall street, Mr. Norcross was elected treasurer of the building association, a position which he has retained until the present time. He has always been actively interested in the Winter Hill Universalist Church, which he assisted to organize in June, 1878. In 1879 and 1880 he served the city as a Common Councilman, and in the two following years as an Alderman. Mr. Norcross has been one of the directors of the Master Teamsters' Association of Boston since its formation, and is now president of the association.

Nourse, Mrs. J. C., daughter of Tappan and Katie (Cummings) Libby, was born in Scarborough, Me., August 28, 1854. She was educated in the public schools of her native town, and in the Casco-street Seminary of Portland. In 1875 she was married to Mr. Charles Nourse. In 1881, her natural tastes being for a business life, she commenced in a rather small way in North Cambridge, where she continued until the autumn of 1886, when she removed to Davis square, and occupied the store Nos. 10 and 11 in Medina Building. Her increasing business in the years that followed demanding more room, she arranged to have one-half of the new Chapin Building finished and furnished to suit her ideas of what a modern dry goods store should be, and when it was ready for occupancy, she removed from her old quarters in June, 1896, and now has in the new store what is termed by a dry goods journal of New York "the largest establishment of the kind in New England, managed by a lady." Her emporium is arranged in an exceedingly attractive manner, and her continued increasing patronage demonstrates that her efforts to give the residents of West Somerville and vicinity a first-class dry goods store are appreciated.

Noyes, Frank A., was born at Auburn, Me., May 9, 1850. After receiving his education at the public schools of that city, and the Auburn Commercial College, he secured a position in Portland, where he remained for three years, as bookkeeper for J. H. Cressey & Co. In 1872 the firm removed to Boston, locating at 208 State street, with whom he continued for ten years, and then entered the firm as Cressey & Noyes, remaining there until the completion of the Chamber of Commerce Building in 1892. There he is now located as a member of the firm of Noyes & Colby, in the wholesale grain business. Mr. Noyes has been connected with the grain trade of Boston for the past twenty-four years, and is favorably known throughout New England and the West. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and is now one of the directors of that institution.

In 1874 he married Miss Anna R. Mason of Portland, Me., and they selected Somerville for their future home, and have since that time been residents of this city. Mr. Noyes has always taken an interest in fraternal organizations, and is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Excelsior Council, R. A., Sons of Maine, and is a past officer of Oasis Lodge, Somerville Encampment, Ivaloo Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., Highland Chapter, Order Eastern Star, and at the present time is associate grand patron, O. E. S. of Massachusetts. He resides at 95 Highland avenue.

Park, Elbridge G., was born in Ashby, Mass., in 1839. He received his education in the district and high schools of his native town, and came to Boston in 1860, and engaged in the produce trade, in which he remained two years. He then entered the restaurant business, and has continued in it for over thirty years, conducting large and successful establishments at No. 30 North Market and 123 Causeway streets, Boston, under the firm names of Durgin, Park & Co., and E. G. Park & Co. He removed from Charlestown to East Somerville in 1874, and has resided here since that time.



ELBRIDGE G. PARK.

In 1884 he represented Ward 1 in the Common Council, and was re-elected in 1885. He served on the Board of Aldermen in 1886 and 1887, and was president of the board the last-named year, serving on some of the most important committees. Mr. Park is a member of the Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., and the Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., of Charlestown; he is also a member of the Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown.

Parker, Frederick Wesley, was born in Boston, May 9, 1863, son of Jerome W. and Ann Eliza (Wright) Parker. He is of old New England stock, being a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, of Francis Cook, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Parker received a good common-school education, and at the age of seventeen took a minor clerkship in the banking office of Perkins, Dupee & Co., 40 State street. He rose rapidly, and in 1883 engaged in business on his own account, forming with Arthur W. Sawyer and Hazen Clement the firm of Sawyer, Clement & Co. In 1892 Mr. Sawyer retired, and the firm became Clement, Parker & Co., and continues as such at the present time, being located at 53 Devonshire street, Boston. They have been successful, and are quoted among the leading firms in the banking business. Mr. Parker served in the Common Council of Somerville in 1894 and 1895, and was on the Finance and Public Property Committees. He is a director in the Somerville National Bank; a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M.; Somerville Chapter, R. A. M.; Orient Council, and De Molay Commandery; is also a member of the Central Club, the Charlestown Club, the Exchange Club of Boston, and the "Society of Mayflower Descendants." He married Miss Nellie E. Blodgett of Cambridge, June 15, 1887; they have one child, Mildred, and reside at 65 Boston street.

Parsons, Horace M., the son of Daniel W. and Mary P. Parsons, was born in Rockport, Mass., in 1864. When three months of age his parents moved to Boston, residing at the historical "North End," and the son attended the famous Eliot School, going subsequently to the English High. Young Parson's first situation was at the drug store of Theodore Metcalf & Co., but fifteen years ago he entered the employ of Bigelow, Dowse & Macomber, as a boy, and has remained with this concern ever since, working his way up through various grades, until he is now head bookkeeper and cashier of the leading hardware corporation in New England. Nine years ago he was married to Annie L. Millett, but she died soon after their marriage. In March, 1895, he married Sadie G. Saurman, and they now reside in an attractive home on Prospect Hill. When the Somerville Light Infantry was being reorganized, young Parsons, then twenty-two years of age, offered himself as a member. He was then six feet and four inches tall, and was a striking figure in the company. He was made a sergeant Sept. 9, 1887, and less than two years afterwards second and then first lieutenant. Upon the discharge of Captain Kirk he was elected captain, and has held the position for nearly five years, with great credit and marked ability. He was recently elected a major of the Eighth Infantry, but declined the position.

Parkhurst, Melville C., chief of police of the city of Somerville, was born in Standish, Me., April 26, 1842, son of John L. and Marcia (Harriman) Parkhurst. He was educated there and came to Somerville in 1857. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company E of Somerville, Thirty-Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was in defense of Washington until 1863, and then was sent with the Army of the Potomac, and was in all its great battles from the Wilderness to Appomattox. June 5, 1865, he was mustered out as lieutenant, the governor having issued to him a commission as captain, on which, however, the war being over, he was not mustered in, although he had for several months commanded his company as captain in the field. May 29, 1868, he received his appointment to the Somerville police force. He was appointed captain, April 1, 1871, and chief, in January, 1872. It is a noteworthy fact that Chief Parkhurst has made himself so familiar with criminal law that in all important cases in Somerville he conducts personally the case of the government. He also drew the petition and drafted the bill passed by the Legislature in 1882, giving police

FREDERICK W. PARKER.

officers authority to send samples of liquor seized on search warrants to the state or other authorized assayer — thus making it possible to learn accurately and officially if such liquor contains more than the three per cent of alcohol allowed by law. Chief Parkhurst is a member of John Abbot Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., and of several other local fraternal organizations. In 1865 he was married to Mary E., daughter of James and Ruth (Butler) Coolidge of Waltham, by whom he has two children.

Perkins, George W., son of True and Mary Ann (Chapman) Perkins, was born in Tamworth, N. H., July 1, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in the New Hampton Institution, New Hampton, N. H. He taught in New Hampshire two years, and then came to Boston, where he entered the dry goods business, in which he remained three years. For the six following years he occupied the position of traveling salesman for A. Showe & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers, was then admitted a member of the firm, and is now manager of the business. Mr. Perkins has resided in Somerville for twenty-five years. He represented this city in the House of Representatives in 1891, and served as chairman of the committee on drainage. He was re-elected in 1892, and served on the committee on cities. In 1895 he was elected to the Senate, and was chairman of the committee on printing, and a member of the committees on education and on metropolitan affairs. In 1896 he was again elected to the Senate, and served as chairman of the committee on public service, and as a member of the committees on education and metropolitan affairs. He married Miss Minerva R. Berry of Westminster, Vt., and they reside at 3 Pearl street. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the A. O. U. W., a trustee of the Somerville Hospital, of Somerville Masonic Apartments, a member of the Webcowit Social Club, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He is past master of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., member of the Somerville R. A. Chapter, the Orient Council of Select Masters, and is senior warden of the De Molay Commandery, K. T., of Boston. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Mystic Valley Club, and the Metropolitan Young Men's Republican Club.

Perry, Albion A., was born in Standish, Me., January 26, 1851, the son of Rev. John C. and Mary E. (Boston) Perry. He was educated in the public schools and at Monmouth Academy. He came to Somerville in 1869, and for several years carried on the drug business with marked success. He fitted himself for the profession of pharmacist at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. After retiring from the drug business he took up the study of law at the Boston University School of Law, and later opened an office in Somerville. In 1886 he associated himself with Hon. S. Z. Bowman, and the partnership has continued to the present time. Mr. Perry has served the city in many different capacities. He was elected to the School Board, but served only one year, 1876, resigning on account of his business, which demanded his time. He was a member of the Common Council in 1881 and 1882, being president the second term. In 1883–1884 he was in the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed on the Water Board by Mayor Pope in 1891 for two years, and was president of the board both years. At the end of his term he was urged strongly by Mayor Hodgkins to accept reappointment. In 1895 he was elected to the office of mayor after one of the warmest political contests ever held in this State, was re-elected in 1896, and he has filled the office with an ability that has commanded the respect of everyone.

Mr. Perry was elected president of the Somerville Savings Bank after the death of Oren S. Knapp in 1891, a position he still holds, and he has shown his qualifications as a financier, by building up a strong institution, the business of the bank during the five years that he has held the office having had a tremendous growth; he is also a director in the Somerville National Bank. Mr. Perry has ever shown the liveliest interest in all matters relating to the welfare of Somerville, and has discharged the duties of every office to which he has been

called with the utmost fidelity and conscientiousness. Mr. Perry married Mary E., daughter of John W. and Hannah W. Brooks of this city.

Perry, Oliver H., son of David and Phebe Perry, and a descendant of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was born at Chatauqua, N. Y. When about ten years of age his parents removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he was educated in the common schools and at Clinton Academy. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business for the past twelve years in West Somerville, with an office at Davis square and another at 31 Milk street, Boston. He married Miss Harriet Gilmore of Hillsboro, N. H., and has a family of six sons and two daughters. Since 1890 he has been secretary and treasurer of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank, of which he was the originator. The bank, which began with an issue of eight hundred and ten shares for its first series, has shown a constant growth from its inception, and now has assets of over $150,000. It has proved a great incentive to very many West Somerville residents, especially the young, to lay by a portion of their earnings, and a great help to a large number who have bought homes through its agency.

Mr. Perry is well known in the city as an active and industrious man, and has a large clientele in his various lines of business. He built his first residence eight years ago at 373 Elm street, on what was known as the old Powder House farm. Three years later the first house was moved away, and another and finer one was erected, in which he now resides. He has also built for others, and sold a large number of houses in that locality. The Nathan Tufts Park, lately constructed by the city, enclosing the old Powder House, makes this locality one of the most desirable for residential purposes in Somerville. Mr. Perry is a member of the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., a charter member of Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of Golden Cross Commandery of West Somerville, and a member of the Park-avenue M. E. Church.

Phillips, Franklin Folsom, son of James and Mary (Prescott) Phillips, was born in Searsmont, Me., December 21, 1852. He was educated at the town schools of Searsmont and Montville, at the Nichols Latin School, and at Bates College, Lewiston, Me., receiving the degree of A. M. on the completion of his studies. After graduating he taught in Bolton, Mass., and in Lisbon and Rockland, Me., being principal of the High School at the latter place five years. He was commissioned State Assayer of Maine in 1880 for a term of four years. Since 1883 he has been connected with the old and extensive chemical manufacturing house of Harrison Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, his work being both technical and commercial. He has served in the city government four years, 1890–1894, two years in the Common Council and two in the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the committees on ordinances, sewers, fire department, public property and finance, serving on the latter committee the entire four years. Mr. Phillips is much engrossed with his business, but takes a deep interest in public matters. In politics he is a Republican, and as such was elected a member of the General Court in 1896. He resides at 211 Holland street.

Pillsbury, Luther B., was born in Bridgewater, N. H. He worked on the farm in early life, and by his own efforts was fitted for college at the New Hampshire Institution, and graduated in the class of 1859 at Dartmouth College. He taught while yet a student, beginning his first school before his sixteenth birthday. After graduating he taught in Canton, in the Reading High School, the Hopkinton and Bridgewater High Schools, the Prescott Grammar and Charlestown High School. He had great influence with his pupils. A teacher, having an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Pillsbury's methods, asserting that he "never saw a man who could keep such good order with so little apparent effort as he." Mr. Pillsbury was unanimously elected to the Common Council of Somerville, and in 1878 was president of that body, receiving all the votes but his own and one other. He has for several years been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and is located at 310 Broadway. He resides at 45 Sargent avenue. Mr. Pillsbury has been twice married. His

FRANKLIN F. PHILLIPS.

first wife was Miss Mary A. Leathe of Reading, the author of "Old Mill and other Poems"; and his second, Mrs. Mary A. Libby of Somerville. He has four children: Edwin B., who is engaged in newspaper work; Ernest D., a practicing physician; May F., a teacher; and Harry N., the famous chess-player.

Pitman, Henry W., was born in Boston, May 17, 1845, the son of David F. and Caroline C. Pitman. He was educated in the Eliot and Latin High Schools of Boston. He moved to Medford when thirteen years of age. After leaving school he engaged in various occupations, and entered journalism twenty-eight years ago. He has been connected with Boston dailies and weeklies in various capacities, from the lowest to the highest positions. For seventeen years he was connected with the "Somerville Journal," but is now engaged in general newspaper work. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. When the Somerville Light Infantry was reorganized, largely through his efforts, he was elected first lieutenant, and was subsequently chosen captain. He was adjutant-general of the semi-centennial parade in Somerville in 1892, and has been identified with many events in the city's history. Captain Pitman has always taken a lively interest in politics, and for sixteen years has been secretary of the Middlesex County Republican Committee. He married Miss Lottie A., daughter of Simeon and Mary Jenkins, at Medford, June 5, 1867. They have four children.

Poole, George S., was born in Worcester, the youngest of a family of six children. His parents were Eliza (Wilder) and Ward Poole, the latter a descendant of the seventh generation of John Poole, who came from Reading, England, and settled first in Cambridge (1632) and later at Reading (1639), where he was one of the leading proprietors. George S. Poole attended school at Worcester and at Peabody (formerly South Danvers), and while at the Peabody High School was assistant librarian of the Peabody Library. Before graduating at the High School, he spent nearly two years with a brother, a mining engineer at Pottsville, Pa. Coming home, he went to the Phillips Academy at Andover. In 1861 he became the first librarian of the Charlestown Public Library, which position he held for two years, when he accepted a position of assistant librarian of the Library of Congress at Washington. In 1865 he resigned, having been appointed the secretary of the Warren Institution for Savings, which position he still holds. He has been the treasurer of the Winthrop Church, Charlestown, for over twenty years. He was on the School Board of Charlestown, and is at present one of the School Committee of Somerville, is also on the board of managers of the Winchester Home for Aged Women at Charlestown, the Congregational Church Union, and the City Missionary Society of Boston. He is auditor of the Boston Congregational Club, a member of the Boston Bank Officers' Association, Henry Price Lodge, F. A. A. M., Royal Arcanum, Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, is the secretary of the Marblehead-Neck Hall Association, a member of the Alumni Association of Phillips Academy and the Bunker Hill Monument Association. He married, in 1871, Sarah Poor Osborne, the daughter of Franklin and Nancy Poor (Jacobs) of Peabody; and his children are Franklin Osborne (H. C., 1895), Edith Wilder, and Irving.

Poor, Franklin N., was born in Goffstown, N. H., January 23, 1821. He remained at home, engaged with his father, the Hon. Noyes Poor, in the lumber business, until he reached the age of twenty-seven, when he accepted the position of treasurer of the Manchester and North Weare Railroad Company. Since that time his interest has centered mainly in railroads. He came to Boston in 1852, and was a prominent director in the Vermont and Massachusetts and Fitchburg Railroad Companies for many years. In 1864 he became treasurer of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company, the position he still holds, serving meantime as trustee of estates, etc. He removed to Somerville in 1871, and resides at 30 Chester street. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1874, is a justice of the peace, and is one of our well-known and most respected citizens.

Pope, Charles G., was born in Hardwick, Mass., November 18, 1840, the son of Rev. Rufus S. and Sarah (Brown) Pope, of that town. He was educated in the district school of Hyannis, whither his parents had removed in his boyhood, was fitted for college at the Pierce Academy, Middleboro, and was graduated at Tufts College in 1861. He taught school at Hyannis till 1864, when he became master of the Forster Grammar School in Somerville. In 1870 he became master of the Bunker Hill Grammar School, Charlestown. Mr. Pope studied law with Sweetzer & Gardner and John W. Hammond, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Hammond for the practice of law in Boston. In 1878 he was appointed a special justice of the Somerville police court. Mr. Pope came to Somerville in 1864, and served in the Common Councils of 1872 and 1873, being President of the Council the latter year. In 1876 and 1877 he represented the city in the Legislature, and was Mayor in 1889, 1890 and 1891. He was a trustee of the Public Library seven years. He was also a trustee of Tufts College. Mr. Pope married Miss Josephine H., daughter of Erastus E. and Harriet N. Cole, of this city. During Mr. Pope's last year of office as Mayor, the Charles G. Pope School on Washington street was completed and named in his honor.

Pratt, Josiah N., was born in Freeport, Me., March 14, 1838. He attended the public schools of that town, and at the age of eighteen apprenticed himself to learn the mason's trade. He worked at that occupation in Portland, Me., three years, being employed on Fort Gorges, Portland Harbor, as a skilled mechanic. He enlisted in the United States Navy, and was sent to the Gulf Squadron which was stationed at Mobile Bay; his term of service expired September 1, 1865. After the great fire in Portland in 1886, Mr. Pratt was in charge of the construction of some of the most prominent buildings in the city. In 1868 he moved to Lawrence, Mass., where he carried on the business of builder. About 1882 he entered the employ of the Jarvis Engineering Co. as mechanical superintendent; after a short service in that position he was given the agency of the company for Maine, New Hampshire and the lower maritime provinces. He was subsequently transferred to the agency for the Middle States, with his office in New York City; and was finally, in 1887, appointed treasurer and general manager of the parent company, with office at 61 Oliver street, Boston, which position he still holds. Mr. Pratt has served our city in the Common Council, and was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from Ward 1 in 1895 and 1896. He is a member of Bethany Commandery, K. T., Royal Arch Chapter, Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Knights of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He resides at 33 Franklin street.

Prichard, John P., is the son of A. P. and Mary J. Prichard, and was born in Charlestown, educated at old Training Field and other schools, and had a boyhood which fitted him to meet life in any phase that might come to him. He was a conductor and then road master of the old Middlesex Horse Railroad for many years. During Mayor Belknap's term of service he was elected Superintendent of Streets, and his ability showed itself in every possible way. After going to Everett for one year to fill the same position, he then left to go to Quincy as its Street Superintendent. After two years the town changed to a city, and Mr. Prichard was elected the first Commissioner of Public Works. He planned and caused to be built under his immediate supervision the Neponset Bridge, and proved his ability to build bridges with the same skill in which he had built the roads in this city and elsewhere. When the new city of Medford needed a Superintendent of Streets, Mayor Lawrence wisely appointed Mr. Prichard to the position, and he put into his work the same earnestness, efficiency and honesty that had always characterized his efforts. He won the respect and admiration of the City Council and the citizens, and was gaining friends when, in January, 1896, he was called back to Somerville, to again serve her as he had so ably done in the many years he was here. The streets, at once, put on a new look, and much new work and many improvements are now on the way.

JOHN P. PRICHARD.

That Mr. Prichard is an adept in his line has been many times exemplified. He has made addresses, written much, and on one occasion, among twenty-one competitors for the Engineering Record" prize, he was the leader. It is needless to recite further of his qualifications. His tact to manage men, his knowledge and dexterity are all known by the results he has achieved. Mr. Prichard married early in life, and has two sons, George W. and Charles E., and a daughter, Mrs. Emma Prichard Hadley, the reader wife of Walter M. Hadley. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was a participant in throwing the tea into Boston Harbor, living at Charlestown at the time. When Charlestown was burned, this ancestor went to Malden, but returned, roofed the cellar over, and for a long time he and his family lived therein. Mr. Prichard is a veteran fireman, a Knight Templar, Knight of Honor, Companion in the Royal Arcanum, a member of the Training Field School Association, and a Universalist.

Proctor, George O., was born in Rockingham, Vt., February 23, 1847, and is a descendant of the well-known Proctor family of that State. His early life was passed on the farm, and his education was obtained in the schools of his native town and in the Chester, Vt., Academy. He followed the occupation of farming and lumbering until 1874, when he came to Boston and formed a copartnership with his brother in the grain business, under the firm name of Proctor Brothers. They located at the corner of Charles and Leverett streets, at the end of Craigie Bridge, where they conducted a successful business, until the construction of the Charles River Park compelled them to seek a new location; this they found at the Cambridge end of the bridge, where they now remain, theirs being one of the largest establishments in the hay and grain trade in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. Proctor was married in 1869 to Lillie A., daughter of Captain Thomas R. Clark of Chester, Vt., who served through the War of the Rebellion in Company E, Sixth Regiment. In 1880 he purchased the estate on which he still resides, at 44 Spring street, Spring Hill. He was elected to the Common Council in 1887 and 1888, and served as president of that body in the latter year, and as a member of the School Committee. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1892, and served on the committee on street railways, and was re-elected in 1893, and was placed on the committee on cities. Mr. Proctor is a director of the Somerville National Bank, and is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Somerville Central Club, Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Winter Hill Commandery, Golden Cross, Washington Council, Home Circle, Delft Haven Colony of Pilgrim Fathers, and the First Unitarian Church.

Ralph, Mrs. Harriet A., was born in Camden N. J., March 20, 1851, and is a daughter of the late Joseph P. and Hannah E. Myers. She was educated in the public and private schools of Boston, where her parents resided for many years. In 1874 she married William N. Ralph, and has lived in Somerville twenty-two years. She has been prominent in church work, and also in the woman's branch of Odd Fellowship, her husband being one of the leading Odd Fellows in Massachusetts. She has been treasurer of Ivaloo Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and higher offices in its gift have been tendered her. It is, however, in societies founded on patriotic work that Mrs. Ralph is best known. The late Brigadier-General William W. Bullock was her uncle, and her father was a lieutenant in Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. She was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, formed in 1871 as an auxiliary to Joseph Hooker Post of East Boston. She is a charter member of Willard C. Kinsley Relief Corps of Somerville, and has served as president and secretary. She has been prominent in state conventions, and in 1886 she was elected department treasurer. After serving with great efficiency for three years, she declined a re-election, on account of illness, but served as a member of the Department Executive Board two successive years. She was prominent in the arrangements for national encampment week in Boston in 1890, and a member of the Executive and other W. R. C.

Committees. She was a delegate-at-large to this convention, and as chairman of the Finance Committee had charge of several thousand dollars contributed to the encampment fund by the corps. Mrs. Ralph has been department junior vice-president, department press correspondent, and in 1893 and 1894 was department chaplain. Owing to illness in her home she declined to be a candidate for the office of department president. Mrs. Ralph has also been active in the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, serving on the committee that drafted its constitution, and as corresponding secretary of the association for three years. Upon declining a re-election in 1886, a valuable silver service was presented her, accompanied by an engrossed testimonial expressing the regard of the members and their appreciation of her efficient services. In public and private life Mrs. Ralph has the esteem of all her associates.

Ralph, William H., was born in Kingston, Ont., June 12, 1849; soon after his birth his parents moved to Cambridge, Mass., and he was educated in the schools of that city. In 1868 he entered the employ of Messrs. Andrews and Stevens, provision dealers, 47 Bromfield street, Boston, remaining with that firm until 1880, when he formed a copartnership with F. M. Reed, and located at 53 Charles street, Boston. In February, 1896, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Ralph entered the firm of J. W. Smith & Co., at 17 Faneuil Hall square, Boston. In May, 1874, he married Miss Harriet A. Myers, only daughter of Lieutenant Joseph P. Myers, a veteran of the Civil War, and in September of the same year he became a resident of Somerville, and immediately identified himself with its social and public interests. In 1881 he united with Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has served in many of the offices, and for several years was active in committee work; as past grand of Oasis Lodge he entered the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and has served that body on prominent committees. He is also past chief patriarch of Somerville Encampment, I. O. O. F.; and in February, 1895, was elected grand junior warden of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, serving one year, but owing to change of business was obliged to decline further advancement; he has served as district deputy grand patriarch, the district comprising Waltham and Stoneham.

When the military branch of Odd Fellowship was organized, he entered heartily into its plans; in 1886 was elected commandant of Canton Washington, serving three years; while holding this office he organized a drill corps; in 1888 they entered the international competitive drill, which took place in Cincinnati, O., this corps winning three prizes; for several years the corps was well known throughout the State for its efficiency in display drill, giving many exhibitions. On retiring from the office of commandant, he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, holding the commission two years. In the semi-centennial procession in 1892 Mr. Ralph commanded the fourth division, which comprised the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations of this city. He is also past grand of Ivaloo Lodge No. 7, D. of R.; past regent, Excelsior Council No. 3, Royal Arcanum; and a member of John Abbot Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Winter Hill Lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W.

Raymond, Francis H., was born in Charlestown, February 19, 1836, the son of Francis L. and Abigail (Foslick) Raymond. He attended the public schools of the town, and after leaving the high school entered the employ of J. B. Hanson, in the wholesale grocery business in Boston. He was afterwards with Robinson & Holbrook, and in 1865 the firm of Robinson, Nourse & Raymond was formed. F. H. Raymond & Co. were its successors. In 1876 Mr. Raymond left the grocery business and became treasurer of the American Arms Company, in which he was interested. Two years later he was chosen treasurer of the Cambridge Electric Light Company, which position he now holds. He has been a director of the Market National Bank for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Raymond was a trustee of the Public Library in 1876, 1877 and 1878. In 1887 he was elected to represent Ward 2 in the

Residence of LYMAN B. RICH, 381 Medford Street.

WILFRED B. RICH.

House of Representatives, where he served three years, 1888, 1889 and 1890. He was Senator in 1891 and 1892, and a member of the Governor's Council in 1895 and 1896. Mr. Raymond married Martha L., daughter of Samuel T. and Sarah (Hobbs) Frost, of Somerville. They reside on Laurel street.

Raymond, Marcus M., was born in Boxboro, Mass., February 1, 1841, son of Nathan and Hannah (Hapgood) Raymond. He received his education in the schools of Boxboro, Princeton and Lowell, and after leaving school worked five years on the farm; he then learned the machinist's trade at Lowell, and worked at it six years. He subsequently came to Boston, and embarked in the milk business, in which he was engaged about thirty years. After a residence of six years in Charlestown he came to Somerville in 1873, and located on Jaques street, in the house which he now occupies. Mr. Raymond is a member of Winter Hill Lodge, Knights of Honor, and represents Ward 3 in the City Council.

Reed, Nathan H., son of Nathan O. and Nancy (Bacon) Reed, was born in Bedford, Mass., May 25, 1848. He finished his education at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and came to Somerville twenty-seven years ago. He has served the city as Councilman, Alderman, Overseer of the Poor, and is now one of the principal assessors. Mr. Reed has been for seven years chairman of the standing committee of the First Unitarian Church, and has been treasurer of the Associated Charities of Somerville since its organization. He was engaged in the provision business for many years, — later in real estate, and at the present time at the foundry on Washington street, and has now many interests in real estate in Somerville and elsewhere. Mr. Reed is a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Washington Council, Home Circle. He married Clara B. Parker of Billerica, and they have two children, Nathan Parker and Mary Baldwin. He resides in a handsome residence, erected by him during the past year at 35 Pearl street.

Rich, Lyman B., was born at Truro, Mass., in 1834, the son of Zephaniah and Betsey (Bangs) Rich. He was educated in the public schools and in the academy, of which Joshua H. Davis, former superintendent of Somerville schools, was principal. He married Mary Ellen Mayo, daughter of Captain Nehemiah and Eunice B. (Stone) Mayo, and has one child. He, like many others of the sons of Cape Cod, began to "follow the sea" when quite young, and at the early age of eighteen he became a captain. His voyages, which have been many and to various ports, terminated with a trip to the Mediterranean and to South America, on which voyage he was accompanied by his family. Since retiring from life on the ocean, in 1878, he has been engaged in the ship brokerage business and steamboat agency, and is a member of the firm of Atwood & Rich, 83 Commercial Wharf, Boston. Captain Rich removed from Provincetown to Somerville in 1878. He is a member of King Hiram Lodge, F. A. A. M., and Joseph Warren Chapter of Provincetown; is also a member of the Boston Marine Society. He resides at 381 Medford street.

Rich, Wilfred Babson, the son of Ransom and P. Laurette (Chase) Rich, was born in Jackson, Me., April 21, 1855. His ancestors were, on both sides, among the earliest pioneers of the State. In his infancy his parents moved to Bangor, Me., and in his seventeenth year to Brooks, in the same State. At this time he had completed the studies then taught in the public schools, but was not satisfied with this, and during the next five years, depending almost wholly on his own efforts, by teaching school during the winter months, he obtained a liberal education, attending the state college at Orono and the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, Me. In 1877 he entered the law office of Hon. A. W. Paine at Bangor, where he chiefly acquired his legal education, and was admitted to the Penobscot bar in 1880. He at once entered into the active practice of his profession, and the same year conducted the defense in the well-known Meservey-Dunton trial, receiving especial notice from the press. While a student he had taken much interest in politics, making several campaign speeches. He became chairman of the Republican town committee, and in 1882, with Mr. Simonton,

obtained control of the "Camden Herald," of which he was assistant editor for three years. The same year he was appointed Postmaster by President Arthur, which office he held until near the expiration of his term of four years, when he resigned, after the inauguration of President Cleveland. The same year, 1885, he moved to Boston, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law, in which he has been very successful. He has had the settlement of several large estates. He came to Somerville in 1886, but took no part in politics for several years, when he became a member of the ward and city committee, and was elected a member of the Common Council from Ward 1 for the years 1893 and 1894, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen the following year. He has been treasurer of the Webcowit Club, a member and ex-president of the Owl Club, and past leader of Harvard Council No. 51, Home Circle. His residence is at 13 Franklin street.

Robinson, Enoch, was born in Boston in 1801. At seven years of age he was at work with his father, and his early habits of industry, thus acquired, never deserted him. When he was a young man he engaged in business with his brothers in Boston, in the manufacture of ship trimmings and the ship-steering apparatus used fifty years ago. He subsequently went into the hardware business, making door-knobs and locks, and was located on Brattle street for many years. In 1847 he moved from Boston to Somerville, locating on Spring Hill, which was then nothing but a pasture, and in 1856 he erected the celebrated "round house," which is illustrated in this volume. The house is perfectly circular in form, and is probably the only building of its kind used as a residence in this portion of the country. It is three stories high, the upper story being smaller in diameter than the two below it, leaving a balcony above the second story. The interior arrangements of the house are in keeping with its novel form. On one side of the front hall is the library, a circular room with one window. In its center is a small circular table, and in the walls are alcoves for books. On the other side of the hall is the parlor, oval in shape, lighted by two windows, and having an oval table in the center. The front hall leads to a circular entry-way in the center of the house, from which opens the dining-room and the kitchen. From the central entry-way of the first story a stairway leads to a similar entry in the second story, the stairs following the circular walls of the house. From the upper entry open five chambers, with radiating partition walls. On the third floor is a circular balcony, which commands a view of the entries below, while above is a glass dome, which lights them all. Mr. Robinson was a charter member of the East Cambridge Lodge of Odd Fellows, and John Abbot Lodge of Masons, of this city. He died in February, 1888.

Rowell, Cromwell Gibbs, son of Aaron and Ruth (Brown) Rowell, was born at Corinth, Vt., August 29, 1827. His education was obtained at the district school and at the academy at Framingham, Mass., to which town his parents had removed in his childhood. His first employment on leaving home was obtained on the sea, and he followed the calling nearly seven years; he then united with his father in the stove business at Framingham. In 1854 he entered the police force of the city of Boston, and remained a member thereof until the opening of the Civil War. He was instrumental in raising the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he was captain of Company D, and afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel. Subsequently he raised a company which was attached to the Thirtieth Regiment. At the close of the war he re-embarked in the stove business, in which he has remained, and he now occupies a position with the Smith & Anthony Stove Company. In 1867 Col. Rowell was a member of the Legislature from Boston. He came to Somerville in 1869, was a member of the Common Council in 1873, of the Board of Aldermen in 1874 and 1875, of the Water Board, of which he was president, in 1877 and 1888, and has been president of the Board of Registrars of Voters since 1886. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., Orient Council, R. and S. M., Coeur de Lion Commandery, K. T., Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum, and Mount Benedict Lodge, K. H.

Col. Rowell has been twice married: his first wife was Miss Harriet Maynard, daughter of Lawson and Nancy (Angell) Maynard of Framingham; and his second wife was Miss Lottie A. Larkin, daughter of Henry and Annie Larkin, of Concord, N. H. They reside on Pearl street.

Russell, Irving L., was born in Somerville, on the estate on which he now resides, May 24, 1852, son of Levi and Martha (Smith) Russell. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and in the Warren Academy of Woburn, and Eaton's Commercial College of Boston. He is a market gardener by occupation, cultivating about forty acres, his farm being the largest plant of the kind in Somerville. Mr. Russell served two years, in 1882 and 1883, in the Common Council; three years, 1884, 1885 and 1886, in the Board of Aldermen, being president of that body in the last year of his service; was chairman of the committees on highways, and fuel and street lights. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1888 and 1889, and was on the committees on labor, woman suffrage and water supply. Mr. Russell married Miss Addie Johns, daughter of Cyrus and Margaret (Kelton) Johns of New York City. They reside at 1323 Broadway.

Russ, George Herman, was born in Belfast, Me., March 17, 1863, the son of Captain James A. and Laura A. (Weymouth) Russ, and a direct descendant in the tenth generation of Henry Russ, who came from Hingham, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass., about 1633. He attended the public schools at Belfast, and came to Boston in 1878. He attended the Grammar and Latin Schools of Boston, and then went into the law office of Edwin C. Gilman. About a year afterward he began the law course at Boston University, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1886. Shortly afterward he accepted a position as assistant attorney for the Lamson Store Service Co., which he retained for nearly three years. He then opened an office at 113 Devonshire street, Boston, and devoted himself to general practice, and with gratifying results. Mr. Russ came to Somerville in 1888. He married, in December, 1882, Miss Lilla E. Houghton of Boston; they have three sons, and reside at 28 Montrose street. Mr. Russ served the city as a member of the Common Council in 1892 and 1893. He is a member of the Central Club, Sons of Maine, Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., and other social organizations, and has been chief patriarch of Winter Hill Encampment, and is a past master workman of Winter Hill Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Rymes, Christopher E., was born in Portsmouth, N. H., September 23, 1827. He came to Boston in March, 1844, to learn the machinist's trade, entering the employ of Tuttle & Dow. In 1850 he was employed as foreman in the machine shops of Hittenger, Cook & Co., and was admitted to the firm in 1855. In 1866 the firm name was changed to Cook, Rymes & Co. This partnership continued until April, 1887, when it was dissolved, and all the partners retired from the business. In October, 1864, Mr. Rymes bought the estate on Summer street, Spring Hill, where he has since lived. He was a member of the original committee authorized by the town to contract with the city of Charlestown for the supply of water. He was a member of the first Water Board, and for several years its president. In 1889 he superintended the introduction of the high-water service in Somerville. He served in the first Common Council, and the following year in the Board of Aldermen. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library for years, and was also one of the trustees of the sinking fund. In 1875 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. Mr. Rymes is a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, a member of John Abbot Lodge, Somerville Chapter, and Boston Commandery of Knights Templar. He was the first president of the Central Club, serving for five years. Mr. Rymes married Almira L., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Cheever.

Sanborn, Alexander A., was born in Tuftonborough, N. H., February 13, 1833. He was educated in the schools of that town. Coming to Boston in 1849, he entered the service of the New England Steam and Gas Pipe Company, 61 Charlestown street. About

1876 he established business for himself in Sudbury street, and in 1881 located at 16 and 18 Post-Office square, where he is still engaged in the heating and ventilating business. On October 10, 1856, he was married to Miss Abby H. Beedy of Phillips, Me. They have one son, Charles H. Sanborn, who is associated with his father in business. Mr. Sanborn is a member of Somerville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Orient Council, Somerville, and Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown.

Sanborn, Caleb Leavitt, son of Jefferson and Martha A. Sanborn, was born in Tuftonborough, N. H., January 12, 1843. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and in Meredith, N. H. At the age of eighteen he came to Boston and learned the steam-fitter's trade, and subsequently was with Fuller and Ford in Chicago as foreman two years. After returning to Boston, he accepted a position with Braman, Dow & Co., 3 and 4 Haymarket square, which he still holds. He married Elizabeth A. Favor of Manchester, N. H., November 21, 1874; they moved to Somerville, February 21, 1875, and at present reside at 21 Willow avenue. They have one child, a daughter, and lost an infant son. Mr. Sanborn is a member of National Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Chicago, Ill., the Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown, Mass., Brookline Lodge, K. of H., and several benefit organizations. He comes of good old Puritan stock, being a direct descendant of John Sanborn, who was born in the hamlet of Sanborn, Warwickshire, Eng., and who was among the earlier colonists who landed in this country about 1620, and settled in Hampton, N. H.

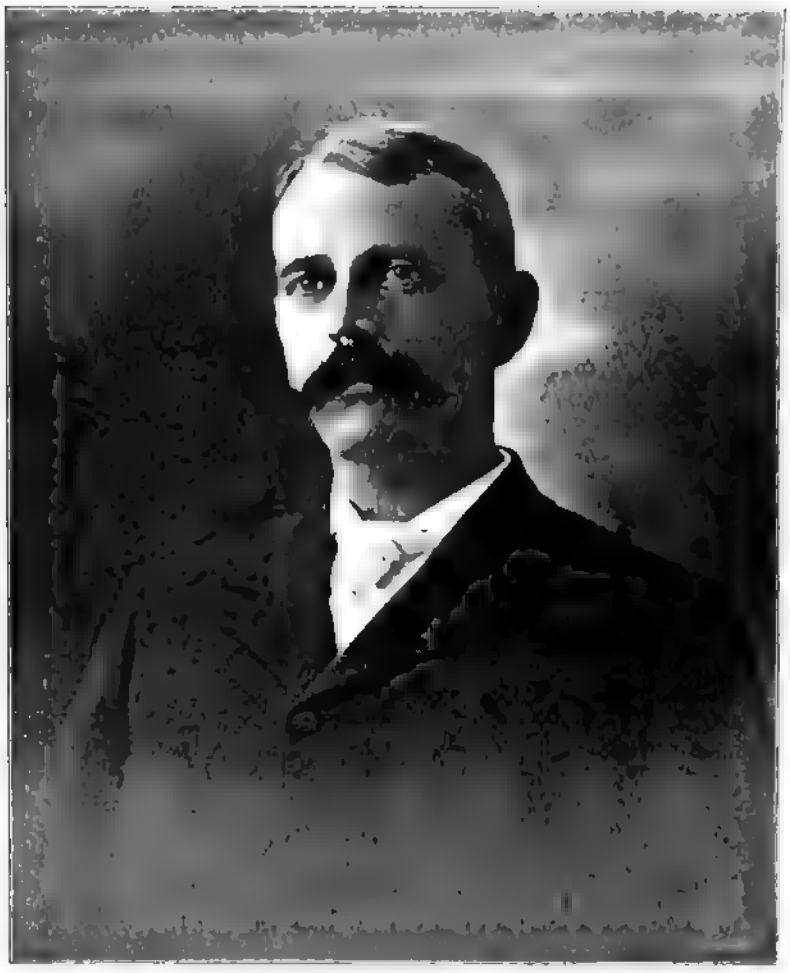
Sanborn, Charles B., was born in New Hampshire, where his youth was passed and education obtained. He came to Boston in 1866, and engaged in the produce business, in which he still continues, having been located at 29 North Market street for nearly twenty years; he carries on a general commission business, making a specialty of the poultry trade. He was a member of the City Council in 1888 and 1889, and served on the Board of Aldermen in 1890, 1891 and 1893. Mr. Sanborn came to Somerville early in the seventies, and lived in Ward 1 over twenty years, moving to his residence at 26 Adams street about two years ago. He is a member of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce, both of Boston, and a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., and De Molay Commandery, K. T.

Sanborn, Daniel W., General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad System, is a native of Wakefield, Carroll County, N. H. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Wakefield Academy. Upon leaving school he served an apprenticeship at ship-building, and worked at the trade for several years. In May, 1859, he entered the service of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad Company, at Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained until August, 1863. He was next employed as a brakeman on a passenger train, and, in 1864, was promoted to the position of conductor, in which capacity he acted until 1879. In the latter year he was appointed Master of Transportation of the Eastern Railroad, with headquarters in Boston, which position he filled until the Eastern was leased to the Boston & Maine, when he was made Superintendent of the Eastern Division (the old Eastern Railroad), holding this office until July, 1890. Having acquitted himself with great credit in this position, he was, in 1890, appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division (the old Boston & Lowell), which had been leased by the Boston & Maine. Soon after the death of James T. Furber, General Manager, the position of general superintendent of the system was created, and Mr. Sanborn, in February, 1892, was invited by the directors to accept it. Mr. Sanborn is a member of New Hampshire Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Strawberry Bank Encampment of Portsmouth, N. H., Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and Orient Council of Somerville; also is a member of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar, Boston. In 1856 he was married to Miss Lucy Maria Lydston, of Eliot, Me., who, with a son, Fred E., and daughter, Mrs. J. M. French, constitute his family. Mr. Sanborn enjoys a wide acquaintance among railroad and business men throughout New England.

Sanborn, David A., was born in Sandwich, N. H., February 14, 1795, the son of Robert and Mary Glines Sanborn. He came to Roxbury when eighteen years of age, walking the entire distance from Sandwich. He worked at farming a few years, then came to Somerville and carried on the milk business, and later was engaged in the manufacture of bricks on Prospect street, near the railroad bridge. He married Hannah Adams Stone, the daughter of John and Mary (Tufts) Stone, September 30, 1821, by whom he had five children. He built a house on Washington street, near Union square, about seventy years ago, where he lived and died. He held several town offices, and was in the War of 1812. He died February 19, 1875.

Sanborn, David A., was born April 21, 1828, the son of David A. and Hannah Adams (Stone) Sanborn, at the family residence on Washington street, Somerville (then Charlestown). His father came from Sandwich, N. H., at an early age, and, establishing himself in Somerville, was associated with the early growth of the town. David A., Jr., was educated in the public schools of Somerville, and has always lived very near the spot where he was born. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which vocation he followed for many years, assisting in the building of many of the residences and public buildings of the city. In early life he was connected with the old volunteer fire department, in the times of hand engines, and, later, was on the Board of Engineers, from 1865 to 1872 being chief engineer. Mr. Sanborn is now president of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Fund. He served two years each in charge of the sewer department, as overseer of the poor, and as assessor. He was also elected to the Common Council in 1876. Mr. Sanborn is a charter member of Oasis Lodge I. O. O. F., and Somerville Encampment, and has for many years been on the board of trustees of both organizations. He is also a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M. His business now is in real estate, and in the care of property.

Sanborn, Dr. Edwin A., the son of Aaron and Amanda M. (Currier) Sanborn, and grandson of Abraham Sanborn, was born August 28, 1849, at Grafton, N. H. His father died at the early age of twenty-six years, leaving him, then about two years of age, and his widowed mother, with rather limited resources. He was therefore early in life obliged to learn the lesson of self reliance. In accordance with his strong inclinations, he, when about fourteen years of age, determined to become a physician and surgeon, and spared no efforts to accomplish that result, and in this he succeeded by his own efforts without any financial assistance or favors from any one. After passing through the common schools, he attended a private school for several terms, after which he continued his studies under tutors, latterly with the special object of preparing himself thoroughly for the study of medicine. In 1872 he began the study of medicine at the McLean Asylum in Somerville, under the direction of Dr. F. A. Stillings. He subsequently pursued his studies at the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and also at the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth, November 3, 1875, being awarded the first prize of twenty-five dollars for passing the best examination of the graduating class in every department of study. In 1876 he offered a like prize to be awarded to the student who should pass a similar examination at that institution. Dr. Sanborn practiced medicine during the winter of 1875–1876 with his uncle Dr. D. M. Currier of Newport, N. H., and located in Somerville in the spring of 1876, where he has remained in the successful practice of his profession ever since. He is a member of the Middlesex South District Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Alumni Association of Dartmouth Medical College. He is a medical examiner for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and various other insurance organizations. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Miss Harriet L. Hosmer of Somerville, but a native of Weld, Me. He is not a club man, but is devoted to his profession and his home, delighting to spend his



FRANK S. SANBORN.

spare time or evenings in reading, or in social intercourse with his friends. His residence is at 24 Franklin street.

Sanborn, Frank S., was born at Bristol, N. H., August 28, 1853, son of Sherburn S. and Nancy (Fellows) Sanborn. He was educated in the public schools of Bristol, and on leaving school he found employment in the Bristol Hosiery Mill, where he remained a short time and then entered the service of the Northern Railroad Company. In 1875 he came to Boston, where he was employed five years by Joseph Goodnow, a lumber dealer, and in 1880 he returned to the railroad service, working for the New York & New England Railroad Company at Norwich, Conn. In 1881 he found a position in the car department of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, was appointed foreman of freight work in 1882, and foreman of freight and passenger work in 1883. In 1891 he was promoted to the position of general foreman and master wrecker of the Fitchburg Division of the road, which position he still holds. He married Miss Ella J. Swallow of Peterboro, N. H., in 1876, and their residence is at 22 Bonner avenue. Mr. Sanborn is a member of Bunker Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown, took Masonic degrees in Henry Price Lodge, Charlestown, was made a Red Man in Hiawatha Tribe, Medford, and is a member of De Soto Lodge, K. of P., Boston, the Railroad Relief Society and the New England Railroad Club.

Sanborn, James S., was born in Wales, Me., March 29, 1835, the son of Henry and Ann (Daly) Sanborn. His youth was spent in Wales, Monmouth and Nashua, N. H., and he received the education of the district schools of that time. In 1856 he married Harriet N. Small, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Moody) Small of Auburn, Me. They have four children; the two sons are connected with their father in business. He began business by traveling and selling garden-seeds for A. H. Dunlap, Nashua, N. H., and for several years he was a commercial traveler. His first venture for himself was in Lewiston, Me., where he went into the coffee and spice business. In 1868 he became connected with Dwinell, Hayward & Co., of Boston, and in 1872 moved with his family to Somerville, where he has since resided, except for five years, 1880–1885, when he lived in Boston. The present firm of Chase & Sanborn was formed in 1878, and the greatest success has attended them. Besides the coffee business, to which Mr. Sanborn has given his best effort, he has within a few years given much attention to the French Coach Horse, at his summer home, Poland, Me., where he has a large establishment. Mr. Sanborn has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, West Indies, Central America, Mexico and the countries of the Mediterranean. He is pre-eminently a self-made man, and his energy and perseverance have been largely the cause of the success that attends all his undertakings.

Sanborn, William A., was born on Prospect street, the son of Joseph P. and Mercy K. Sanborn, May 9, 1852. He attended the Prescott, and afterwards the High School, from which he graduated in 1871, and then went to work at brickmaking for his father, for whom he worked two years, at the end of which time he went into business for himself. Two years later he took John W. Hatch into the concern, and for fifteen years the firm was composed of these gentlemen. Mr. Sanborn now carries on alone the manufacture of brick, his yards, which are extensive, being located on Mystic avenue and in Exeter, N. H. He has recently bought a large tract of land at Epping, N. H., which will also be opened for brickmaking. Mr. Sanborn married Gertrude W. Braley of Charlestown, and they have two girls and a boy. He is a member of Soley Lodge of Masons, Paul Revere Lodge, and Somerville Encampment of Odd Fellows, Monument Council, Royal Arcanum, the Massachusetts Builders' Association and other trade organizations. He is also one of the founders of the Winter Hill Universalist Church.

Sargent, Aaron, was born in Charlestown, October 29, 1822, the son of Aaron and Sarah (Nichols) Sargent of that city. His education was obtained in the public schools of Charlestown. He came to Somerville in 1846, residing in East Somerville until 1869, when

he removed to Winter Hill. He served on the school committee of the town from 1858 to 1862, on the auditing committee from 1860 to 1862 and from 1868 to 1871, on the finance committee from 1868 to 1871, and on the water board from 1858 to 1871. On the incorporation of the city government, Mr. Sargent was elected city treasurer, and continued in the office by successive elections till 1881, when he resigned. He served as a commissioner of the sinking fund from 1876 to 1888. Mr. Sargent married Miss S. Maria Adams, daughter of Joseph and Phebe P. (Morse) Adams of Somerville. She is a lineal descendant of John Adams, the early miller of Cambridge. They reside on Broadway.

Sawyer, Charles W., was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 28, 1833. His early education was obtained in the Training Field School and the Grammar School in Charlestown; he then attended a private school, and finally took a course in a commercial college. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the Charlestown Post-Office, where he remained sixteen years, most of the time being assistant postmaster. In 1869 he resigned the position, and engaged in the auction and real estate business in City square, Charlestown, with an office also in Boston, doing a large business in Charlestown, Somerville and vicinity. In this business he has since continued. Mr. Sawyer took up his residence in Somerville in 1873. In 1875 he was a member of the Common Council, and served in the Board of Aldermen in 1876. He was subsequently chairman of the Board of Health for two years. He is a charter member of the following named Masonic bodies: Signet R. A. Chapter and Cœur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown; Soley Lodge of Somerville and Somerville Council. He was for two years Em. commander of Cœur de Lion Commandery, in which he is now an honorary member. He is a member of Somerville R. A. Chapter. He was president of the Training Field School Association in Charlestown for two years, and was for many years the president of the 999th Artillery Association of Charlestown, — a social club of 350 members, many of whom are residents of Somerville — and is a member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Sawyer has always taken great interest in the municipal affairs of Somerville, and is now one of the trustees of the Public Library. He married, in 1856, Miss Julia A. Heal, who died in September, 1894. He resides on Main street, Winter Hill.

Shattuck, Frederick W., was born upon a hillside farm in the little town of Reading, Vt. His early life was a type of that of thousands of New England boys, who by their industry and perseverance have worked their way through school and college. During early boyhood he had the privilege of attending school one short term each winter and each summer. Later the spelling-book gave place to the scythe and hoe in summer. When seventeen he attended a fall term of school at Green Mountain Academy, South Woodstock, Vt., and he taught his first school during the following winter. About this time he conceived the idea of fitting for college, and by teaching winters, working summers, and attending school during each fall and spring, he prepared for and entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1879. Since that time he has been engaged in teaching at Windsor, Vt., Fitchburg, Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., and Winchester, and for the past five years he has been the popular and efficient principal of the Luther V. Bell School.

Simonds, Edwin N., son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Patch) Simonds, was born in Burlington, Mass., May 1, 1850. His education was received in the Phillips School, Boston, and the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He has carried on a successful business as a milk contractor since 1871, and has been a resident of Somerville since 1874. Mr. Simonds is a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., of Orient Council, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., Charlestown. He is identified with Paul Revere Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F., and is vice-president of the Winter Hill Club. On November 26, 1873, he married Miss Annie M. Simonds of Lexington, Mass., who died November 23, 1874. On September 27, 1877, he married Miss Edith J. Hanchett of Natick,

Mass. Mr. Simonds is a model business man and a public-spirited citizen. No city can have too many men of his characteristics.

Smith, Dr. Frederick G., was born in Wilton, N. H., December 12, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. He practiced pharmacy in Boston three years, two of which were spent in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He entered the department of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan in October, 1890, graduating therefrom in June, 1893. During the six months immediately following he was house surgeon at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Omaha, Neb., and commenced the practice of his profession in Somerville in January, 1894. October 21, 1896, he was married to Miss Mabel Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Judge Edward F. Johnson of Marlborough, Mass. He resides at 49 Cross street.

Souther, Ezra D., son of Emery and Hannah (Lincoln) Souther, was born in Boston, October 11, 1847. He attended the Mayhew School in that city, and on the completion of his education entered a commission house, where he remained six years; he then took a position with the National Revere Bank of Boston, and has remained in it to the present time, a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Souther's first ancestor in this country came over in about 1632, and was the first secretary of Plymouth Colony. The Lincolns of Hingham were his ancestors on his mother's side, among whom was General Ebenezer Lincoln; it is also claimed that Abraham Lincoln was one of the Hingham family. Mr. Souther has lived in Somerville for the last twenty-three years, and served the city in the Common Council in 1887 and 1888, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1889 and 1890. He was elected Overseer of the Poor to fill an unexpired term, in January, 1895; and in April, 1896, was re-elected for a full term of four years. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Winter Hill Lodge, K. H., Unity Council, Royal Arcanum, Boston Bank Officers' Association, and the Broadway Congregational Society. He married Lydia True Preble of Boston, November 28, 1872, and they have two children, a son and a daughter. They reside at 14 Pembroke street.

Southworth, Amasa E., was born in Stoughton, Norfolk County, May 19, 1844. He was the son of Amasa and Abigail (Sherman) Southworth, the latter now living at the age of ninety and in full possession of all her faculties, while her mother lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two years. He received his education in the ungraded common schools of Stoughton, and at the age of sixteen moved to Boston, and entered the employment of Dana, Farrar & Hyde, wholesale grocers. He remained with this house through its various changes, and is at present united with the junior partner of the house for whom he first worked, under the style of Hyde & Southworth, in the same store and same business. In 1866 he married Abbie M., daughter of Charles and Lydia Dorman, of Rockport, Mass., and moved to Somerville in September, 1868. They have had six children, three at present living. He has always taken an active interest in social and political matters, being a charter member and past master of Soley Lodge of Masons. Always a Republican, in 1894 he was elected to serve as representative to the General Court for 1895, and was placed on the committees on banks and banking, and metropolitan affairs. In 1895 he was re-elected, and was on the committees on libraries and metropolitan affairs for 1896. As a member of the latter committee, he took great interest in all matters affecting the interests of Somerville, particularly the water bill and the bills for parks and boulevards. Believing that Somerville was unjustly assessed for these latter, he strongly advocated the abolishment of the present assessment and the postponement of any assessment until the year 1900, which bill was finally passed. He looks with pride upon the rapid growth in wealth and population of the city, and always has a good word for the home of his adoption.

Southworth, Gordon A., was born at Dorset, Vt., December 11, 1838, the son of Gustavus W. and Caroline (Alden) Southworth. His youth was passed in Chicago and Lowell, in the public schools of which he was educated. Choosing the profession of teaching, he

JOHN P. SQUIRE.

began his work at Tewksbury. His subsequent experience has been three years at the Strafford (N. H.) High School; two years at the New Market (N. H.) High School; one year at Nahant; nine years at the Centre School, Malden, whence he came in 1873 to the principalship of the Prescott School, Somerville. After a service of twenty years in this position, he was unanimously elected, in 1893, Superintendent of Public Schools, an office which he now holds. Mr. Southworth has been prominent in educational associations in the county and state. He is one of the founders and president of the Teachers' Annuity Guild of Eastern Massachusetts. He is the co-author of a series of school text-books for language instruction, which are widely used. He is also the author of a series of arithmetics, "The Essentials of Arithmetic." He has also been identified with Sunday-school work all his life, having been for fourteen years the superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Franklin-street Church in this city. Mr. Southworth married, in 1876, Miss Elizabeth F. Pettes, daughter of Horace and Abigail S. (Parks) Pettes of Boston.

Sparrow, Edmund S., was born in Orleans, Mass., October 16, 1846. He attended the village school until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to sea, as the expression is, until he was twenty-one, at which period of his life he came to Boston and learned the building trade. After working at it three years he embarked in business for himself, as architect and builder, which calling he conducted successfully for twenty years when he retired from the business. For the past ten years he has devoted most of his time to the management of real estate. During the years 1894 and 1895 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, the last year being president of the board and chairman of several important committees. He belongs to various organizations, among which may be named the John Abbot Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, De Molay Commandery, K. T., Elm Council, R. A., and Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a director of the Sprague and Hathaway Co., and the West Somerville Co-operative Bank; is also one of the trustees of the Somerville Hospital and a member of the executive committee. He resides at 18 Meacham street.

Squire, John P., son of Peter and Esther (Craig) Squire, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., May 8, 1819. He came to Boston in 1836, and worked for Nathan Robbins until he began business for himself in 1842, when he established the house of John P. Squire & Co. This business grew, during his lifetime, from one hog per day to over 4,000 hogs per day, and represented from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 per annum. Mr. Squire married Kate Green Orvis in 1843, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom were living at the time of his death, January 7, 1893.

Starbird, George M., is a native of Bowdoinham, Me., to which State his ancestors came nearly two hundred years ago. At the age of sixteen he came to Charlestown, where he became apprenticed at the carpenter trade. In 1860 he established himself in business as carpenter and builder, and since that time has done a large business with success. In 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Charlestown. In 1873 he was nominated as a candidate for representative from Charlestown to the General Court, but declined the nomination. In 1879 he was again nominated to the General Court, and was elected, and served on the committee on harbors and public lands. In 1881 he moved to Somerville, where he was a member of the Common Council in 1887 and 1888. He is a trustee and a member of the investment committee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, a director in the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Somerville Electric Light Company, and has been a trustee of the Somerville Hospital since its organization. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., and of the Royal Arcanum. He resides at 102 Pearl street.

Stodder, Frederick Mortimer, was born in Cambridgeport, Vt., February 22, 1833. He attended the district schools in that town, and subsequently the academy at Saxton's River

GEORGE M. STARBIRD.

and at Townshend, Vt. He came to Boston in 1850, and entered the employ of A. Whitney & Co., 370 Commercial street, the members of the firm being Alfred Whitney and A. B. Gookin. Four years later he became a partner in the establishment, the new firm name being that of Gookin & Stodder, and they have continued in the same location until the present time. Mr. Stodder came to Somerville in April, 1873, purchasing his present home at 11 Grand View avenue. He has been a member of the City Government, having served the city as a member of the Council in the years 1882 and 1883. He is a member of the First M. E. Church, and is secretary of the board of trustees; he was also an active member of the old Hanover-street Church in Boston, and served it as treasurer for many years. He has two sons, both of whom reside in Boston, where they are engaged in business.

Story, Isaac, was born at Marblehead, Mass., November 4, 1818, the son of Isaac and Sally Martin (Bowen) Story. He was educated at Lynn Academy and Pierce Academy, Middleborough, and continued his studies subsequently under private direction. In 1839, when twenty years of age, he became principal of the Franklin Academy, in Kutztown, Pa., and later the principal of the Bertie Union Academy, N. C. During this absence he studied law under the direction of Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar. Returning to Lynn, he studied law with Hon. Thomas B. Newhall for a time, and — again going South — taught in Maryland, for a year or more. Coming to Boston, where his parents then resided, in January, 1843, he entered the law office of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, and subsequently that of Messrs. Fuller & Andrew, composed of Henry H. Fuller and John A. Andrew, — afterwards governor, — from which office he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1844, and then commenced practice on his own account. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts in May, 1845, and from that time, with the exception of one year's absence, practiced law in Boston until his appointment, May 31, 1873, by Governor Washburn, as the standing justice of the Police Court of Somerville. He took his seat on the bench at the organization of that court in the following June, and still holds the office. For several years he practiced in the same office with Governor Andrew, who was one of his groomsmen at his first marriage. He has been twice married: first, to Elizabeth Bowen Woodberry, daughter of Captain Jacob and Elizabeth (Bowen) Woodberry, of Beverly; second, to Mary Ann Chase, daughter of Hezekiah and Sally (Hoyt) Chase, of Lynn. He came to Somerville in May 1853, where, with the exception of four years — from 1857 to 1861 — he has ever since resided. In 1856 he was the representative of Somerville in the General Court, and during several years was a member of the School Committee of Somerville. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Elisha Story, a Boston boy, was one of those so-called "Indians" in the tea espisode in Boston Harbor on the eve of the War of the Revolution, and led the party who captured two brass field-pieces from the British sentry at what is now the Park-street entrance to Boston Common. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Bowen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was orderly sergeant in a Marblehead company stationed in that part of Charlestown now known as Winter Hill, in Somerville, to guard the Hessian troops taken at General Burgoyne's surrender. He afterward became lieutenant, and at the close of the war returned to Marblehead, and upon the death of his father took his place as a magistrate, which he held until his death in 1837. His father, Isaac Story, Jr., commanded the Marblehead Light Infantry, attached to a battalion of artillery, in the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

Sturtevant, George F., son of Josiah and Hannah Sturtevant, was born in Center Harbor, N. H., in 1839. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty came to Somerville, and entered the employ of Richard H. Sturtevant; subsequently the firm of Sturtevant Brothers, provision dealers, was established, and he was admitted a member of the firm. In 1881 he withdrew from the partnership, and went to Bradford, Ill., where he engaged in the vocation of shipping horses to the East, remaining there

Residence of FREDERICK F. STOCKWELL, 9 Kidder Avenue.

until 1893, when he returned to Somerville and established a business in hay, grain, etc., and continued in it until his death, which occurred in January, 1894. Mr. Sturtevant was married to Miss Harriet E. Dodge, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter. He served the city as a member of the Water Board five years. He belonged to a number of the social organizations of Somerville, among which were John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Knights of Honor, and Good Fellows.

Sturtevant, Lindley J., was born in Holderness, N. H. At the age of twelve he came to Somerville, where he was educated in the public schools. He embarked in the provision business in early life, and for the past twenty years has been in that line of trade in the Union Market, Boston. He is very genial in his disposition, and exceedingly popular among his acquaintances and friends. He is a member of a number of organizations, among which are the F. A. A. M., the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, Pilgrim Fathers, and Good Fellows. He resides on Columbus avenue.

Sturtevant, Richard H., son of Eben L. Sturtevant, was born in Centre Harbor, N. H., August 1, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and came to Boston in 1852. He commenced work for G. A. & A. L. Sanborn, grocers, in Somerville, continuing with them seven years; he then opened Webster Market, near the corner of Washington and Prospect streets. From 1862 to 1866 he was with Harrison, Bird & Co., becoming a member of the firm in the latter year. For five years from 1887 the firm was Sturtevant & Haley. On the death of Mr. Haley, in 1892, the firm was incorporated as the Sturtevant & Haley Beef and Supply Company, of which Mr. Sturtevant is treasurer and manager. The slaughtering and rendering are done at Nos. 50 and 52 Somerville avenue. On June 13, 1867, he married Miss Martha M. Sanborn, daughter of Robert and Martha Sanborn. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge of Somerville, the Council of R. and S. Masters, and Coeur de Lion Commandery of Charlestown. He is also identified with the Royal Arcanum, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Fruit & Produce Exchange, the National Lancers, and is a director of the Fourth National Bank of Boston. He has lived in Somerville for a period of forty-four years, and his present residence is the handsome house at 31 Walnut street.

Tarbox, French O. J., was born at Charlestown, September 2, 1861. He attended the primary and grammar schools of his native city, graduating from the latter in the class of 1877. A six months' course at the Boston Commercial College completed his school life, and, having a desire to travel, he made a two years' cruise on the bark Stillman B. Allen, visiting the antipodes at the age of sixteen. His return home was made from San Francisco in the famous Cape Horn clipper ship "Young America," and he entered New York Harbor in just twenty-three months after leaving it, having circumnavigated the globe at the age of eighteen, and traveled upwards of 52,000 miles. He remained on land a short time, and again went on a long voyage to the East Indies, etc., from which he returned home and then permanently abandoned a sea-faring life. His father having purchased a farm at Poland, Me., Mr. Tarbox joined him in tilling the soil; but finding the life uncongenial to him at the end of two years, he returned to Charlestown. After devoting four years to the oil business, he entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, working in various capacities, after which, having learned the trade of steam-fitting and piping with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, he took a position on the Fitchburg Railroad as steam-fitter, and remained in it for five years, when he again entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad as air-brake fitter, and he continues in that position at the present time. Mr. Tarbox is a member of the Bunker Hill Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., and is master of Mt. Horeb Lodge No. 19, Loyal Orange Institution; he is also a member of the Fitchburg R. R. Relief Association, and a member of the Common Council from Ward 2. Mr. Tarbox was married, September 12, 1890, to Sarah E. Magrath, a daughter of William Magrath, an old and well-known resident of Charlestown. They have one child and reside at 60 Oak street.

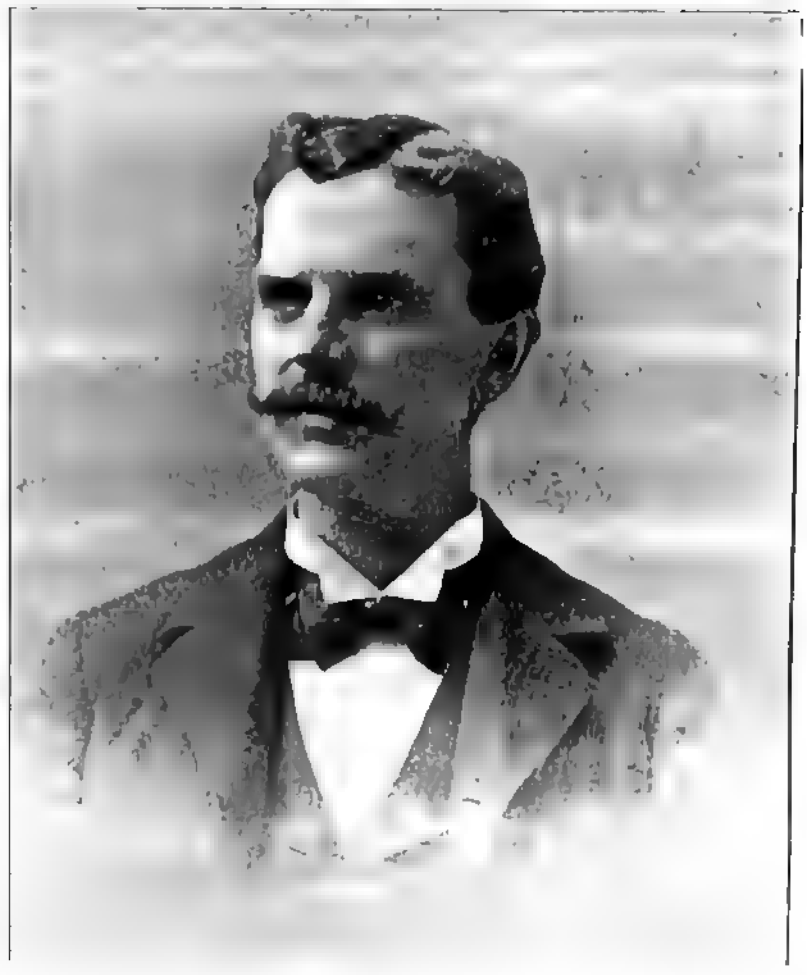
Taylor, Charles H., the son of John I. and Abigail R. (Hapgood) Taylor, was born in Charlestown, July 14, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and on leaving school he entered the composing-room of the "Boston Traveler" and learned the printer's trade, being then a lad of sixteen years of age. In the spring of 1862 he laid down his composing-stick, and enlisted for service in the Civil War. Thus, a mere boy, he entered the Union Army, in which he served like a veteran until a bullet received in one of the battles before Port Hudson, in June, 1863, finished his army career, and almost ended his life. Returning to Boston, after his recovery from his wound, he became a reporter on the "Traveler," and was appointed correspondent for the "New York Tribune." In 1869 Governor William Claflin appointed him as his private secretary, with the rank of colonel, and he remained in that position three years. In 1872 and 1873 he was chosen representative from Somerville to the General Court, and in the latter year was elected clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In April, 1873, he became manager of the "Boston Globe," and he has remained in that position until the present time, having by sturdy industry and rare good judgment built up the paper to its present high position, and almost unrivaled prosperity. "Thus, while he was still under forty, the man who at twenty-three had fondly dreamed of becoming a great editor found his full ambition realized. He was recognized not only as a great editor, but as among the greatest of newspaper managers. The story of his commercial success is one of those fascinating romances of the sudden creation of wealth, of which the United States in recent years has furnished so many."

In 1891, Col. Taylor was appointed on Governor Russell's staff with the rank of general. During his long residence in Somerville, General Taylor took a prominent part in religious, educational and social matters, and held important positions in a number of the leading organizations. In 1866 he married Georgianna O., daughter of George W. and L. F. Davis. His eldest son Charles H., Jr., together with two younger sons, are associated with him in the management of the "Globe." General Taylor is a past master of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., president of the Taylor and Algonquin Clubs of Boston, and is a member of a number of other leading organizations.

Teele, Frank A., was born in Acton, Mass., in 1866, and is a grandson of the late J. W. Teele, for whom Teele square was named. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Acton, the Lawrence Academy of Groton, and in Comer's Commercial College in Boston. He was first employed by Winn, Ricker & Co., and C. E. Morrison & Co., Faneuil Hall Market, as bookkeeper; after two years' service with them he entered the employ of John P. Squire & Co., on North Market street, as assistant cashier, and remained with that firm about one year, leaving it to assume the position of cashier of the Moses A. Dow estate (Waverly House), and bookkeeper and advertising manager of the "Waverly Magazine" in Charlestown. He remained in that position six years, and on August 1, 1895, bought the coal and wood business of the late Col. S. M. Fuller in Davis square, and at once established himself in that trade, adding to it a real estate and insurance business; he was also appointed a notary public by Gov. Greenhalge. Although inexperienced in his new business, he has, by the employment of a great amount of energy, not only placed it on a good basis, but has very greatly increased it during the past year. He was married, in 1888, to Miss Mabel Richardson of South Acton, and has three daughters. He is a member of Elm Council, R. A., Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Clarendon Lodge, Pilgrim Fathers, and Provident Lodge, A. O. U. W., having been recorder of the latter organization since its establishment. He is also assistant superintendent of the West Somerville Baptist Sunday-school. He resides on the old Teele homestead on the corner of Broadway and Curtis street.

Teele, Samuel, was born at the Walter Russell place on Broadway, November 18, 1818, the son of Jonathan and Lydia (Hill) Teele. He attended the Russell District School of Charlestown, and the Warren Academy in Woburn. He has been a farmer and gardener

SAMUEL TEELE.



HERBERT THORPE.

all his life, on the homestead which he inherited from his father. In 1836 the well-known Teele house was built by his father at the head of Broadway, on Clarendon Hill. In 1864 a portion of the farm was sold to Tufts College, and in 1868 Mr. Teele built his present residence on Curtis street, opposite the reservoir. Mr. Teele married Miss Phebe S. Libbey, daughter of James and Abigail (Goodwin) Libbey, of Ossipee, N. H.

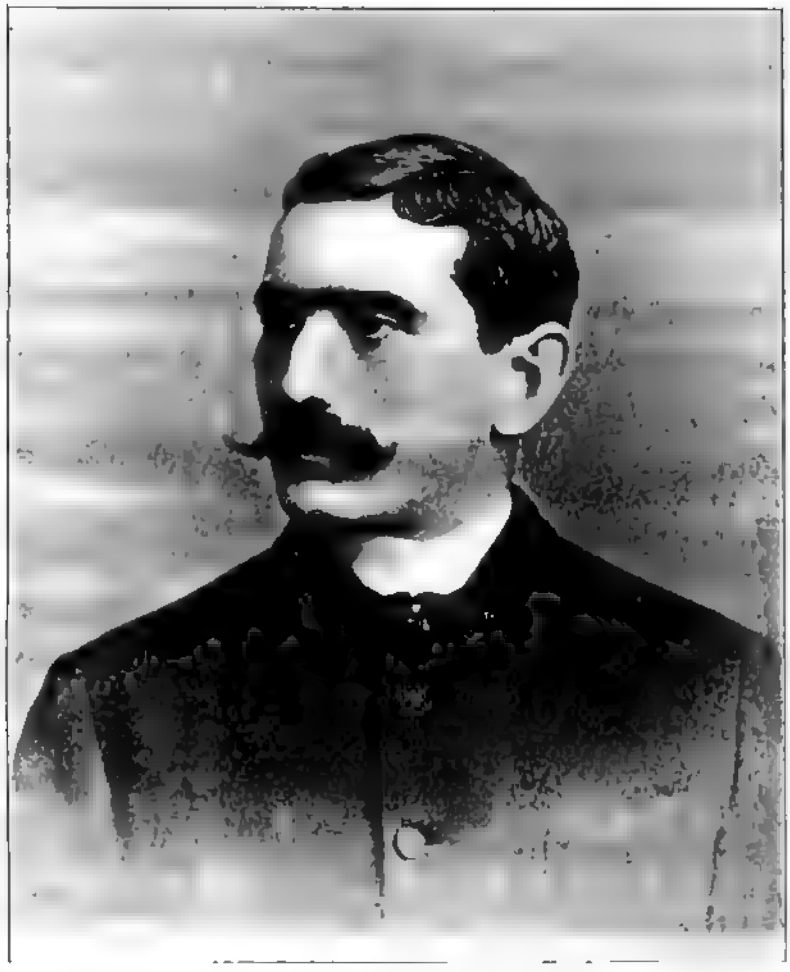
Thorpe, Herbert, was born in Somerville, July 28, 1852, the son of Jerome and Eliza (Howard) Thorpe. He attended the Brastow, Forster and High Schools, entering the latter as a member of Mr. Baxter's first class. On leaving school he entered the employ of Shedd & Sawyer, civil engineers of Boston, in which he remained two years; he then took a position with Charles D. Elliot, city engineer of Somerville, continuing in it one year. On leaving that office he established an express route, which he maintained until June 1, 1893, since which time he has been connected with the Railroad Electric Safety Appliance Company as manager. It is a fact worthy of mention that he assisted in raising the first flag that was raised on any schoolhouse in this city at the opening of the Civil War. He was married, in December, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Burnett of Somerville, and they have three children. Mr. Thorpe belongs to John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., Oasis Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past Noble Grand, the Somerville Encampment, I. O. O. F., and the Ivaloo Rebekah Lodge.

Tufts, Nathan, was born at the corner of Washington and Medford streets, January 8, 1818, in the little house still standing, and lived there with his father until he moved to East Somerville. The elder Tufts was a brickmaker, but his son learned the grain business of his father-in-law, Abraham Fitz, with whom he stayed until he started in business for himself, when twenty-three years old, at Charlestown Neck. He worked hard, saved his money, took advantage of opportunities to make more, made investments, and was able to extend his business until he bought out a firm on Warren Bridge, and conducted the two places, one as a mill and the other as a storehouse and office, until his death. He became a rich man by his industry, honorable dealing, courtesy and wisdom. His worldly possessions were numerously scattered in real estate and a handsome personal property, all secured by no act reflecting on his good name. He was never known to have oppressed the poor, but, on the other hand, had a generous purse for their aid. His fellow-citizens elected him in 1852 and 1853 a member of the Board of Selectmen, his father having been one in the first years of the town. He was an Alderman the second year of the city's life, but declined further service in that branch, refusing the chief magistracy when prominent citizens importuned him to allow the use of his name. He was a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund from the passage of the act, and at the time of his death was chairman. He was a valued member of the Unitarian Church, a trustee of Warren Institution for Savings, and a director in the Bunker Hill Bank of Charlestown. He was also a member of the Central Club, and a fine member of the Somerville Light Infantry. For twenty years he lived on the corner of Summer and Central streets, this city, with his daughter and son Albert. Mr. Tufts was a man of sterling character. He was of a quiet, unobtrusive nature, yet a genial, earnest and loyal friend whenever and wherever he placed his friendship. He was very sensitive on a question where principle came in, and none can point to an act of his whereby conscientiousness of duty and strictly honest dealing did not play the whole part. Mr. Tufts died October 20, 1887.

Vinal, Robert Aldersey, was born in Boston, March 16, 1821. His father moved to Somerville, then a part of Charlestown, in 1824, and occupied for many years a house inherited by his wife on the present site of Hotel Warren. Here the elder Robert Vinal resided until his death, and, like his son, enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens. After attending school at a private academy at Lexington and at Charlestown Neck, Robert A. took charge of a grain mill in North Chelsea, owned by his father. Here the business ability was started that always marked his life. He married an estimable lady in North Chelsea,

and there some of the older children were born. Mr. Vinal's first business connection on his own account was with Mr. Edwin Munroe, formerly of this city, whose descendants now reside here. They kept on Commercial Wharf until 1848. Mr. Vinal and his brother, Quincy A. Vinal, entered into business together, taking the old store of the father on Lewis Wharf. They kept together fifteen years, when Robert A. retired. In 1849 he bought the lot at the corner of Walnut and Aldersey streets, and built the house upon it which he occupied for thirty-six consecutive years. Mr. Vinal led a vigorous and marked life. Few men equal him in the trusts he fulfilled. He was identified with every good movement in town and city, either in social, church, masonic, patriotic, fire, civic or otherwise. He was a great factor in the problem of advancement of Somerville, old and new, and few enterprises, private or public, succeeded without his aid. He was chief engineer of the Fire Department, a member of the department, treasurer of the Charitable Association connected with it, an original member of the old Winnisimmet Lodge of Odd Fellows at Chelsea, to which he belonged many years, a member of Oasis Lodge, John Abbot Lodge and Somerville Chapter of Masons, deacon of the First Congregational Church, its treasurer, and at one time its efficient superintendent, an orginal member of the old Boston Commercial Exchange, representative from this town two years during the war, an incorporator of the Somerville Savings Bank and of the committee of investment, a member of the original Water Board, Selectman for many years, and holding the position when the town was converted into a city in 1872, Town Treasurer at one time, besides many smaller offices of trust. Mr. Vinal left a widow; three daughters, Louise, Mrs. A. T. Kidder, Alice; and two sons, Arthur and Charles. The father died in 1867, and his widow survived him but a few years. They had, besides the eldest son, Robert A. who died April 12, 1887, Alfred E., Quincy A., John W., Mrs. Lydia M. Runey, Miss Elizabeth, now residing in New Jersey, Mrs. Gen. W. L. Burt, and Mrs. E. A. Wilder. A son and two daughters died some time since.

Vincent, George I., was born in Somerville, July 6, 1851. In 1854 his parents removed to Bangor, Me., where he received a common school education, supplemented by a course in a business college. He returned to Somerville with his parents in 1867, his father purchasing the estate now numbered 32 on Cherry street, where the family has since resided. He obtained employment, as office boy, with an importing dress-goods house in Boston, in the summer of 1867, and about a year later was promoted to the position of entry-clerk, remaining until 1874. In March, 1874, he was appointed by Mayor Furber as clerk at the call of the mayor, and was assigned to duty as clerk for the Board of Assessors, beginning his service on the first day of April. To this duty were soon added those of clerk of the committee on claims and clerk of the committee on sewers, and some time later he was chosen clerk of the committee on public property and of the committee on ordinances, and in 1878, when the first Board of Health, apart from the City Council, was established, he was made the clerk of that board. In 1882 an ordinance was adopted creating the office of clerk of assessors and committees, and Mr. Vincent was made the first incumbent of the office, with an assistant; the duties comprising those of clerk of the Board of Assessors and of all committees, and also of the Board of Health, the Superintendent of Streets, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. February 28, 1888, he was unanimously elected to succeed the veteran city clerk, Charles E. Gilman, who had died on the 22d inst., and he has received unanimous re-elections in each succeeding year. He has held various offices of trust and responsibility, including those of treasurer of the Somerville Musical Association, treasurer of St. James Church, North Cambridge, and superintendent of the Sunday-school and a member of the corporation and vestry of Emmanuel Church, Somerville. He was the first secretary of the Somerville Co-operative Bank, and is at the present time treasurer of the City Clerks' Association of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars for many years, and has continued the practice of total abstin-



HERBERT L. CLARK.

RUFUS R. WADE.

ence on the grounds both of principle and expediency. He is a past grand of Oasis Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of Ivaloo Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Somerville Council of the Royal Arcanum, and Washington Council of the Home Circle, and a contributing member of Willard C. Kinsley Post No. 139, G. A. R. Was married, November 26, 1872, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Edwards, of Allston, and has four daughters.

Wade, Rufus R., one of the most retiring and yet one of the best known men of Somerville is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Boston born, he had much the same boyhood that the youth of the city had, and we find him in early manhood an officer in the Massachusetts State Prison. He remained here until the Middlesex County officials wanted him for turnkey at the East Cambridge Jail and House of Correction, and he served many years under the able administration of the late Capt. Charles J. Adams. Mr. Wade left this position to be the first special agent on depredations in New England for the Post-Office Department, and was made chief of the service in New England. In 1879 "Honest Tom Talbot," then governor, appointed Chief Wade to be the head of the Massachusetts District Police, which force then consisted of two men and had direct charge of the enforcement of two laws. It would be almost next to an impossibility to recapitulate the work of Chief Wade during the almost twenty years he has held his important place of trust. Taking the office in its utter meagreness, he has been obliged to originate plans for the successful administration of his departments. Work of various kinds has been heaped upon him until now it can be said he has four distinct departments, the criminal, labor, inspection of boilers and the licensing of engineers and firemen, and the inspection of factories, public buildings, etc., and the plans of the same. The force now consists of forty-five men, with seventy specific laws to be guarded and their strict enforcement seen to. Chief Wade is a recognized authority throughout the world on factory inspection in its various phases, and has held for a long time the presidency of the International Association of Factory Inspectors. He has time, however, to devote to outside matters, as evinced by his having held the presidency of the Cambridge Co-operative Bank since its formation seventeen years ago, the third to be organized in the State, and now one of the leading banks of its kind. He was at one time an active politician, and was the founder of the renowned Middlesex Club. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being high in the order. Chief Wade came to Somerville twelve years ago, moving from Cambridge, and built the first house on the heights at the left of the Powder House. He married Mary A., daughter of Jacob and Mary Marsh of Hingham. She passed away March 27, 1894. Chief Wade is very proud of his connection with the Third Universalist Church, of which he is one of the founders and best friends.

Wadleigh, William Y., was born at Sunapee, N. H., November 10, 1854. His early years were passed in Newport, N. H., but at the age of fourteen, on the death of his father, he was obliged to go to work to help support the family. His first experience as a wage-earner was in farming, but being ambitious for a broader field of usefulness and improvement he left the farm after a year's service and went to Milford, N. H., in 1869, where he attended the public school a year and then went into a bank, where he remained until he came to Boston in 1876 to accept a position with the wholesale grocery house of Wadleigh, Andrews & Co. He has been associated with the wholesale grocery trade for twenty years, and has been a partner in the firm of John A. Andrews & Co. for thirteen years. This house has the reputation of being one of the largest and most honorable in the State, and Mr. Wadleigh is well known to the trade as one of its most active members. Mr. Wadleigh has lived on Highland avenue nearly twenty years: he takes a great interest in all public matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, but has always declined office of any kind. He has one of the pleasantest homes in the city, and being of rather domestic tastes, prefers it to social and club life.

BENJAMIN F. FREEMAN.

Wadsworth, George M., was born in South Weymouth, April 4, 1857. He attended the public schools of Pawtucket, R. I., and Fall River, Mass., graduating from the high school of the latter city in 1874. After working several years, he entered the Holliston High School to prepare himself for college, and was admitted to Colby University in the fall of 1879. At the close of his sophomore year, he was offered the grammar school in Holliston, which position he accepted. Then, instead of returning to Colby to complete his college course, he spent the last two years of his college life at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1884. He became principal of the Renfrew School, of Adams, Mass., in the fall of 1884, which position he held until October, 1886, when he resigned to become principal of the Washington School, Quincy, Mass. Four months later he was transferred to the Williard School, West Quincy. This position was held until May, 1890, when he accepted the superintendency of the schools of the Bedford District. Upon the opening of the Charles G. Pope School of Somerville, he became its principal, which position he still holds. While superintendent of the Bedford District he was president of the Town and District Superintendents' Association; and at present he is financial secretary of the Teachers' Annuity Guild, an association organized three years ago, and which now embraces twenty-nine cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts, with a membership of nearly 1300, of whom 112 teach in Somerville, and has a fund of over $40,000. He is also president of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association.

Ware, Frank A., son of Preston J. and Lavinia (Lilly) Ware, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Newton, Mass., entered the shoe business in his nineteenth year, and has continued in that business until the present time, being now a member of the firm of Ware & Lincoln, shoe manufacturers, at Brockton, Mass. He came to Somerville in 1879, and has resided here since that year. He was married in 1880 to Carrie H. Langmaid, and they have four children, three sons and a daughter. Mr. Ware is not a so-called club-man, but is widely known in social and business circles. He resides at 54 Dartmouth street.

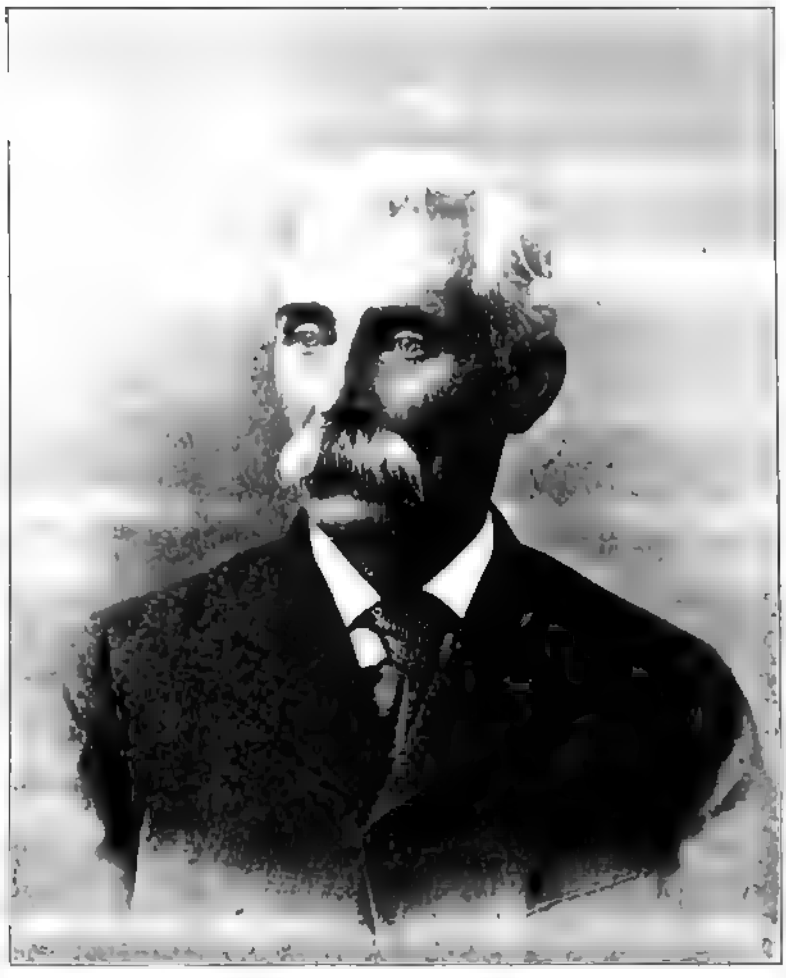
Weld, William E., was born in Somerville, in January, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and graduated from the high school in June, 1869. He was a member of the city government four years, having served two years in the Common Council, and two in the Board of Aldermen. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Somerville Public Library for nine years, was for three years treasurer of the Central Club, and has been quite active in municipal politics, having been secretary and subsequently president of the Democratic City Committee. He was for ten years in the boot and shoe business in Boston, but is now engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor trade in that city. He resides at 166 Summer St.

Wellington, J. Frank, was born in Lexington, November 20, 1849, the son of Horatio and Mary Bowman (Teele) Wellington. The Wellington family has been settled in Watertown and Lexington for two centuries, and was active in the early settlement of that region. Moving to Charlestown, Mass., with his parents in his infancy, he was educated in the schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1867. He began his business career in the upholstery goods trade in Boston, in which he spent five years. He then became associated with his father in the coal business, and in 1884 a partnership was formed under the firm name of Horatio Wellington & Co., and upon the death of his father, in 1894, he became senior member, continuing the business under the same firm name. In 1875 he moved to Somerville, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the city. In 1881 he served as a member of the Common Council, and in 1882 and 1883 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was chosen a member of the First Board of Registrars of Voters, and served for the years 1885 and 1886. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Board of Health, serving for five years, four of which he was chairman.

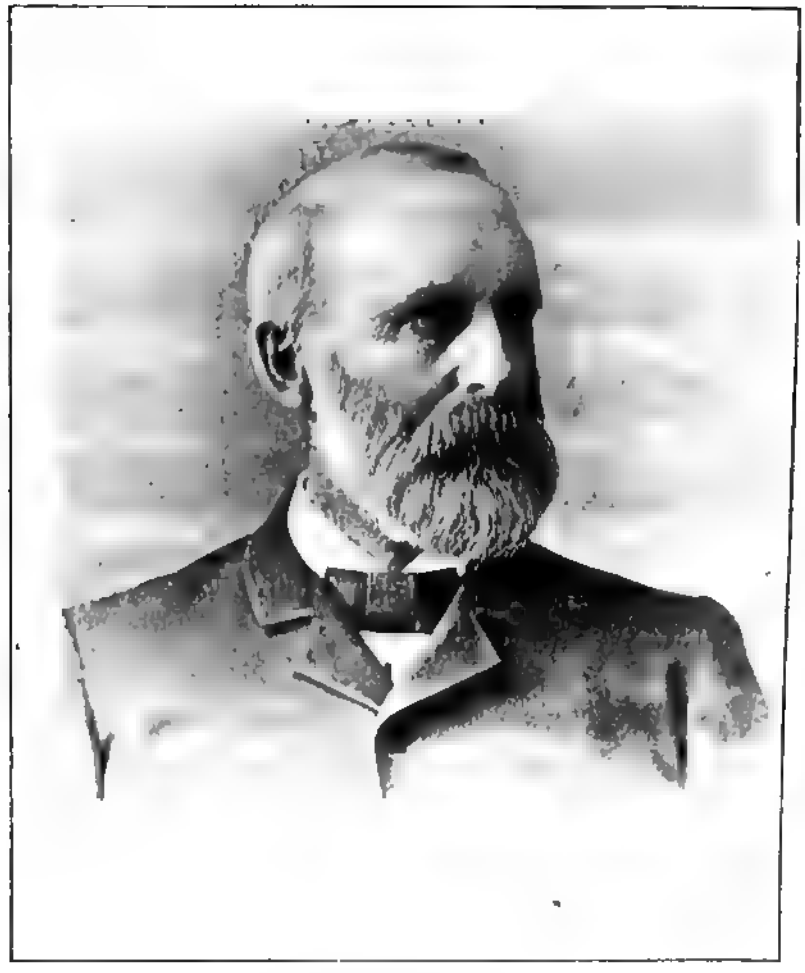
Mr. Wellington is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the Somerville Public Library, having been elected to that position in 1893. He is president of the Somerville Co-operative Bank, a director of the Somerville National Bank, and a trustee of the Charlestown Five-Cents Savings Bank. He is a member of Soley Lodge F. A. A. M., of Unity Council R. A., and Howard Lodge I. O. O. F. of Charlestown, and is vice-president of the Central Club of Somerville. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Somerville Hospital, also of Tufts College and of the Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Wellington married Charlotte A., daughter of Edwin and Sarah A. (Cutter) Hunnewell of Charlestown.

Wendell, Mina J., was born in Woburn, Mass., February, 20, 1853. She was educated in the Woburn public schools, graduating from the high school in June, 1872. In September after she was graduated she began to train for teaching, and in the following spring her ability was tested in one of Woburn's hardest schools. Upon the completion of the new Cummings grammar-school building in her native city, she was honored by an appointment to teach in it, and was promoted from year to year, until she became principal of the Central Grammar School. In June, 1882, much to the regret of the Woburn public, she accepted a position as master's assistant in the Morse School in Somerville. During the changes which subsequently occurred among the principals, Miss Wendell had entire charge of the school, and so efficiently did she fill the position, that the citizens of Spring Hill sent two petitions to the School Committee, asking that she become the permanent principal of the Morse School. She was finally elected to the position, one which was for the first time in Somerville given to a woman, and she has in the service thus far rendered proved her complete qualification for the situation. Unusual executive ability, rare tact, quickness to adapt modern methods of public school teaching to the needs of her school, have marked a success which shows that the confidence in her powers was not misplaced. Her winning personality and unusual power as a disciplinarian easily make her master of the most complicated and trying situations, and the force of her character and her personal interest in the welfare of each pupil have left a lasting impression on the graduates of the Morse School. Miss Wendell is the daughter of a veteran soldier, her father having served in the Civil War in Company E, Tenth N. H. Volunteers. She is a member of the Teachers' Annuity Guild, a member of the Current Events Committee of the Heptorean Club, and a member of the Unitarian Church, Highland avenue.

Wentworth, Thomas S., was born in Acton, Me., in 1846. He resided in that town until he was sixteen years old, when he went out into the world for himself. In the Civil War he responded to the call for volunteers, and served in the army from 1862 to 1865. He was a member of the 13th New Hampshire Regiment, was wounded May 16, 1864, at the battle of Drury's Bluff, and again September 28, at Chapin's Farm. He served in the 9th, 18th, and 24th Army Corps, was before Petersburg in the summer of 1864, and participated in all the battles of the regiment except when wounded. At the fall of Richmond, on the morning of April 3, 1865, he entered the city, being a member of Gen. Charles Devens's division of the 24th Army Corps. Seventeen years ago (1878) the firm of Downs & Wentworth was established, and it has been built up by the efforts of the partners to its present prosperous status. They are located at 40 and 42 Merchants Row, Boston. Mr. Wentworth served our city two years in the Common Council, but declined an election to the Board of Aldermen. In 1894, 1895 and 1896, he was a member of the School Committee. In the great semi-centennial celebration in 1892, he organized the parade and took command of one of the largest processions, military and civic, ever formed in this State outside the city of Boston. In recognition of his valuable services on that occasion he received from the City Government a gold medal. Mr. Wentworth has always taken an active interest in the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, an organization of upwards of five hundred members, served two years as a director, and in 1896 was elected president of the association. He resides at 350 Broadway.



THOMAS B. BLAIKIE.



CHARLES A. DOLE.

Whitcomb, Charles T. C., son of John Gray and Mary Jane (Fountain) Whitcomb, was born in Thomaston, Me., July 1, 1861. His father was engaged in shipbuilding and removed to Boston in 1863, and later to Provincetown, Mass., where the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood and received his early education, graduating from the classical department of the high school of that place. Entering Amherst College in 1879, he received the degree of A. B., with honor in 1883, from that institution, and three years later, for special work in English, the degree of A. M. Soon after graduation Mr. Whitcomb accepted a position at the head of the Sandwich Grammar School, and a few months later he was placed in charge of the High School of that town. After four years' successful experience in that position he was elected principal of the Wakefield High School in 1888, where he remained for a period of seven years, although during that time opportunities to take other positions were offered. He has always identified himself with the social, religious and business interests of the community, being highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Whitcomb was the first president of the Barnstable County Teachers' Association. He has been twice president of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association and president of the Massachusetts High-School Masters' Club. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club. He is a member of Joseph Warren Royal Arch Chapter of Provincetown, and past master of De Witt Clinton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Sandwich, and a member of Excelsior Council No. 3, Royal Arcanum, East Somerville. On April 29, 1895, he was elected head master of the English High School, Somerville, and at once began the task of its organization. The school was opened in September, 1895, and under his management it has already attained standing in the front rank of the high schools of the State. In 1889, Mr. Whitcomb married Miss Charlotte Chapouile Waterman of Sandwich. Their children are Rachel Gray, born June 3, 1891, and John Leonard, born September 4, 1894. Mr. Whitcomb resides at 12 Highland avenue.

White, Dr. Emory L., son of Jason and Betsy (Lincoln) White, was born at Providence, R. I., May 15, 1848. His early days were chiefly passed in Norton and Taunton in this State; he was educated at a private school in Norton, where he was fitted for the academic course. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1868, graduated in 1872, and, coming immediately to Somerville, established himself as a practitioner, and has remained here ever since. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Somerville and Cambridge Medical Societies, and the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He has been Supreme Medical Examiner of the United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers for the last thirteen years; is medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and for the New York Life Insurance Company, and has been the city physician of Somerville, and a member of the Board of Health. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and the Orient Council of Royal and Select Masters. He married Miss Clara E. Grieves of Cambridge, by whom he has had one son. They reside at 30 Bow street.

White, Dr. Horace Carr, son of Gideon and Rhoda (Springer) White, was born in Bowdoin, Me., January 26, 1836. His great-grandfather was one of the first settlers of Bath, Me. The house which he built of hewed timber walls with port-holes for defence against the Indians, stood until about a quarter of a century ago. This ancestor came from Essex, Mass., and is said to be a descendant of Peregrine White. Dr. White was educated at the Litchfield Liberal Institute, and graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1859. At the age of seventeen, he was compelled to leave school temporarily on account of trouble with his eyes, and devoted about three years to business occupations in Gardiner, Me., and Boston, devoting his leisure time in the latter place to attendance upon Lowell Institute and other lectures. Returning to school in 1855, from that date to 1860, when he settled in Lisbon Falls, Me., as a physician, he was engaged in teaching about one

third of the time. In March, 1861, he entered the Union Army as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Maine Regiment. In July, 1863, he returned to Lisbon Falls, broken down in health. Remaining there until October, 1874, he removed to Somerville, where he has enjoyed a large practice. The doctor has been influential in educational matters for many years. At Lisbon he was supervisor of schools for four years, and he has been a member of the School Board of Somerville for twelve years. In Lisbon he served as selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor for three years, and postmaster of the town from 1869 to 1874. He has been a trustee of the Somerville Hospital since its organization, and a member of the medical board and of the medical and surgical staff. He is a member and ex-president of the Boston Gynæcological Society and of the Somerville Medical Society. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Association, member of the Maine Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association, and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Orient Council. He is connected with the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, is ex-president of Sons of Maine of Somerville, and a member of the Mystic Valley and other clubs. In politics Dr. White is a steadfast Republican, and as such was elected to the General Court in 1896. He was married, June 4, 1860, to Miss Mary Lithgow Randall daughter of Capt. Paul and Nancy Randall of Harpswell, Me. Their children are Lucy Frances, Bessie Randall, and William Horace White.

Whiting, Dr. George W. W., was born in Carmel, Me., May 4, 1864, the son of Rev. Asa and Nancy A. (Whitney) Whiting. His early education was obtained in the home district schools, but at the age of fifteen he went to Washington, D. C., where he took a special course at Spencer's Business College. Later, he entered the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, where he prepared for college, entering Bowdoin College as a student in the medical department. He finished his studies in the University of the city of New York, where he was graduated from the medical department in 1887. He practiced medicine in Orland, Me., four years, and came to Somerville in June, 1891, where he has been engaged in his profession steadily until the present time. He was married October 16, 1895, to Miss Alice Maude Hoyt, and they reside at 282 Broadway. Dr. Whiting is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, is examining physician for several insurance companies, and one of the visiting physicians of the Somerville Hospital. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1896 for a term of three years, is a member of the Rising Sun Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Orland, Me., the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and the Orient Council. He is not a club man, but is deeply interested in his profession and enthusiastic in its practice.

Wild, Benjamin F., was born in Somerville, October 8, 1853. He was the son of Charles D. and Almira W. (Baldwin) Wild, who located in Somerville in 1843, and was the first to run a spring wagon in Boston. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Prescott. He subsequently attended a Boston commercial college. After complete training in the wholesale trade, he engaged in the wood and coal business, and, in 1877, opened a yard at Charlestown Neck. With the enlargement of his business he located, in 1884, at the capacious wharves on the Mystic River, where he still continues. Mr. Wild is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville R. A. Chapter, Cœur de Lion Commandery, K. T., and is a charter member of Somerville Council, R. and S. M. He is a member of Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Central and Webcowit Clubs; also of the Exchange Club, Boston, the 999th Artillery, and Charlestown Club, of Charlestown. He married Miss Amy P. Faulkner, daughter of L. W. and Martha (Merriam) Faulkner, of Billerica. They reside on School street, Winter Hill.

Wiley, Isaiah H., comes of sturdy Cape Cod stock, such as has contributed so materially to make the wealth and renown of Boston and the Commonwealth. He was born in

ISAIAH H. WILEY.

G. FRANKLIN WILKINS.

Truro, Mass., December 5, 1852, the son of Freeman A. and Mary C. (Harding) Wiley. When he was very young his parents removed to Wellfleet, and there Mr. Wiley was reared and educated, going to the village school steadily until he was eleven years of age, after which he attended it only in the winter months until he was sixteen years old. During the remaining months of the year he worked in his father's store, though, like many other Cape Cod boys, he followed the sea for the most of the time in the summer months between the ages of twelve and eighteen. In 1870 Mr. Wiley came to Boston and entered the employ of Wadsworth & Howland, and remained in that position six years. He then went into business on his own account, first in the copartnership of White & Wiley, they purchasing the business of Crowell Bros. & Co. Subsequently the firm was changed to White, Wiley & Co., the new partner being B. J. Richardson. Sometime thereafter Mr. Wiley and Mr. Richardson bought out Mr. White's interest, when the firm name was changed to Wiley & Richardson. In March, 1888, Mr. Richardson retired, since which time Mr. Wiley has conducted the business alone, under the firm style of I. H. Wiley & Co. He does a large and successful wholesale business in a general line of paints, oils, varnishes, and painters' supplies, having a large store on Sudbury street, and a well-equipped factory on Portland street. Mr. Wiley came to Somerville in 1878, and served the city in the Common Councils of 1891 and 1892, being President of the Council in 1892. He is a member of Soley Lodge, F. A. A. M., Somerville Chapter R. A., De Molay Commandery, K. T., Wonohaquaham Tribe, I. O. R. M., Excelsior Chapter, R. A., Webcowit Club, the Paint & Oil Club of New England (of which club he is now president), and a number of other organizations in different portions of the State. He married Miss Mary C. Porter, daughter of James F. and Mary C. (Parker) Porter, and their residence is at 54 Mt. Vernon street.

Wilkins, G. Franklin, was born in Boston, January 4, 1857. He lived in that city until fourteen years of age, with the exception of one year, 1863, which was spent in Somerville, where he attended the Prospect Hill School. In 1871 he located in Somerville permanently, and has resided in Ward 3 since that year. He completed his education in the Somerville High School, graduating in the class of 1875. Mr. Wilkins, soon after leaving school, went into business, and is now a member of the firm of F. Wilkins & Son, forwarders for the Boston & Maine Railroad, Southern Division, one of the oldest trucking firms in Boston. He was an active member of the Republican Ward and City Committee for several years, and its secretary for one year. Mr. Wilkins is a member of the Winter Hill Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of the Central Club. He served the city two years in the Common Council. His residence is at 98 Central street.

Willey, Clarence H., son of Rufus W. and Lydia O. (Hoyt) Willey, was born in Concord, N. H., January 17, 1858, and came to this city when nine years of age, living, until 1891, on Flint street, when the family moved to a new and beautiful home at 26 Dartmouth street, then being developed. He was educated in the Prescott and High Schools, leaving, after two years, to attend a commercial college. He worked for Moulton & Bradley from 1879 to 1883, and then went with his father, who had succeeded General Alfred Hoyt, an ancestor, and the pioneer shipper of baled hay to Boston, thirty-five years ago. The father and son have conducted a very successful hay and grain business, and, in addition to their Beverly street store, have a large place at Beverly Farms, where they ply a substantial private stable trade. Mr. Willey was elected to the Common Council in 1889 and 1890, and an Alderman from Ward 1 in 1891, declining re-election the following year by reason of his removal to Ward 3. He is a member of Soley Lodge, past high priest of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, a member of Orient Council, Cœur de Lion Commandery, Excelsior Council, Central Club, the A. O. U. W., and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In 1884 he married Miss Mary Appleton, a daughter of John C. and Mary J. Appleton, now both deceased, but who had lived many years in Somerville.

Willis, Dr. Reuben, was born at Belchertown, Mass., in 1842, and was fitted for college in the Milford High School. He dropped his studies at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, which joined the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He served two and one-half years in the war, during which he took part in several battles, among which were those of Roanoke Island and Newberne, N. C. He was slightly wounded at Newberne, and was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability, in December, 1863. He subsequently resumed his studies and entered Harvard Medical College, graduating in 1867. Dr. Willis was established as a physician three and one-half years in Weston, Mass., and came to Somerville in 1871, where he still resides and practices his profession. He was married in 1868 to Eugenia, daughter of the late William Stowe of Arlington, president of the American Net and Twine Company. They reside at 285 Broadway. Dr. Willis served on the Somerville School Board four years, 1872 *et seq.*, is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, a member of the medical staff of the Somerville Hospital, and in his profession is widely and favorably known.

Wilson, Francis M., was born at Sterling, Ill., December 24, 1858. With his parents he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and three years later, the father having died, the family removed to Lanark, Ill., where, at the age of twenty, Mr. Wilson engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he continued until May, 1893, when he came to Somerville, and purchased the old and well-known establishment of Horace D. Runey, at 103 Cross street, where he still continues in business. Mr. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Sterling and Lanark, Ill., and of Kansas City, Mo. He is a member of the Central Club, the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Somerville Chapter, R. A. M., the De Molay Commandery, K. T., the Paul Revere Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Excelsior Council, R. A. Mr. Wilson was elected to the Common Council in 1896.

Winship, Albert Edward, author, editor of Journal of Education, Boston, lecturer, son of Isaac and Drusilla (Lothrop) Winship, was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., February 24, 1845. He is descended from Lieut. Edward Winship, who came to Cambridge from England in 1634. He studied in Bridgewater Normal School, Andover Theological Seminary; served as private in Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment the last year of the Civil War. He taught first in Maine, going from that school to take charge of a grammar school in Newton, Mass., for three years, afterward teaching for four years in Bridgewater Normal. He was for nine years pastor of Prospect Hill Church in Somerville, leaving that charge to take the office of secretary of the New West Educational Commission. Since 1885 he has been editor and publisher of the Journal of Education. In 1890 and 1891 was editor-in-chief of the "Boston Daily Traveler." As a lecturer connected with Redpath Lyceum Bureau, he is widely known in every State from Maine to California, going regularly each year to the Pacific Coast. He has a wide reputation as a many-sided writer and campaign speaker. He has published "Methods and Principles," "Essentials of Psychology," etc. He is a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, and was a member of the St. Louis Convention that nominated McKinley. August 24, 1872, he married Miss Ella R. Parker, daughter of Stillman E. and Lavinia P. Parker, of Reading, Mass. His children are George Parker, Edith A., Luella P., Edna E., Lawrence L., Mildred L. Winship. He has resided in Somerville for more than twenty years, and has been closely identified with public affairs. His residence is at 74 Perkins street.

Woodberry, William H., was born in Newburyport, Mass., August 18, 1855, the son of Orsment and Miriam P. (Johnson) Woodberry. He is essentially a Somerville boy, having moved here with his parents when less than two years of age. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and early in life went into business. He is well known in the produce trade of Boston, having been for many years in the employ of Sawin, Edwards &

B. FRANK WILD.

CLARENCE H. WILLEY.

Co., and for the last six years a partner in the firm of R. S. Edwards & Co., at 15 Blackstone street. In 1880 he became a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., has always taken an active interest in Masonic affairs, and is the present master of the lodge. In 1887 he was married to Miss Alice S. Farnum, of Warner, N. H., by whom he has had one daughter. They reside at 181 Central street.

Woodcock, Shephard S., was born October 6, 1824, at Sidney, Kennebec County, Me. At the age of seventeen he came to this state, and served four years as an apprentice at the building trade; after the expiration of his apprenticeship he carried on the trade in Boston for over ten years, during which he gave much time to the study of his chosen profession of architecture. He subsequently devoted much study to landscape gardening, and was for a time the landscape designer for the Public Garden in Boston; he also laid out forty acres of land in Lowell for the late Samuel Fay, whose house he designed. During the past forty years he has designed and erected upwards of one hundred and forty churches, and fifty schoolhouses, many of which are in this city, and various public buildings, hotels, institutions, etc., and numerous high-class residences, one of the finest being that of Mr. Frederick Ayer, of Lowell. Among the prominent structures designed and erected by Mr. Woodcock are the Howard Seminary at Bridgewater, Mass., the Sanborn Seminary at Kingston, N. H., the high-school houses at Franklin, Mass., and Keene, N. H., and the Masonic Halls at Haverhill, Hudson, Natick, Abington, Attleborough and Chelsea, Mass. Many manufacturing buildings have been erected from his plans, such as the Pacific Mill, and the woolen mill, one hundred and forty feet wide and four hundred and fifty feet long, at Lawrence, Mass. Many public buildings have been remodeled under his supervision, such as the Huntington Hall in Lowell, the City Hall in Haverhill, Mass., and the Rockingham Bank and the First National and Savings Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. He also furnished the designs for the soldiers' monuments in Lowell, Natick and Danvers, and was the architect in charge of the proposed alterations of the Masonic Temple in Boston, before the fire; he finished the construction of the Rice Library Building at Kittery, Me., and was the architect for the dwelling-house of H. E. Wright on Pearl street, this city, illustrated in this volume. Mr. Woodcock is a prominent member of several societies, being a life member of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, a life member of the De Molay Commandery, K. T., a member of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, the Sons of Maine, John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., of Somerville, and Waverly Royal Arch Chapter of Melrose. Few architects have had the patronage from our best citizens that Mr. Woodcock has received, and his success has been phenomenal. His place of business is at 40 State street, Boston, and his home is at 38 Pearl street, this city, where he has resided with his family for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Woodcock has devoted much time and thought to the development of Somerville, and has served the city three years as a member of the School Committee.

Woods, Edward F., was born in Somerville, March 14, 1864, the son of Henry F. and Lucy Adams (Magoun) Woods. He attended the Forster Grammar School, and fitted for Harvard at the Somerville High School. Was graduated from Harvard University in 1885. Immediately after graduation, in order to obtain a business education, he spent two years in the Maverick National Bank. He then entered the fire insurance business as a clerk, and in six months became member of the firm of Crane & Woods to continue the insurance business established by Wesley C. Crane in 1868. A few years later a combination was made of the insurance agency business of Freeman & Vinton, Frederic Hinckley and Crane & Woods, under the name of Hinckley & Woods. This firm are the head agents for Boston and vicinity of the Northern Assurance Co. of London, the Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of Providence, the Northwestern National Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, and the Thuringia Insurance Co. of Germany. In 1891 he married Bertha L. Hutchins, daughter of Horatio H. Hutchins of Somerville, and moved to West Newton, where he now resides. Mr. Woods is

FRANCIS M. WILSON.

Residence of CHARLES B. WYMAN, 67 Thurston Street.

EDWARD F. WOODS.

a member of the Central Club, of which he was formerly secretary, Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Somerville, the Exchange Club and Chamber of Commerce of Boston, is a director in the South End Industrial School, and is a member of the Newton Club, the Neighborhood Club and the Newton Boat Club of Newton.

Wright, Robert S., was born at the "North End," on Commercial street, Boston, March 30, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876. The business in which he embarked was that of architectural draughtsman, and he is now a furniture designer, and has for fifteen years been connected with the firm of A. B. & E. L. Shaw as designer and superintendent of their large works in East Cambridge. Mr. Wright came to Somerville in June, 1889, and has served the city in the Common Council, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the Central Club, the John Abbot Lodge, F. A. A. M., the Order of Red Men, and the Designers' Club; he is also a director of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank, and an associate member of Company M, Eighth Regiment. He is married, and resides at 11 Summit avenue.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE following biographical sketches were not received in time for insertion in their alphabetical positions.

Berry, Arthur W., was the son of John Adams and Mary (Wilde) Berry, and was born in Moultonboro, N. H., July 27, 1858, where he lived until eighteen, when, after residing in several places, he finally came to Somerville in 1882, and one year later went into the carpenter business with Charles A. Slager, under the firm name of Berry & Slager. This copartnership lasted until 1888, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Berry continuing alone, and erecting about seventy-five houses, some costing as high as $12,000. February 25, 1890, he married Miss Jennie Louise Knight, of Port Aupique, N. S., and occupied a new home on Hudson street. They have one child. Mr. Berry has revolutionary ancestry on both sides of his parentage. His mother's grandfather, Daniel Conant, participated in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775, served in the war until the end, and was wounded. Mr. Berry is a steward of the First M. E. Church, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Y. M. C. A. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Common Council, serving on three important committees, and was re-elected for 1897.

Blaikie, Thomas B., was born in Onslow, near Truro, N. S., September 14, 1836, a son of John and Sarah Ann (Yuill) Blaikie. One of his ancestors, a snuff-dealer, came to this country from Scotland in the ship Hector in 1639, and settled near Boston. Mr. Blaikie, at the age of seventeen, came to Massachusetts, and worked at the carpenter's trade, which he learned from his father, and he was employed in Brookline and East Boston, and on the People's Ferry, then being constructed. He went to Melrose, where he remained two years, and, at the age of nineteen, took the first contract on his own responsibility, and built a fine residence for his employer, earning great credit for his skill, industry and thoroughness. He returned to Onslow, and on October 15, 1857, married Eliza W., daughter of Daniel and Margaret Cummings. He came to Cambridgeport, after working two years in his native town, and was foreman for a building firm when Ira Hill was about starting his speculative career, and Mr. Blaikie became interested with him, building, first, several houses on Grand View avenue, then others in quick succession, until, when he had finished, he had built Hotel Warren, Hill Building, two blocks of residences, a bakehouse, and several

ARTHUR W. BERRY.

houses on Warren avenue. The next section of the city to receive his attention was the Prospect Hill district, and the bare hill soon began to blossom with pretty homes, three of which were occupied by Mr. Blaikie and two of his sons. It would be unnecessary to recapitulate all the work done by Mr. Blaikie. The Prospect Hill Church, Cummings School, and Agassiz School in Cambridge, the Day-street Church, the Hudson-street district, the work done on the Little estate in Boston, and others, are among the three hundred buildings of various kinds which he has constructed, causing him to be the most extensive builder Somerville has ever known. Mr. and Mrs. Blaikie have had three sons, Alfred C., Edwin K., and Will E., the former being in the real estate business, and the two latter Boston architects with fine reputations for character and work. There are also two daughters, Ida May and Lena Blanche. Mr. Blaikie was one of the founders of Putnam Commandery No. 38, U. O. G. C., and is still a member. He has always taken a great deal of interest in politics, and is an ardent Republican. Outside of his home his next heartbeat is for the Prospect Hill Church, where he and his family are highly esteemed members and officials in one degree or another.

Clark, Herbert L., son of William L. and Mary Mellissa (Hanks) Clark, was born in South Boston, October 10, 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Somerville, and in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Boston. He was employed as bookkeeper in the cashier's office of the Boston & Maine Railroad for a year, then for eleven years served in the same capacity for Farley, Harvey & Co., of Boston. He left that firm to enter a partnership with his father in 1891, under the name of W. L. Clark & Co., contractors and builders. The firm is well known among master-builders, they having erected the Public Library, Stickney Building, Litchfield Block, the Citizen Building in Somerville; the Hotel Savoy, Colchester Hotel, Beacon street, Boston; the Parental School, West Roxbury; and many other notable edifices. Mr. Clark was a member of the Common Council of Somerville in 1893 and 1894. He is at present Junior Warden of Soley Lodge of Masons, a member of Somerville Chapter, R. A. Masons, of Orient Council, R. S. M., and of De Molay Commandery, Boston, also of the Central Club and the A. O. U. W. He married Miss Lillian A. Foss of Old Town, Me., in 1887. His residence is at 124 Sycamore street, and his place of business at 17 Milk street and 166 Devonshire street, Boston.

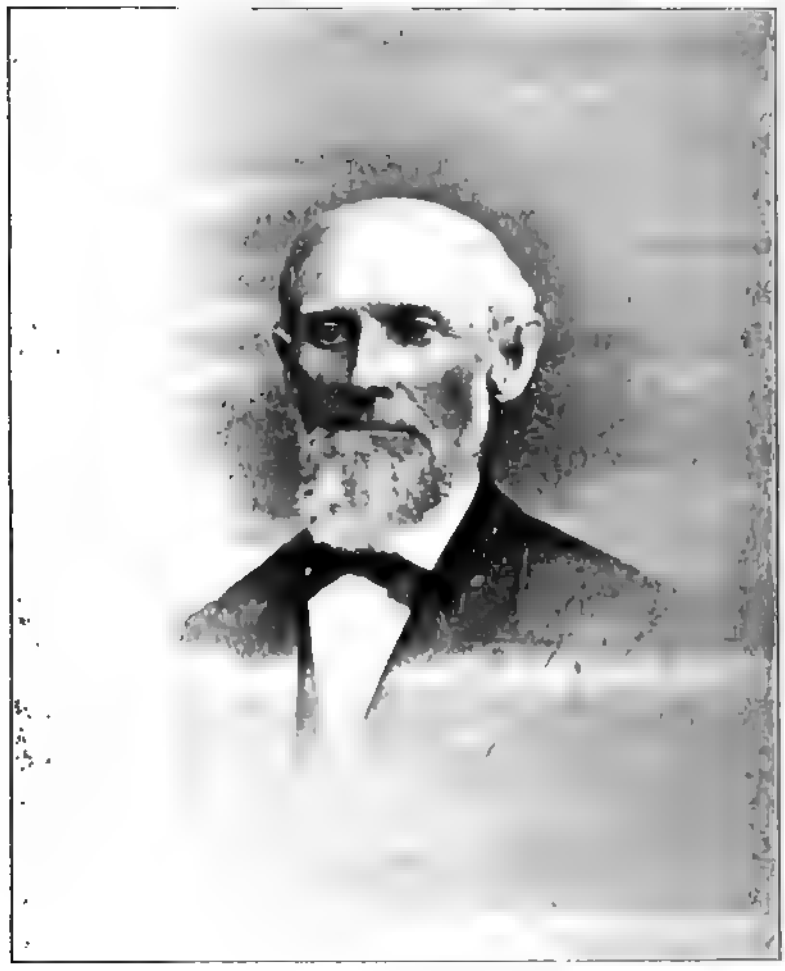
Dole, Charles A., son of Moses and Sarah Boardman (Titcomb) Dole, was born in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., December 4, 1826. He is of the seventh generation in descent from Richard Dole, who at the age of fifteen years landed at Newbury Old Town, Mass., emigrating from Bristol, England, in the year 1639. The Genealogical Register of January, 1884, contains the following notice of Richard Dole: "Richard Dole, the first American ancestor of all Doles of New England origin, and it is believed of most of those who bear the name in America, was baptized in Ringworthy, near Bristol, England, 1622 O. S. Ringworthy had been the residence of his father, William, then living in Thombury, indented young Richard to 'John Lowle, Glover of Bristol.' When the brothers John and Richard Lowle and their father Percival, the ancestor of the present eminent family of Lowells, came to this country in 1639, they brought Richard Dole with them. The Lowle family settled in Newbury, Mass., and Richard Dole continued in their employ as a clerk, for a time. But he entered early, and with great activity and enterprise, upon business for himself. He long held a prominent place as a merchant in Newbury, and also became an extensive landholder, and left at his decease an estate of £1,840 — a large property for those times. He built and made his home through life on the north bank of the river Parker, just below where 'Oldtown bridge' is now located. He was a man of marked ability and upright character, influential and respected as a citizen and Christian. He died at the age of eighty-three years." The house he built is now standing and is well preserved.

Educated in the public schools of Danvers, Mr. Dole, at the age of fifteen years, entered the employ of his uncle Wheeler, of the Salem Market House in Salem, Mass. He also

carried on a large slaughtering and packing business, supplying the numerous ships that at that period belonged to Salem. In the winter of 1848 and 1849 he caught the "gold fever," and joined the Salem and California Mining Company, who purchased the barque La Grange, sailing from Salem, March 17, arriving at the "Golden Gate," September 17, 1849. The Company of sixty-five disbanded October 29 following, and its members became scattered throughout the mining regions, of whom only about twelve survive. After spending some years in the "land of gold," he returned to his native place, and in August, 1854, came to Somerville, and became superintendent for the well-known spice firm of Stickney & Poor at their factory in Charlestown, a position he has continued to hold for forty-two years, a portion of the time as partner. He is a director in the Stickney & Poor Spice Co., succeeding the old firm. In 1883 he was the originator of the first Society of California Pioneers formed in the New England States, and at the present time is president of "The Society of California Pioneers of New England," numbering over three hundred members. In the year 1870 he built the residence on Perkins street, East Somerville, where he continues to reside. He has been twice married, and has a daughter and two sons from the second union, all of whom are now living.

Emerson, John Sherman, was born in Richmond, Va., January 13, 1859, being a direct descendant of Michael Emerson, who landed at Ipswich, Mass., in 1652. His daughter was Hannah Dustin, of Indian fame. Another descendant was Col. Nathaniel Emerson, of Candia, N. H., who won distinction in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Emerson's father, Richard Emerson, of Candia, N. H., married Miss Margaret Wade. He saw service in the Mexican War, and in the latter part of the Rebellion followed the fortunes of Lee's army as a bandmaster. He died in California. Two years later, his mother dying in Richmond, the subject of this sketch, then eight years of age, came north, attended the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and of Great Falls, N. H. After two years at Sedgwick Institute, in Western Massachusetts, he entered the Bridgewater Normal School. Before completing his course there he taught in a "little red schoolhouse" for a short time, and organized the village High School in Candia, N. H., which he taught for two years, afterwards returning to Bridgewater, where he was graduated in 1881. He went directly from the Normal School to Rockland, Mass., to take charge of a grammar school. He left that position for a more lucrative one in Hingham; thence he went to Quincy, and later to Malden, having been induced in each instance to make the change for a larger salary. In April, 1894, Mr. Emerson entered upon the duties of his present position in charge of the O. S. Knapp School in this city. Since his coming to the school the building has been enlarged by the addition of four rooms and a ward-room, and the membership has increased to upwards of six hundred pupils. Mr. Emerson's record is one of which any teacher might well be proud. He seems to have been born for the work of teaching, and his success commenced with his first experience, and has been continuous; and yet he is most unassuming. He came to Somerville with the unequivocal endorsement of such well-known educators as Mrs. Abbie M. Gannett, Superintendents C. A. Daniels and George E. Gay, of Malden, and others. In April, 1890, at Malden, he was married to Miss Charlotte L. Polson, who had been a successful teacher in Quincy, Mass., — a union which has contributed greatly to Mr. Emerson's success.

Freeman, Benjamin F., son of Edwin A. and Fanny (Jaycox) Freeman, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., September 23, 1854, and learned photography at the age of eighteen, in Rochester, N. Y. Five years later he came to Somerville, establishing a small studio on Lincoln street. It was considered a daring act for a young man of twenty-three to launch into an enterprise that had so questionable an outlook for success. But Mr. Freeman had merit and push to assist him, and in two years he was obliged to go to his present studio, at 42 Broadway. He had ascertained that the people in this city and vicinity would patronize him if he offered them the same inducements as could be had in the metropolis, and accordingly



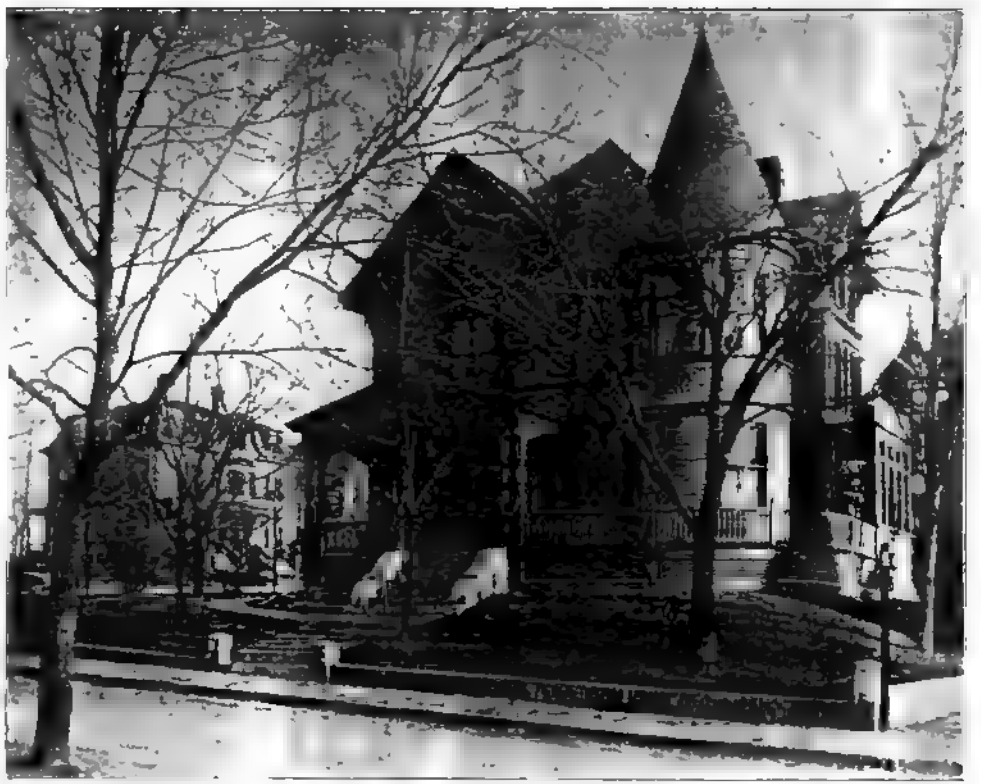
JOHN G. HALL.

he supplied every facility and appointment for the best work in every line of artistic photography; and the thousands who have had the benefit of his services — many of them being represented in this work — can attest to his success and skill. The high grades of work have commanded universal praise, and many a home has been made more beautiful by one of his pastels of some dear friend. He married Miss A. A. Baldwin, of Fulton, N. Y., in 1883, and has a son and daughter. On his mother's side, a trace in lineage is made direct to the renowned Ethan Allen. Mr. Freeman is a member of Soley Lodge, and of the Photographers' Association of America.

Hall, John G., son of Lieut. Seth and Rhoda (Gilmore) Hall, was born in Raynham, Mass., October 27, 1810. He left his birthplace at the age of sixteen, walked to Boston, and entered the employ of his brother, who was conducting a provision store at the corner of Cambridge and Temple streets. A few years afterwards he went into the shipping and commission business, at 64 Chatham street, with Frederick Ladd, under the firm name of Ladd & Hall, which, at the death of the senior member in 1865, was changed to John G. Hall & Co. He subsequently took his two sons, Herbert C. and Irving G., into business, who, at his decease, August 10, 1881, succeeded him. Mr. Hall always enjoyed a name honored for his business integrity, excellent judgment, enterprise and industry. He married Sarah Cushing, daughter of Isaac Cushing, of Boston, in 1846, and they lived in Cambridge three years, when they occupied a new home erected for them at the corner of Summer and Belmont streets. It was among the first to be built on Spring Hill, and is still the Hall homestead. Mr. Hall was always held in the highest esteem by his townsmen, and, as he took a lively interest in the welfare of Somerville, his services were often in demand. He was a member of the School Board from 1859 to 1865, a member of the Board of Selectmen from 1869 to 1871, and of the first Board of Aldermen in 1872. His son, Herbert C. Hall, was a member of the Common Council in 1884 and 1885, and was president the latter year. Mr. Hall left a wife, five sons and one daughter, the latter being Mrs. Charles E. Ladd, of Portland, Ore.

Hathaway, Harry F., was born in Rutland, Mass., January 16, 1862, a son of Franklin and Mary A. (Davis) Hathaway. When quite young his parents moved to this city, where Harry was educated in the Brastow, Lincoln, Luther V. Bell and High Schools, graduating from the latter in 1882, when he took a prominent part in the French dialogue at the class graduation. He was a bookkeeper for the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum three years, but wishing to continue in educational work, he went to the Bridgewater Normal School, where he remained four years, graduating in 1889. The same year he was elected principal of the Lincoln School, where he had once been wont to obey instead of to govern. The school had been removed from the former site on Elm street to the top of Clarendon Hill, a new building taking the place of the old one. Three years ago, when the Bingham Schoolhouse was enlarged, it was deemed best to put a male principal over the school, and Mr. Hathaway was elected to succeed Miss Byard, and his duties have called forth the best elements in his make-up. He has had fine success, and the improvement has been very marked. Mr. Hathaway's parents removed to Vinal avenue about fifteen years ago, when the locality was almost unoccupied with houses, but they have all participated in the great development. In September, 1896, Mr. Hathaway married Miss Carrie E. Fay, one of his assistants in school work, and they now reside in the Hathaway home on Vinal avenue, the other members of the family having returned to the old homestead at Rutland, Mass. Mr. Hathaway is a genius in the way of teaching, availing himself of every possible means to the end that his scholars may be thoroughly instructed. He has made two summer trips through Europe on the bicycle, in company with Mr. Harry N. Andrews of the Dwight School, Boston, and learned much which he was able to impart to his pupils.

DR. H. P. HEMENWAY.



Residence of L. V. NILES, 45 Walnut Street.

Hemenway, Dr. Horace P., was born at Rochester, Vt., November 17, 1831, and was a son of Sidney S. and Miranda (Pierce) Hemenway. He lived for a time in Barton, Vt., but came a young man to Somerville, where he remained about thirty-five years, until his death, March 6, 1896. He married October 30, 1855, Sarah E., daughter of Isaac S. and Betsey (Davis) Gross, and had four children, three of whom, Charles M., Sarah G. (Bell) and Louise R., survive him. He was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, and after graduation was, during his whole life, actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Somerville and the adjoining towns, where he was widely known and loved. He was at one time president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He was much interested in Masonry, was the first Master of Soley Lodge, and was a past Eminent Commander of De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar of Boston. During his residence in Somerville he was in 1870 and 1871 a member of the School Board. In 1888 he was again elected a member of the board, and his term had not expired at the time of his death. He was a member of the First Orthodox Congregational Church, and was always much interested in its welfare and active in its support.

Niles, Louville V., was born in North Jay, Me., in January, 1839. He was the son of Varanes Niles, who when an infant was left fatherless. The mother and her child left Randolph, Mass., when he was about four years of age, and settled in North Jay. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mehitable Harris, of Greene, Me. Mr. Niles passed his boyhood in his native town until 1860, when he came to Boston, working in the provision business, and in 1870 started out for himself, forming a copartnership with two brothers, under the firm name of Niles Brothers, which copartnership continued for twenty-six years, when it was merged into the Boston Packing and Provision Company. Industry, honorable dealing, and strict attention to business have accomplished fine success for the house. Their establishments are located on Concord avenue, Cambridge, and North Market street, Boston. Mr. Niles removed with his family from Boston in 1882, purchasing the Bradshaw estate on Walnut street, and eight years later built a new house on the old site, which extends from Munroe to Boston street.

Wemyss, George D., son of James and Margaret (Duncan) Wemyss, was born in Hawick, Scotland, in 1842. When he was a lad of twelve years the family located in Charlestown. Mr. Wemyss removed to Somerville in 1881. He has been prominent in public affairs, having served two years as Councilman and a like term on the Board of Aldermen. For about six years he has been a member of the Somerville Water Board, having been its president for the past four years. He is a member of Henry Price Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Howard Lodge and Bunker Hill Encampment, I. O. O. F., all of Charlestown, and is a vice-president of the Scotch Charitable Society, and a member of the British Charitable Society. Mr. Wemyss married Miss Agnes Elliott, of North Andover, Mass., on January 3, 1886. They have had four children; their two sons are now in school. Mr. Wemyss is engaged in the manufacture of furniture, his factory being located at 511 Medford street, Charlestown. He resides at 5 Austin street.

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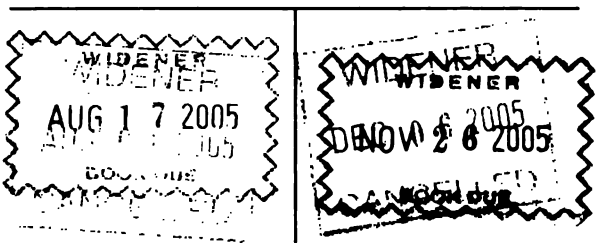

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